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THE ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1774.

The THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:
Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall, 1782.

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PREFACE.

THE very favourable reception that the Annual Regiſter has been honoured with from an indulgent Public, has made it no leſs our duty than our intereſt to exert our utmoſt endeavours to make our work as worthy of their attention as we are able. The time of publication we are ſenſible is a point which it is our duty and intereſt to attend to; and it is never without extreme regret that we have found the publication delayed beyond the beginning of ſummer. But for the lateneſs of the preſent publication we have only one excuſe to make—a very ſevere illneſs which for ſeveral weeks confined

the gentleman principally concerned in the work to his bed. This created an unavoidable delay; but the firſt efforts of his returning health were employed in endeavours that the diligence and attention in the execution might in ſome meaſure compenſate for the lateneſs of the publication.

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THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1774.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Death of the Grand Signior, Muſtapha III. His character. Acceſſion of his brother. Preparations for carrying on the war. Inſurrections excited by the Porte among the Tartars in the Ruſſian Empire. Armament for the Crimea. State of the Armies on the Danube. Marſhal Romanzow croſſes that river. Turks defeated in various engagements. Diſorder, mutiny, and deſertion in the Turkiſh armies. Grand Vizir abandoned, and inveſted at Schumla. Propoſes a ſuſpenſion of arms; obliged to ſign a peace, upon the terms preſcribed by the conquerors. Conſternation at the Porte; the peace confirmed. Principal articles of the peace. Grand Vizir dies ſuddenly on the road to Adrianople. Rejoicings at Peterſburgh. The articles fulfilled with good faith, and ambaſſadors appointed on both ſides. Miniſter appointed by the Porte, to Kerim Kan, one of the deſpots of Perſia.

BY the termination of the bloody war which has ſo long deſolated the borders of Europe and Aſia, it is to be hoped, that tranquility will be fully reſtored, as well to the wide dominions of the great belligerant powers, as to thoſe of their leſſer neighbours, who without any ſhare in the advantages, generally experience all the

the miſeries of ſuch a conteſt. As nothing could be more glorious to Ruſſia than the progreſs of this war, ſo nothing can be more happy than its concluſion. A long ſeries of victories are crowned by a peace, which reflects as much honour upon the firmneſs and wiſdom of her councils, as the former did luſtre upon her arms.

The loſſes in lives, and ſovereignty, are not the greateſt which the Ottoman empire has experienced. She has fatally expoſed a weakneſs which was before unknown; the loſs of character and eſtimation, is not leſs ruinous to ſtates than to individuals. This mighty empire is indeed conſiderably fallen, and has bowed leſs to the proweſs of a brave enemy, than under the weight of her own internal diſorders.

The late Grand Vizir, after every exertion which abilities and courage are capable of to reclaim a degenerate ſoldiery, being overborne by their caprice, and licentiouſneſs, fell a victim to the indignation and grief which they excited; having been firſt obliged, for the immediate preſervation of his troops, to ſign a peace, which was very unequal to the power and glory of the Ottoman arms. He deſerved a better fate, and to govern better men.

It will probably hereafter be a matter of ſurprize, that in ſuch a ſituation of affairs, Ruſſia granted a peace upon any moderate terms to its proſtrate enemy. We have, however, formerly ſhewn many cauſes which rendered a peace very deſirable to Ruſſia: nor had theſe cauſes been removed or leſſened by any late events. The rebellion of Pugatſcheff had been long carried on, and ſtill continued to deſolate the ſouthern and eaſtern provinces of the empire: doubts were alſo poſſibly entertained of the temper and diſpoſition which prevailed nearer home. Theſe and other cauſes ſeemed to render it prudent, if not neceſſary, to draw thoſe conquering armies nearer the center, who were attached by their ſucceſſes to government, and from their long abſence, were ſtrangers to domeſtic parties and cabals. It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that there did not ſeem to be any great cordiality between the dividers of Poland; two of whom, could not refrain from looking ſeparately with an evil eye at the ſhares obtained by others, and ſeemed eager to enter into any new ſcheme of partition, by which they might benefit individually. It ſeems therefore to have behoved Ruſſia to diſengage herſelf from a weak enemy, who could only be dangerous by keeping her entangled, and to concenter her force in ſuch a manner, as to be prepared at all events againſt new neighbours, whoſe power was dangerous and ambition boundleſs.

The fatal change which ſo immediately took place in the Turkiſh grand army, after the ſpecimens it had given of ſubmiſſion to order and diſcipline, and the vigour and ability ſhewn by its commanders in the preceding campaign, muſt naturally excite our curioſity. In this reſpect, however, it cannot at preſent be gratified. No details are to be expected from a Turkiſh cabinet or army; and the Ruſſians, ſatisfied with their ſucceſs, have no occaſion to enter into a recital of any particulars which might leſſen the glory or difficulty of their atchievements. Such information can

only be obtained near the ſcene of action, and will undoubtedly be hereafter communicated, either by ſome one of the moſt curious and intelligent of the European miniſters at the Porte, or of thoſe foreign officers who ſerved in the contending armies upon the Danube. For ſuch curious and uſeful inquiries or details, we have been more indebted to the induſtry and obſervation of the French miniſters and ſecretaries, for above a century paſt, than to thoſe of all the other nations in Europe.

We can only ſuppoſe for the preſent, that the licentiouſneſs, contempt of order, and other evil habits, contracted during a long peace, under a weak, venal and indolent government, were become ſo inveterate, that they could not be remedied: that any appearances to the contrary, were rather a part of the diſorder, and proceeding from a temporary caprice, than the effect of any real amendment: and that nothing leſs, than what is nearly an impoſſibility, a total change in the original conſtitution and ſyſtem of government, can reſtore that falling empire to its priſtine ſtate. It is certain that the European provincial troops in the Ottoman ſervice, both horſe and foot, gave many ſtriking inſtances of that valour for which they were ever celebrated; but the lives of theſe brave men were conſtantly ſacrificed to the cowardice or diſobedience of the mob of Aſiatics and Conſtantinopolitans, in which they were involved. The Janizaries alſo, gave many inſtances of a deſperate courage; but were in other reſpects ſo profligate, mutinous and diſorderly, as to render thoſe occaſional efforts uſeleſs.

Soon after the cloſe of the year, the Grand Signior Muſtapha the Third, Emperor of the Turks, departed this life at Conſtantinople, Jan. 21ſt. in the 58th year of his age, and the 17th of a reign, which had in its latter part, been the moſt unfortunate of any in the Turkiſh annals from the time of Bajazet. His ſon, Sultan Selim, being then only entered into his 13th year, ſeemed too young to ſuſtain the reins of government in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. The emperor accordingly, with a wiſdom and diſintereſtedneſs which does honour to his memory, appointed his brother Abdulhamet to ſucceed him in the throne. To this prince, under the ſtrongeſt terms of recommendation, he confided the care of his infant ſon: a truſt rendered ſacred by all the ties of gratitude; but precarious from the barbarous maxims of the Ottoman family.

It is a juſtice due to humanity to reſcue the character of the late emperor, from the oblivion or contempt which too generally attend misfortune. If he was not poſſeſſed of thoſe great, dazzling, and fatal qualities, which excite the admiration of mankind, and in which, to their misfortune, too many of his anceſtors were ſuperiorly eminent, he was bleſſed in a great degree with thoſe happier ones, of humanity, juſtice, and benevolence. Numberleſs inſtances of theſe occurred during his reign, which would not have been omitted in an eulogium on the moſt exalted characters. His moderation and clemency with regard to his Chriſtian ſubjects, notwithſtanding their avowed diſaffection, and the aſſiſtance they gave to a conquering enemy, when the very exiſtence of the

empire was in queſtion, cannot be eaſily paralleled, in the hiſtories of the moſt refined civilization, and under the influence of the pureſt religion. His laſt act with reſpect to the ſucceſſion, ſhewed a patriotiſm, which will be more admired than imitated, and a greatneſs of mind equal to the moſt renowned of his predeceſſors.

The new prince having taken the neceſſary meaſures for the preſervation of public order and tranquility, which, in that empire, is always a matter of moment and difficulty upon ſuch occaſions, ſeemed to turn his attention with great diligence to the carrying on of the war. Numerous levies were accordingly made, and an order being paſſed that all perſons who were guilty of tumults or diſorders ſhould be ſent to ſerve on board the fleet in the Black-Sea, the terror of that puniſhment operated ſo ſtrongly on the profligate, as to produce a ſurpriſing effect in preſerving the peace of the metropolis. The emperor alſo iſſued a reſcript ſigned by himſelf, commanding the officers, governors of provinces, and military tenants, to act with the utmoſt diligence in their reſpective departments for the carrying on of the war, and thoſe whoſe immediate duty it was, to join the army forthwith, at the head of choſen bodies of the beſt troops they could procure, and to act with the utmoſt zeal and valour for the ſervice of the ſtate and religion, and the recovery of thoſe provinces which had been wreſted from the empire.

In the mean time there were ſome diſturbances at Adrianople, and other places where the army lay, through the mutiny of ſome of the Janizaries, who were diſſatisfied with the acceſſion of Abdulhamet, and wanted to place the young Prince Selim upon the throne. Though theſe commotions were eaſily quelled, it does not ſeem impoſſible, that the diſcontent which appeared upon this occaſion, might have ſome ſhare in the ſubſequent ill conduct of the army.

Several actions which took place on the Danube early in the Spring, ſeemed to indicate a vigorous campaign. Detachments from the contending armies frequently croſſed that river, and theſe expeditions, though productive of no eſſential benefit, were attended with conſiderable loſs on both ſides.

In the mean time, the Porte was not inattentive to the advantages which might be derived from Pugatſcheff's rebellion, and was accordingly indefatigible in exciting the various nations of Tartars, who ſurround or are intermixed with the Ruſſian empire, to increaſe the internal diſturbances. It is not difficult to perſuade people, who ſeem to be born for nothing but war, to take up arms. The Tartars, however, are not now in the condition, which at different periods enabled them to conquer a great part of the world. That overgrown empire which has ſprung up among them, has by degrees, either ſwallowed up, broken, or ſeparated, their different nations in ſuch a manner, as to render an union of arms or councils, or any general and formidable alliance impracticable. Their being alſo cut off from the modern improvements in war, arms, and diſcipline, is an inſuperable bar to their becoming again terrible.

They could, however, be troubleſome, and increaſe the confuſion already cauſed by Pugatſcheff. The

Porte

Porte accordingly, ſent Doulet Gherai, the late Chan of the Crimea, with a conſiderable ſum of money, and attended by ſeveral officers of his kindred and friends, among the Nogais and Cuban Tartars, where he was ſoon joined by above 10,000 men. This body was attacked and routed by a Ruſſian detachment, before any effective junction of theſe nations could take place. As the Tartars ſtill dream of their ancient glory, and fancy themſelves, before trial, to be as invincible now as they were in the days of Tamerlane, they were ſo much ſurprized and diſpirited by this defeat, that no farther ſervice could be expected from them, and the Tartar Prince found matters ſo hopeleſs, that having divided his money among his friends and adherents, he quitted the country. Similar meaſures were purſued, and attended with ſimilar ſucceſs, among the Baſkirs, Kirgis, and ſome other tribes, all of whom were ready for inſurrection or war; but were unequal to the purpoſe.

A conſiderable armament was alſo prepared at Conſtantinople, for the ſupport of the Tartars, and their confederates the Coſſacks, and other inſurgents in the Crimea. In the mean time, ſuch diligence was uſed in reinforcing the grand army, that it became more numerous than it had been ſince the commencement of the war, and the Grand Vizir was ſaid not to have leſs than 200,000 combatants under his command on the Danube.

Nor was the court of Peterſburg leſs diligent to enable Marſhal Romanzow to open the campaign with vigour. Though the rebellion of Pugatſcheff ſeemed a conſiderable impediment, yet Ruſſia was now freed from ſome other material embarraſſments. The heavy clouds which hung on the ſide of Sweden were now diſperſed, and it was no longer neceſſary to keep an army on that frontier; while the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſo effectually occupied Poland, and overawed the inhabitants, that the Ruſſians were freed from all apprehenſions in that country. Marſhal Romanzow's army was accordingly rendered very formidable.

After various motions and actions on the Danube, the marſhal having received a freſh reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, and a ſupply of 30,000 recruits, made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for paſſing that river. A large fleet of boats having been prepared for that purpoſe on the river Argis, under the conduct of General Soltikow, fell down to the Danube, and notwithſtanding a conſiderable oppoſition both by land and water, that general effected a landing on the other ſide near Tutukay, in the night between the 16th and 17th of June. The paſſage being now ſecured, the Generals Kamenſki and Suwarow alſo croſſed the river at the head of their reſpective diviſions, the whole amounting to about 50,000 men. Theſe were followed in four days by Marſhal Romanzow with the remainder of the army, who encamped near Siliſtria, which he ſeemed again to threaten with a ſiege.

In the mean time, there was a continued ſeries of actions between the Ruſſian Generals and different bodies of the Ottoman forces; In one of theſe, General Soltikow was vigorouſly attacked by the Baſha of Ruſzick, who was at length with difficulty obliged to

quit a well fought field, after a ſevere engagement of ſeveral hours continuance. In this action, the Arnauts, and other bodies of the Turkiſh European troops, ſhewed the greateſt courage, and could only be foiled by the diſcipline and firmneſs of the Ruſſian infantry, and the excellent management of their artillery. This engagement was remarkable, as being the laſt in which the Turks acted with the vigour or ſpirit of men.

June 20. On the ſame day, the Reis Effendi, having marched at the head of 40,000 men, to oppoſe the Generals Kamenſki and Suwarow, was defeated without a blow, the whole army, both cavalry and infantry, having deſerted their colours ſo ſhamefully, that they equally evaded the danger of being killed or taken. The whole Turkiſh camp, with a fine train of braſs artillery, which had been caſt under the directions of the Chevalier Tott, were the rewards of this cheap victory. The Turkiſh accounts make this runaway army to conſiſt of 70,000 men, and repreſent the conquerors only as a handful.

From this time, diſorder, mutiny, and diſmay, ſeized all the Turkiſh armies, and they abſolutely refuſed to face the enemy. They plundered the baggage, robbed and murdered their officers, and abandoning their colours, diſbanded by thouſands, and marched in great bodies towards the Helleſpont, committing every kind of outrage by the way. Their arrival in the neighbourhood of Conſtantinople, was ſo terrible to the court and city, that when all prayers, promiſes, and offers of money, were found ineffectual to induce them to return to the army, the miniſters, inſtead of puniſhing this lawleſs crew, were under a neceſſity of furniſhing them with veſſels for their tranſportation to Aſia.

The rage of mutiny, or the terror of the enemy, became ſo univerſally prevalent, that if ſome of the Turkiſh accounts are to be relied on, no leſs than 140,000 men, either abandoned their colours totally, or refuſed to act under their officers. Even in the grand camp at Schumla, and under the vizir's own eye, before matters were arrived at their ultimate ſtate of diſorder, he could not reſtrain the Europeans and Aſiatics from cutting each other to pieces. It is alſo ſaid, that miniſter was abandoned by his whole cavalry, ſo that the immenſe army which he commanded at the beginning of the campaign, was in a few days reduced to nothing.

Such are the fatal but certain effects of luxury, degenerate manners, and a weak and venal government, which upheld for a time by the renown of its former greatneſs, neglects, or deſpiſes the virtues which raiſed it to power and glory. A vaſt empire tumbling to pieces, under the weight of its vices and profligacy, exhibits a leſſon of aweful inſtruction. The great empires of the world have, however, fallen in this manner, without any benefit to their ſucceſſors from the example.

Marſhal Romanzow did not neglect the advantages which the preſent ſituation of affairs afforded. He placed the different diviſions of the army in ſuch advantageous ſituations, and poſſeſſed himſelf of ſuch important poſts, as totally to cut off all communication between the

the Grand Vizir and his garriſons, magazines, Adrianople, and home; ſo that he was equally incapable of ſubſiſting where he was and of retreating. Thus was the grand camp at Schumla compleatly inveſted, and the Turkiſh empire, as it were, encloſed in a net.

In this deplorable ſtate, the Grand Vizir made a hopeleſs attempt to gain time, by propoſing a ſuſpenſion of arms, for the renewal of a congreſs, and the concluſion of a peace. Theſe were conceſſions not now to be obtained or expected, and the Grand Vizir was obliged to ſubmit to the terms preſcribed by the conqueror. Theſe were, however, very moderate, conſidering the preſent ſtate of affairs, Marſhal Romanzow having demanded little more, than what the Ruſſians had inſiſted upon in the two late congreſſes.

In ſuch a criſis there was no room for chicane or delay. Two Turkiſh plenipotentiaries having arrived at General Kamenſki's quarters, were there met by prince Repnin, and in two ſhort conferences every thing was concluded. It was remarkable, that the conferences were held, whether by accident or deſign, on the very ſpot where General Weiſman had been defeated and killed in the preceding year. This peace, ſo glorious to Ruſſia, was ſigned on the 21ſt of July, the Grand Vizir only reſerving for himſelf the approbation of his court.

In the letter written by that unfortunate miniſter to the Porte, he ſaid that himſelf and the remains of his army were deſtitute both of military ſtores and proviſions, and were ſo entirely encloſed and inveſted at Schumla, that they had no means of ſubſiſtence left but through the Ruſſians. That being thus expoſed to the diſcretion of the conquerors, he had no part left to act but that of demanding a ſuſpenſion of arms, and of being conſtrained to ſign the terms dictated by them. He gives a ſtriking proof of the repreſentation which he makes of his condition, by obſerving that he ſends the officer, who conveys the letter and the treaty of peace, under a Ruſſian paſſport.

This letter, and the news that accompanied it, was productive of equal conſternation and grief at the Porte. A grand divan was held, conſiſting of all the heads of the law, the miniſters, and the chief military officers; but conſultation was now in vain, and they were obliged to ſubmit to conditions which they were not able to diſpute. The treaty of peace was accordingly ratified, and the conſent of the mufti being neceſſary for that purpoſe, he immediately iſſued his fetfa, or ordinance, in which he uſes the following expreſſions: "Seeing our troops will no longer fight the Ruſſians, it is neceſſary to conclude a peace."

The treaty of peace conſiſts of 28 articles, the principal of which are,—The independency of the Crimea; the abſolute ceſſion to Ruſſia of Kilburn, Kerche, and Jenickala; and of all the diſtrict between the Bog and the Dnipier; a free navigation in all the Turkiſh ſeas: in which is included the paſſage thro' the Dardanelles, with all the privileges and immunities which are granted to the moſt favoured nations. Ruſſia reſtores all her conqueſts; but is to retain Azoph and Taganrok.

There are, beſides, ſeveral ſtipu-

lations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Walachia, as well as thoſe of the Greek iſlands reſtored by Ruſſia to the Porte, with the particulars of which we are not acquainted, as no authentic copy of the treaty has yet been publiſhed. It is, however, known, that they acquire ſome new privileges and ſecurities. The Tartar Chans of the Crimea, are to render no farther duties for the future to the Grand Signior, than thoſe which they owe to him as the Supreme Caliph of the Mahometan religion.

The grief which infected the ſeraglio, and the members of government, upon this diſaſtrous concluſion of the war, did not extend its influence any farther. The people in general were ſo tired of the miſeries of the war, and ſo diſpirited by the continual loſſes and diſgraces which they ſuffered, that they conſidered peace, at whatever price it was purchaſed, as a happineſs. The Grand Vizir alone was unable to brook the grief and indignation which theſe diſgraces excited, and died ſuddenly on his return to Adrianople. We have not ſufficient information on which to found any opinion, with reſpect to this general's conduct in the courſe of the campaign. Whether by continuing too long in the camp at Schumla, or by any other overſight, he contributed to the miſfortunes which overwhelmed the army, or whether they proceeded entirely from the diſobedience and cowardice of the ſoldiers, remains yet to be determined. The ability which he ſhewed upon former occaſions, ſeems, however, to countenance the latter opinion.

The ſituation of the Grand Vizir at Schumla, naturally reminds us of that in which Peter the Great found himſelf on the banks of the Pruth, in the year 1711. They both lay at the mercy of their enemies, and the fate of their reſpective countries in a great degree depended upon the event. They both alſo eſcaped better than could have been expected, conſidering the hopeleſſneſs of their ſituation, and the nature of the enemy in whoſe power they lay. The conſequences were in other reſpects materially different. Peter eſcaped from danger, only to become more terrible; while the vizir, though he ſaved his army, fell a victim to the diſgrace. The intereſts and future ſafety of the Ottoman empire were ſacrificed on the banks of the Pruth, to the ſordid venality of one miniſter, and the ſtupid ignorance of another; while Marſhal Romanzow has obtained very conſiderable advantages for his country. It might be ſaid, in the language of aſtrology, that the ſtar of Ruſſia was now predominant, and determined to wipe off the diſgrace on the Pruth, with every circumſtance of exultation and triumph on the Danube.

Nothing could exceed the joy and feſtivity which prevailed at Peterſburgh, upon the confirmation of this happy peace. The empreſs ordered that eight days ſhould be devoted to public feaſts and rejoicing; rewards were diſtributed as uſual, in the magnificent ſpirit of that court; and that even the wretched might partake of the public joy, the doors of the priſons were ſet open to all, who were not charged with high treaſon. Even thoſe miſerable outcaſts of mankind, who languiſhed unknown and unpitied in the frozen wilds of Siberia,

Siberia, were thought of in this ſeaſon of benevolence, and an order was iſſued, that all thoſe who ſince the year 1746, had been condemned to that natural priſon (which, like the other world, admits of no eſcape) ſhould be releaſed.

The articles of peace were fulfilled with great good faith on both ſides; and the ratifications being exchanged, the Porte nominated Abdul Kerim, the Begler Beg of Romelia, as ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Peterſburgh; whither, it is ſaid, he is to proceed with a prodigious train, of not leſs than 1300 perſons. Prince Repnin is alſo appointed ambaſſador to the Porte on the part of Ruſſia. The Grand Signior gave orders that all the ſlaves who had been made in Servia, Georgia, Walachia, Moldavia, the Morea, and other provinces, by the Turks and Tartars during the war, ſhould be diſcharged and ſet at liberty, himſelf paying a compenſation of 100 piaſters to the owners for each ſlave. Above 3000 Turkiſh priſoners who were diſperſed in Ruſſia, were alſo reſtored to their country. The Greek inhabitants of Walachia, ſenſible of the part they had taken in the war, ſeemed afraid to truſt to the Turkiſh faith or clemency, notwithſtanding the ſtipulations that were made in their favour; and it is reported that a great number of them, to the amount of 3000 families, are preparing to emigrate into the Ruſſian dominions.

Whilſt pacific meaſures were purſuing on the Danube, the Captain Baſha, with the armament which had been fitted out for the Crimea, after ſome ſmall encounters with the Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea, which was much inferior in ſtrength and number, made an effective landing on that Peninſula of the troops under the command of Dowlet Gherai, to the amount of twenty thouſand men. Theſe forces having joined the Tartars were engaged in battle with the ſecond Ruſſian army, under the command of Prince Dolgorouki, when the meſſengers on both ſides arrived, with an account of the concluſion of a peace. Upon this unexpected advice the engagement immediately ceaſed, and the contending generals and armies, with uncommon temper, withdrew to their reſpective camps. It appears that Dowlet Gherai, had already been ſo ſucceſsful, as to have made ſome conſiderable acquiſitions in the Crimea, all of which he has ſince relinquiſhed in purſuance of the treaty.

Some ſmall engagements between the Ruſſians and Turks in the Mediterranean, were of little conſequence when they happened, and are of none at preſent. The crowd of Greek Banditti, particularly Albanians and Dulcignotes, who had joined the Ruſſians in this war, merely for the ſake of plunder, have ſince its concluſion infeſted all the ſeas of the Archipelago with the moſt cruel piracies. Theſe barbarians not only plunder the ſhips of all nations without diſtinction, but murder the crews in cold blood, with the moſt ſavage inhumanity. The French have particularly ſuffered, and ſome frigates of that nation have been ſent out to exterminate thoſe miſcreants.

The concluſion of peace has already preſented the inhabitants of Conſtanti-

Conſtantinople with a ſpectacle, which was before equally unheard of and unexpected: Ruſſian frigates of war, which had made their paſſage from the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, riding at anchor in their harbour. Some Ruſſian trading veſſels, with commodities from the ports on the Black Sea, have ſince arrived at that capital.

The Porte in its preſent temper, has condeſcended to appoint a miniſter to treat with Kerim Kan, one of the preſent conquerors, or ſpoilers of Perſia. This uſurper has long been troubleſome in the neighbourhood of Baſſora, to which he lays ſome claim as ſovereign of Perſia, and the Porte under its preſent apprehenſions of a war, by this negociation, recognizes him in that title, in hopes thereby of evading the former claim.

Thus has ended the long and bloody war between thoſe great empires, in which the one has reached the ſummit of glory, and the other has fallen to the loweſt ſtate of humiliation and diſgrace, though without any proportionable loſs of territory. It is not impoſſible, that this may be the laſt war between them for many years. Ruſſia has gained her grand point, of a free navigation in the Turkiſh ſeas, and has ſo effectually reſtrained the Tartars, as not only to ſecure her wide extent of frontier, but to render them uſeful, inſtead of dangerous neighbours. Theſe people will of courſe become her ſubjects, before they well know it; any farther conqueſts on that ſide, would be uſeleſs, if not prejudicial. On the other hand, nothing leſs than a total, and not very probable, change of ſyſtem in the Ottoman government, can enable that empire to encounter Ruſſia in her preſent ſtate of greatneſs. The enmity ariſing from a rivalſhip in power and in glory, is now at an end; and it is very poſſible that new intereſts may take place, and new connexions be formed among their neighbours, which may render it good policy in both empires to forget former animoſities, and to unite in ſupport of a common cauſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Rebellion of Pugatſcheff. Great rewards ineffectually offered for ſecuring his perſon. Declares himſelf a protector of the ſect of Foma, and of religious liberty in general. General Bibikow marches with an army to reduce the rebels. Pugatſcheff defeated, and the ſiege of Orenburgh raiſed. The rebels repeatedly defeated; and Pugatſcheff at length obliged to fly for refuge to the Baſkirs. The rebellion ſtill continues, and the moſt horrible cruelties are exerciſed by the Impoſtor. He attacks the city of Caſan; but is defeated and cloſely purſued by a Ruſſian detachment. The rebels are at length finally defeated and ruined, and Pugatſcheff having croſſed the Wolga, is obliged to kill his horſe for ſubſiſtence. Some Coſſack priſoners, to ſave their lives, diſcover his retreat, and deliver him up to Count Panin. He is brought in an iron cage to Moſcow. Poland. Great debates upon the ſubject of the permanent council. Continual encroachments by the Auſtrians and Pruſſians on the remaining Poliſh territories. Engagements between the Pruſſians and Poles. The permanent council, with the ſyſtem of future government, and all matters relative to the king, the revenues, and the military, are at length finally concluded upon by the delegation. Affair of the limits ſtill unſettled. Condition of Dantzick.

THE rebellion of Pugatſcheff, was of longer continuance than could have been expected, conſidering the numberleſs defeats which his party received. Over thoſe waſte and wide regions, whoſe exact boundaries are ſcarcely known, and in whoſe general diſplay, the extenſive kingdoms of Caſan and Aſtracan appear only as provinces, are ſcattered a number of ſmall nations, frequently diſtinct in religion, manners, or language, and ſo ſeparated by deſarts, and other natural impediments, that though in general, and in ſome degree, they are under one controuling government, it frequently happens, that they have very little knowledge of each other. Such ſituations, ſuch a difference of people, all extremely ignorant, with ſuch boundleſs ſcenes of action, afford opportunities for adventure, impoſture, eſcapes from purſuit, and a renewal of rebellion or war, which are unknown in confined countries and among civilized nations.

We have ſhewn in our laſt volume, that ſoon after the commencement of Pugatſcheff's rebellion, the court of Peterſburgh had publiſhed a manifeſto, to caution the people againſt the artifices and pretences of that impoſtor. At the ſame time, a reward of 100,000 rubles, together with the decorations of all the Ruſſian orders of knighthood, was offered to any perſon who would ſecure him, whether alive or dead. Though this was an immenſe ſum of money in ſuch remote countries, and the favour of the court, with the propoſed honours, would have been temptations, almoſt, reſiſtleſs in any; yet ſo high are certain principles of honour held among rude nations, that of the many thouſand barbarians to whoſe cuſtody he was of neceſſity obliged at all times to intruſt

intruſt his perſon, and in the various ſituations and opportunities which misfortune, defeat, flight, ſolitude and darkneſs, preſented during the courſe of his adventures, not one could be found baſe enough to accept of thoſe rewards at the price of the propoſed treachery.

The rebels were attended with conſiderable ſucceſs in the beginning of the troubles, and by their great ſuperiority in number, cut off ſome detachments of the regular forces which were aſſembled haſtily to oppoſe them. Some Ruſſian officers of name periſhed in theſe encounters, and the rebels cruelly maſſacred all thoſe who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral places which were of ſome note in thoſe countries, and for a long time beſieged Orenburgh, the capital of the province of that name. We find by the ſubſequent detail, that they were poſſeſſed of a conſiderable train of artillery, though no notice is taken of the means by which it was obtained. It does not appear upon the whole, that Pugatſcheff, though artful and bold in his deſigns, had any great talents as a ſoldier, nor was endued with thoſe heroic qualities, which however ſavage in the exertion, have wonderful effects upon mankind, and had often been productive of extraordinary revolutions in that part of the world.

Pugatſcheff, beſides aſſuming the name and character of Peter the third, did not want diſcernment to ſee how much it might advance his deſigns, to blend religious pretences, or prejudices, with the political motives that might operate, towards the bringing on of a revolution. A hereſy, or what was ſo called, which broke out in Ruſſia many years before, afforded ample ſcope for this deſign. It ſeems that a prieſt named Foma, had been burnt alive at Moſcow in the year 1715, for attempting to introduce, what he called a reformation in the Ruſſian religion. It happened in this, as it uſually does in ſimilar caſes, that the flames which conſumed the Martyr, had a very different effect with reſpect to his opinions, which ſurvived him, and ſtill do, with great vigour. The adherents to theſe doctrines are in ſome of the provinces numerous, and it is with the greateſt reluctance, that they ſubmit to an outward compliance with the eſtabliſhed forms of the national church.

To allure theſe people, and all others who found themſelves moved with a ſpirit of reformation, to eſpouſe his cauſe, Pugatſcheff iſſued a manifeſto, in which he declared himſelf, not only a ſupporter and protector of the doctrines of Foma; but alſo of religious liberty in general. To faſcinate the imaginations of an ignorant people, a portrait of the ſuppoſed martyr, with an axe by which his hands were chopped off before he was burnt, were carried at the head of the army. An impoſtor, who called himſelf Foma, was alſo procured, who preached daily to the people, laying before them the doctrines of his predeceſſor, and expatiating in the moſt pathetic terms, upon the iniquity of the puniſhment which he ſuffered, and the cruelty of the torments which he endured. After thus working upon the paſſions of the people, he proceeded to explain to them the illegality of the preſent govern-

ment, and to expatiate on the enormities of the court, particularly ſhewing the iniquity of the preſent war with the Porte, by which, beſides its injuſtice, the empire was deſolated, and thouſands of men every day ſlaughtered. Theſe ſermons inflamed the minds of the hearers to ſuch a degree, that they departed from them with violent outcries, declaring themſelves for God, Peter the third, and Foma.

The court was ſo much alarmed at this rebellion, that though ſo remote from its ſeat, it was thought neceſſary to draw ſeveral regiments to the vicinity of the capital. In the mean time, General Bibikow was ſent at the head of 15,000 men to reduce the rebels; and as the ſeaſon of the year admitted it, they were moſtly, with their artillery and baggage, conveyed by ſledges. Several ſmall engagements, of which we know nothing, but that the rebels were generally, if not always, worſted, took place in the beginning of the year. The ſiege of Orenburgh, however, ſtill continued, until the ſpring was far advanced, when Prince Gallitzin, who commanded under General Bibikow, having marched to its relief, Pugatſcheff placed himſelf with the bulk of his forces, at a fortified poſt called Tatiſczewa, which he poſſeſſed, about 24 miles from that town, and full in the way which the prince muſt paſs to its relief.

This advantageous poſition, did not deter the prince from attacking the rebels. A bloody engagement accordingly enſued, in which they were totally defeated, with the loſs of 2000 men killed, 3000 taken priſoners, and 36 pieces of cannon. March 25th.

The loſs on the prince's ſide was comparatively inconſiderable, not amounting to above 200 men killed, and 600 wounded. Pugatſcheff himſelf eſcaped with difficulty.

In conſequence of this victory, the inhabitants of Orenburgh were freed from the hardſhips they had undergone, during a long blockade and ſiege of five months, which, however unſkilfully conducted, muſt have been to them ſufficiently diſtreſſing. Nothing could give greater joy, than the news of this victory did at Peterſburgh; where it was looked upon as deciſive, and the rebellion to be totally extinguiſhed. The rewards which were conferred upon the governor of Orenburgh, and upon every other perſon who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the rebels, ſufficiently ſpoke the ſenſe in which this matter was conſidered by the court.

Pugatſcheff, though overthrown, was not yet totally ruined. We find him again in a few days at the head of a conſiderable body of men on the borders of the Yaick; where he was again engaged by Prince Gallitzin, and ſo entirely defeated, that he was accompanied only by fourteen men in his flight. In this action moſt of his principal adherents were taken, including the members of a kind of chancery which he had eſtabliſhed. A third action was, however, ſaid to have happened ſoon after, and to have been attended with ſimilar conſequences. In one of theſe defeats, the impoſtor is ſaid to have eſcaped only by the ſwiftneſs of his horſe, and to have fled alone towards the country of the Baſkirs, who being Mahometan Tartars, and but little influenced by the rights of ſucceſſion to the throne, and ſtill leſs by the

the religious principles or prejudices which united Pugatſcheff's people, it was expected would have delivered him up.

In the mean time, General Bibikow having died near Orenburgh, the command in chief of the forces devolved upon Prince Gallitzin, who continued with great diligence his purſuit of the Inſurgents and their chief. We ſcarcely hear any thing of the operations on either ſide for a long time after, and the rout which the purſuers or the purſued followed in thoſe trackleſs regions is equally unknown. Some of the rebels had retired into the interior parts of Siberia, where they excited freſh troubles, and alarmed government, on account of the mines. Their chief was alternately heard of on the borders of thoſe vaſt rivers, the Wolga, the Yaick, and the Ilik, and was ſaid, at times, to have gained ſome advantages over the imperial troops.

His misfortunes operating upon the natural barbarity of his temper, the impoſtor grew dreadfully cruel. His rage was principally directed to the nobility, whom he ſlaughtered, without mercy, or reſpect to age or condition. It was ſaid, that above a thouſand of that order, including both ſexes, and all ages, became victims to his implacable vengeance. Among thoſe the moſt pitied and lamented, was a fine venerable old gentleman, of an 110 years of age, and a near relation of Field Marſhal Count Panin's, who had long retired from the world, and lived privately upon his eſtate near Caſan. The clergy partook of the cruelties exerciſed upon the Nobleſſe, and the eſtates of both were totally deſtroyed wherever he came. The ravages were ſo cruel, that the loſſes ſuſtained by the Counts Soltikow and Schuwalow, were eſtimated at near 200,000 rubles each: and ſeveral proprietors of mines ſuffered much greater loſſes.

In the mean time, the command of the army employed againſt the rebels devolved upon Count Panin, and Pugatſcheff having appeared ſuddenly before the city of Caſan, the garriſon, under the command of governor Brand, and the Commandant Potemkin, had ſcarcely time to retire into the fort, where they were immediately attacked by the rebels. The attack continued for eight hours with great fury, nor could the fort have held out much longer, when fortunately, Colonel Michellſon, and Major Dure, who commanded a detachment of Count Panin's army, having heard of the march of the rebels, had purſued them with great expedition, and arrived juſt at this intereſting criſis to its relief. Theſe officers attacked the rebel army without heſitation, and the garriſon having made a vigorous ſally at the ſame time, this double attack ſoon threw it into diſorder, and a general rout enſued. July 15th.

Though theſe officers kept the rebels in conſtant purſuit, ſuch was the nature of the country and the ſervice, that it was conſiderably more than a month before they could again come up with them. At length, after a toilſome march through the deſarts of Saratoff, they overtook them between Cariezyn and Aſtracan, where the rebels were totally defeated, with the loſs of their artillery, ammunition and baggage, Aug. 25th,

Pugatſcheff

Pugatſcheff himſelf hardly eſcaping, with a ſmall train of about a hundred men, who ſeemed ſtill willing to perſevere in ſharing his deſperate fortunes.

This engagement was, however, final: and the rebels were now ſo totally broken and diſperſed, that though the neighbouring countries were generally in their intereſt, they were not able after to aſſemble or make any head. Pugatſcheff himſelf ſwam acroſs the Wolga, and wandered for ſeveral days in the neighbouring deſarts, enduring every miſery, that a want of food, and of all the other neceſſaries of life, are capable of producing. In this ſituation, after living for ſome time upon roots, and other ſpontaneous productions of the earth, he was reduced to the neceſſity of killing his horſe to ſupport nature.

That virtue, which had hitherto baffled the hopes of reward, was not proof againſt the fears of death. Some of the Coſſacks of Yaick, who were taken priſoners, offered, on condition of obtaining a pardon, to find out their chief, and deliver him up alive. This offer was moſt willingly accepted, and the Coſſacks having ſet out with a Ruſſian officer and ſome huſſars, they in a few days brought Pugatſcheff, bound hand and foot, to Count Panin's head quarters.

This wretched man, in his preſent deplorable ſtate, preſerved a melancholy but unconquerable ſilence. He was conveyed to Moſcow in an iron cage, and ſuch meaſures uſed, as prevented the poſſibility of his deſtroying himſelf. He for ſome days refuſed all ſuſtenance; but his keepers found means to compel him to eat. In his ſubſequent examinations at Moſcow, he is ſaid, either to have counterfeited madneſs, or to have been in reality a wretched enthuſiaſt, he ſtill perſevering in his pretenſions to the empire, and reſting thereon his whole plea of defence.

It is, however, to be remembered, that facts tranſpire with great difficulty through the walls in which ſuch examinations are taken, and that the reports given out for the gratification of the people, only wear the momentary colour, which at the time, it is thought neceſſary to give them. In a letter written by the empreſs, upon this occaſion, to the French king, after informing him that the author of the revolt was in her power, ſhe ſays, "I ſhall keep his depoſitions ſecret, that they may not aggravate the diſgrace of thoſe who ſet him on." This reſolution undoubtedly argues both good ſenſe and magnanimity; but ſhews at the ſame time, that Pugatſcheff was only an inſtrument, and that the ſources of the rebellion were to be traced elſewhere.

The inſurgents now returned every where to their duty. The revolted provinces were already compleatly ruined, ſo that the inhabitants required little further puniſhment than what they had brought upon themſelves. Some examples were neceſſarily made, in thoſe places which were moſt remarkable for their diſaffection; but we do not find, that the ſeverities were exceſſive, nor the victims to juſtice numerous. In the mean time, a general famine prevailed in thoſe deſolated countries, and government was at great expence and trouble in ſending corn and meal,

meal, from its magazines at Moſcow and other places, to prevent the people from immediately periſhing. As theſe reſources were unequal to the ſupplying of whole countries, for any length of time, with proviſion, other methods have been ſince deviſed to prevent the progreſs of the famine.

Thus has the empreſs Catherine conducted and concluded a dangerous and moſt extenſive war, which involved a great part of Europe and Aſia in its operations, with the higheſt honour to herſelf, and the greateſt glory and advantage to her country; while, at the ſame time that ſhe was ſo deeply engaged with an enemy who for many ages had been deemed invincible, and had ſo long continued the ſcourge and terror of the Chriſtian world, ſhe was alſo equal to the oppoſing and ſurmounting of an obſtinate and alarming rebellion, which preyed upon the very vitals of the empire. In the former inſtance, ſhe has outſtripped the glory of Peter the Great, by wiping off the diſgrace which he met with upon the Pruth, and ſucceeding in the only point in which he was foiled.

The ancient country called Poland, under whatever modern names it is now placed, or in whatever new diviſions arranged, has had the negative good fortune, for ſome time, not to excite the ſolicitude of mankind, by the repreſentation of any particular or ſtriking calamities. However irretrievably ruined it may be conſidered as a ſtate, this ceſſation from blood and rapine, after the long ſeries of miſeries it has undergone, muſt be regarded, excluſive of all other conſequences, as a great preſent bleſſing to the individuals of which it was compoſed. Under whatever rulers they are now oppreſt, they will be covered under ſome form of government, if not of law, from violent and diſcretionary outrage, and relieved from that conſtant weight of miſery and terror, which attends a ſtate of inſecurity in life, property, and honour.

We have ſhewn laſt year, that the eſtabliſhment of a new government, under the name of a Permanent Council, was one of the great objects in view with the partitioning powers; and it was conſequently much urged, and cloſely attended to, by their miniſters at Warſaw. The delegation, who ſupplied the place of the diet, were greatly averſe to this novel ſyſtem of government, and neither the general threats of the whole, nor the perſonal violence of the Pruſſian miniſter, could carry it into execution in its original form, nor render it acceptable in any. Various modifications were propoſed on both ſides, and various means uſed on one, to gain over a majority of the delegation in its favour: upon thoſe hinges turned all the negociations and intrigues at Warſaw. It is not eaſy to comprehend, at this diſtance, what part the King, and thoſe who were particularly attached to his intereſts, took in the courſe of this buſineſs; nor is it clear, by the accounts which have been tranſmitted, that their conduct was uniform in that reſpect. They ſeem, however, latterly, to have at leaſt acquieſced in the views of the interfering powers.

The debates ran ſo high upon this ſubject in the delegation, and altercations were carried on with ſuch heat and bitterneſs between ſome of the members and the foreign

reign miniſters, that the latter, more than once, quitted the aſſembly in a rage; and the Pruſſian envoy made a declaration, that if the affair of the Permanent Council was not finally determined by a very near day, which he then ſpecified, his maſter would conſider the delay or refuſal as a declaration of war. This threat, however, produced no effect for the preſent, and the debates were as violent, and the reſults as fruitleſs, as before.

April 23d.

In the courſe of theſe diſcuſſions, ſome of the delegates, after lamenting in the moſt pathetic terms the deplorable ſituation of their country, diſplayed, with great eloquence and ſtrength of reaſoning, the fatal tendency of this eſtabliſhment, in any of its propoſed forms; and ſhewed, that the evils, which were its natural and inevitable conſequences, muſt be as ruinous in the event as thoſe with which they were immediately threatened in caſe of non-compliance. To evade, however, that power which they could not reſiſt, other deſigns were ſketched out, and other ſchemes of government propoſed, ſome of which it was hoped, without being ſo inimical to the ſtate, might give ſatisfaction to the three courts, by anſwering in a certain degree their general purpoſes. Among theſe, the moſt feaſible ſeems to have been the propoſal of a Permanent Diet in the place of the Permanent Council. This diet was to be compoſed of members elected every two years by the different palatinates; was to be ſuppoſed always exiſting, except during the times of election; and was to regulate its ſittings from time to time by adjournment, as the nature of public affairs ſhould render it expedient or neceſſary. This accommodation ſcheme was totally rejected by the miniſters of the partitioning powers, and the ſame menaces were thrown out as before.

In the mean time, the continual encroachments which, in contempt of the late treaties, were made by the Auſtrians and Pruſſians upon the remainder of the Poliſh territories, not only increaſed the ill blood between the delegates and the miniſters of thoſe powers, but rendered the former deſperate as to every hope, that any treaty or accommodation could procure quiet or ſafety to their country.

Theſe powers, indeed, wreſted the ſenſe of the treaties to every purpoſe, which cupidity, power, and injuſtice, could ſuggeſt. They not only claimed the whole of all thoſe rivers which had been aſſigned as boundaries, together with their oppoſite banks, but they alſo inſiſted, that ſtrait lines ſhould be drawn from the heads of thoſe rivers to their determination as boundaries, and that all the country, included in their curves and deviations from thoſe ſtrait lines, ſhould be conſidered as their property. In the ſame manner they laid claim to all towns, places, and diſtricts, which had at all been ſpecified in the lines of diviſion, and to theſe aſſigned ſuch limits as they found convenient.

As the weakneſs which ſubmits to one act of oppreſſion is always ſure to bring on numberleſs others, ſo theſe encroachments, carried on under ſome colour or claim of right, were ſucceeded by the ſeizure of whole diſtricts, without the appearance or even pretence of any. The

Pruſſian officers, early in the ſpring, took down the Poliſh arms in the city of Poſna, (ſituated upon the river Warta, and the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in the province of Great Poland,) and placed the arms of their maſter in their place. This inſult and encroachment was quickly followed by others. A conſiderable diſtrict was ſeized in Great Poland; the peaſants of Samogitia, who were ready for any change of maſters, were encouraged to riſe againſt their lords, and to declare for a foreign government; and in Cujavia, a written mandate was iſſued, forbidding the inhabitants of the diſtricts of Kaliſch, and Inowroclaw, from paying any obedience to their ſovereign, or any money into his treaſury; for both of which they were promiſed full indemnification and protection, and ordered to keep the money, until Pruſſian commiſſaries ſhould be ſent to receive it.

The regimentary Krazewſki, who commanded in Great Poland, oppoſed theſe encroachments with great reſolution, and not only refuſed to quit his ſtation, according to the peremptory orders which he received from the Pruſſian officers; but had the courage to take down their eagles in ſeveral places, and to reſtore the Poliſh arms. This hardineſs was productive of ſome ſmall engagements; but the Pruſſian officers ſeemed uncertain how to proceed till the arrival of new orders. Theſe being at length arrived, general Loſſow marched at the head of a conſiderable detachment, and ſummoned Krazewſki to deliver the cities of Kompiela and Slupza to the Pruſſian troops. This order being as peremptorily refuſed as it was iſſued, brought on a very warm engagement, in which the Pruſſians loſt two officers of rank, and general Loſſow narrowly eſcaped being killed. The Poles fought deſparately; but, being in no degree of equality as to ſtrength or number, the whole party was either killed or taken. Krazewſki is ſaid to have died of his wounds. Theſe violences, which ſeemed ſo contrary to the late treaties, threw every thing afreſh into confuſion, and excited the greateſt diſmay among the people, as well as grief and deſpondency in all thoſe, who were capable of feeling for the miſeries of their country. They alſo afforded an opportunity to the delegates to refuſe proceeding upon the affair of the Permanent Council, or any other buſineſs, till ſome ſecurity was obtained, and it was known what farther claims were to be made, and when violence was to ceaſe. June 27th,

The Auſtrians were equally induſtrious, and made ſimilar encroachments on the ſide of Podolia; but, meeting with no oppoſition, the effuſion of blood was thereby prevented. During theſe tranſactions, the great general of Poland, count Branicky, who had reſided for ſome time as miniſter, though without a public character, at Peterſburgh, made heavy complaints to that court of the conduct of the Pruſſians; and was ſo effectual in his repreſentations, that the Empreſs herſelf wrote a letter upon the ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. This letter was couched in ſuch terms, as ſhewed that the Empreſs was not at all indifferent to thoſe tranſactions. The King declared in his anſwer, that he had acted nothing but what was conſiſtent

with juſtice, and his inconteſtible rights, and that he wiſhed for nothing more, than to have the limits ſettled upon ſuch a juſt and ſolid footing, as would prevent all complaints. This powerful mediation prevented, for the preſent, any further hoſtilities.

We ſoon afterwards find that the affair of the permanent council was reſumed in the delegation, and that they alſo proceeded to the eſtabliſhment of thoſe principles on which the future ſyſtem of government was to be founded: particularly with reſpect to the powers which were to be allotted to the king, his particular revenues, thoſe of the republic in general, the number of troops which were to be ſupported, and the authority which was to be veſted in the Great Generals of Poland and Lithuania. The joint and diſtinct intereſts, privileges, and rights, of thoſe two countries, which, under various reſtrictions, form one commonwealth, together with the degrees of authority they were reſpectively to poſſeſs, and the proportions they were to bear in the common expence, rendered this buſineſs complex and difficult. The parts which had been rended from each of thoſe countries increaſed the difficulty, as new calculations and degrees of proportion became neceſſary in every inſtance, and the uncertainty of what was ſtill to remain to either ſeemed to render the whole an inexplicable chaos.

The deciſive intervention of thoſe powers, whoſe breath preſcribed the fate of Poland, and who were equally enabled to admit of its having any form of government, or none, was, however, ſufficient to remove all difficulties; and we accordingly find that the delegation, during the months of Auguſt and September, had nearly gone through the great buſineſs before them. In the mean time the diet, which was to have met on the 6th of May, was prorogued from one period to another, and has not yet met, that every thing might be ſettled by the delegates, and the approbation of the partitioning powers received as a final ratification, before the holding of that aſſembly.

The eſtabliſhment, modes, and departments, of the permanent council, were firſt decided upon and ſigned Aug. 8th. by the delegation. This council is to be compoſed of forty members, and is to include three eſtates, the king, the ſenate, and the equeſtrian order. The members are to be choſen at the diets, and the majority to be decided by ballot; their power to continue only from one diet to another. The king is always to be chief of the council; the ſenate comprehends the great officers, or miniſtry, and the members choſen from that body; and the equeſtrian order are to be as nearly equal as the odd number 39 will permit. The proportional numbers for Poland and Lithuania are alſo ſpecified.

This council is to compoſe four particular departments, of which the firſt is to take cognizance of all thoſe concerns which uſually came before the marſhals of the crown, or of Lithuania; the ſecond is charged with whatever relates to the police, and all the inferior departments are to bring in their reports to it; the third comprehends the military, the whole immediate power of which is veſted in the

grand general, under the obligation of bringing in all his reports and accounts at ſtated times to be examined; the fourth have the care of correſpondence with foreign powers.

It was propoſed in the delegation, that the Diſſidents ſhould be eligible to admiſſion in the permanent council; but, though it might have been hoped that their common ſufferings and calamities would have united all parties and perſuaſions, prejudices were, notwithſtanding, ſtill ſo ſtrong, that this propoſal was almoſt univerſally rejected. When we recollect, that two of the great partitioning powers had no other colour or pretence, for meddling in the affairs of Poland, but merely to protect the Diſſidents, and reſtore them to their rights as citizens; when we recollect their declarations and public documents, and that the armies they poured into the country, the long wars that enſued, and the deluges of blood that have been ſhed, had no other avowed cauſe or foundation; can we reſtrain from amazement, or repreſs our indignation, at ſeeing that thoſe people were only uſed as a ſtale for ambition and rapacity; and that now, when every thing has ſucceeded to the wiſh of thoſe powers, and that their fiat is become an inevitable law to the unfortunate poles, the cauſe of the Diſſidents is laid aſide and forgotten. That the poles ſhould have retained ſome reſentment towards them, as being in ſome meaſure the occaſion of the devaſtation at firſt, and then the partition of their country among foreign powers, is not ſo much to be wondered at.

The other principal matters, which have been ſettled by the delegation, are ſaid to be the following. That the republic grants the king, as an indemnity for the loſs of his revenues, an annual income of five millions of Poliſh florins, (amounting to near 300,000l.) in which ſum is included the million of florins deſtined for the ſupport of his guards. That ſhe alſo engages to pay his debts, amounting to ſeven millions of florins. That ſhe beſtows on him, in hereditary poſſeſſion, four ſtaroſties, (which are governments of caſtles, with the diſtricts belonging to them) to be tranſmitted to his family for ever; and beſides orders a reimburſement of ſuch money as the king had advanced for the uſe of the ſtate. It was alſo agreed, that the fixed revenues of the republic ſhould be enhanced to 33 millions of Poliſh florins, and that the army ſhould conſiſt of 30,000 effective men.

We muſt here obſerve, that if we are not miſinformed as to the value of the Poliſh florin, which we eſtimate at 1s. 2d. this great revenue, amounting to near two millions ſterling, muſt have been rather beyond the ability of Poland even in its beſt times. It is alſo to be obſerved, that the delegation have made a moſt ample proviſion for the king by this arrangement, the articles of which are ſo much in his favour, as to leave little room to doubt, that his intereſts were particularly ſupported by the partitioning powers. This circumſtance may perhaps afford a clue to the facility with which the affair of the permanent council, and other matters, had of late been carried through that aſſembly. Indeed it is no wonder, in ſo general

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The intereſt which the King of Pruſſia has taken, upon this occaſion, in the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants of Poland, is too curious a circumſtance to be overlooked. That monarch, by M. Benoit, his miniſter at Warſaw, has put an abſolute negative upon the eſtabliſhment of an army of 30,000 men, as a cruel and intolerable oppreſſion, and a burden which it is not proper to lay upon the people in their preſent ſtate. The more we reflect on the nature of his own government, the more we muſt admire the compaſſion and benevolence which operate in this inſtance.

We muſt, in juſtice to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, take notice, that, ſince the ceſſation of the ſword in Poland, her conduct with reſpect to that country has been infinitely more juſt, moderate, and temperate, than that of the other powers. Inſtead of new and endleſs claims, and continually harraſſing and pillaging the people, ſhe has, with reſpect to herſelf, been governed by the late treaties; and to others, been their mediatrix and advocate; and there is little room to doubt, that ſhe has been the means of preventing greater violences than thoſe which have already excited the ſurprize of mankind. It is as little to be doubted, that the preſent partition of Poland was far beyond the original intention of that princeſs, and that ſhe was led, by various means and inſenſible degrees, into thoſe fatal meaſures which have terminated in its ruin.

Some time after the concluſion of the peace with Turky, the Empreſs of Ruſſia remitted 250,000 rubles to the King of Poland, as a compenſation for that part of his domains which fell into her hands. This was the firſt compenſation that had been heard of in the affairs of Poland, and will probably be the laſt.

Nothing can be more fully deſcriptive of the condition of the governed, in thoſe countries which have been ceded to the partitioning powers, than the conduct of the Jews. Theſe people, who for many ages have compoſed a very great part of the inhabitants of Poland, are daily retiring in numerous bodies from thoſe territories which are poſſeſſed by the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, and flying for refuge and protection to the provinces which belong to Ruſſia. Yet the Ruſſian government was never conſidered, even comparatively, as a mild one.

Commiſſaries were appointed by the delegation early in the year, to ſettle the limits between the territories of the republic and thoſe of the partitioning powers, in ſo preciſe and accurate a manner, as would for the future prevent all ground, and even poſſibility of diſpute upon that ſubject. Though theſe commiſſaries held frequent meetings with thoſe who were appointed for the ſame purpoſe by the courts of Vienna and Berlin, the claims of the latter were ſo exorbitant, that they as continually broke up without effect; and the affair of the limits ſeems now as remote from any proſpect of adjuſtment, as it was on the firſt day of the conferences.

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As an unlimited toleration in religious matters is at preſent one of the leading principles of the court of Peterſburgh, and that both policy and juſtice required every ſecurity and ſatisfaction, in that reſpect, ſhould be granted to the new ſubjects in Poland, the Empreſs has accordingly erected a biſhoprick in the Latin Ritual at Mohilow, to whoſe eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction all the Roman Catholics in her vaſt dominions are to be ſubject. The ſuffragan biſhop of Wilna has been appointed to this new biſhoprick, and ten thouſand peaſants allotted for the ſupport of his paſtoral dignity.

No material alteration has taken place in the affairs of Dantzick. The city is mouldering to ruin, and the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants heightened by the uncertainty of their extent and termination. However weak and remiſs the part taken by thoſe powers, who were engaged by treaties or intereſt in its preſervation has been, their repreſentations, or the jealouſy with which it was ſuppoſed they muſt have been actuated, though but faintly expreſſed for the preſent, has probably hitherto preſerved it from that immediate violence, which would at once have decided its fate.

The meaſures which are purſued, though ſlower, are not leſs certain in the effect. New canals are made, and new channels of trade opened. Clogged by every poſſible diſcouragement and difficulty in its ancient courſe, it will naturally fly to the new for refuge. The rich will, before it is too late, abandon their old ſeats, and the multitude, worn down by exaction and oppreſſion, and every day thinned by the recruiting officers, who ſurround them like vultures, dwindle to nothing. Thus, very probably, in a few years, will its name be the only memorial left of this great and free city, which had for ſo many ages held its rank among the firſt in Europe; and this deſtruction will be accompliſhed without the aid of war, peſtilence, earthquake, or famine.

CHAP. III.

Germany. Auſtrian troops enter the Venetian Dalmatia. Difference between the Court of Vienna and the Regency of Hanover. Pruſſia. Helvetic Body. Sweden. Denmark. Death of the French King. Succeeded by his Grandſon. Happy Effects of Inoculation. Changes in the Miniſtry. Dukes of Orleans and Chartres in diſgrace; but are ſoon recalled to Court. The antient Parliament of Paris reſtored, but under many Reſtrictions. War in Corſica.

GERMANY, though the great and fruitful field of political cauſes and effects, has not during the preſent year been productive of any great or novel ſubject for obſervation. The two great powers, whoſe wings overſhadow that empire, proceed uniformly in the military ſyſtem, which they have conſtantly purſued ſince the late

late peace. Reviews, encampments, new manœuvres, and propoſed improvements in artillery or diſcipline, keep the mind awake with all the ſplendour and apparatus of war, and its image conſtantly in view; nothing remains wanting, but chance, caprice, or ill humour, to furniſh it with life and efficacy.

Whilſt the great potentates are occupied by theſe dangerous amuſements, the leſſer princes are immerſed in diſſipation and pleaſures. The free cities and towns, which were the nurſeries of liberty, arts, and opulence, are, in reſpect to power and conſequence, dwindling to nothing, and their remaining immunities becoming every day more precarious. In this ſtate of things, a particular combination of circumſtances is only requiſite, to occaſion ſuch a revolution in the Germanic ſyſtem, as would give a new colour to the affairs of Europe.

It appears by the muſter roll, delivered at the concluſion of the foregoing year to the council of war at Vienna, that the Auſtrian and Imperial armies at that period, amounted to 235,000 effective men. Yet the buſineſs of recruiting is ſtill carried on, with as much induſtry as ever. Such armies will of courſe diſturb the ſlumbers of their neighbours; and their preſent movements rather ſhew an indeciſion with reſpect to the objects of employment, than the ſmalleſt diſpoſition to ruſt in idleneſs.

A handful of theſe troops was ſufficient, in the courſe of the ſummer, to throw the ſage republic of Venice, into the utmoſt conſternation and terror. General Wheldau, without any previous declaration or notice, marched into the Venetian Dalmatia, at the head of only ſix hundred men, where he took poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and compelled the inhabitants to take oaths of fidelity and allegiance to their Imperial Majeſties. Such violations of the law of nations are now grown ſo faſhionable, that it is probable that ancient code, the ſlow aggregate and reſult of the wiſdom and experience of mankind to leſſen the miſeries of war, will be totally obliterated.

It, however, appears, that through ſome inattention, or unavoidable delay, the limits between the Auſtrian and Venetian Dalmatia, were not ſo preciſely defined by former treaties as to cut off all poſſible room for future altercation, and that ſome matter of this nature was now brought up, to authorize the preſent invaſion. It is indeed a common, though unjuſt and dangerous policy, for powerful and ambitious ſtates, in their intercourſe with the weaker, ſtill to reſerve ſome trifling claim or pretenſion undecided, which is ſuffered to lie dormant, until the favourable conjuncture arrives that it can be revived with advantage: when the colour of right derived from a matter of ſmall conſequence, ſerves to hide the enormity of that injuſtice, which is extended to objects of the greateſt.

The republic, according to eſtabliſhed and ancient cuſtom, has endeavoured to cover weakneſs, indolence and irreſolution, by negociation and intrigue. The loſs of theſe diſtricts, however, if attended with no other conſequences, would have been conſidered by her as a matter of no great importance. But this violence was apprehended to be only a prelude to greater; and ſhe trembled for other claims,

or new arrangements of dominion without any, which were of a much more alarming nature. If things proceed in their preſent courſe, it will become no great matter of ſurprize to ſee the common train of an ambaſſador ſent to diſpoſe or take poſſeſſion of a kingdom.

The nature of ſome diſputes and jealouſies which have taken place between the court of Vienna and the regency of Hanover, has not yet been exactly aſcertained, nor authentically explained. It appears however, that the Directorial Envoy of Auſtria, at the aſſembly of the plenipotentiary miniſters of the empire, held at Regenſburg, read a reſcript from his court, which contained a number of grievous complaints againſt that of Hanover. Among theſe, that government was charged with ſeeking every opportunity of framing leagues, and fomenting factions among the ſtates of the empire, in order to thwart and oppoſe the views of the imperial court. That this prejudice and diſlike to their Imperial Majeſties, and oppoſition to their intereſt, had manifeſted itſelf in numberleſs inſtances, although the houſe of Hanover, upon obtaining the electorate, had ſolemnly engaged to preſerve a good underſtanding with that of Auſtria. That their Imperial Majeſties, though ſingularly diſguſted at the repeated oppoſition, and frequent moleſtation they had experienced in various tranſactions, ſought, notwithſtanding, by amicable repreſentations made, even in London, to divert the electoral court from its conduct and principles; but that theſe endeavours having hitherto been fruitleſs, they now found themſelves under a neceſſity of declaring, that their conduct with reſpect to that court for the future, ſhould be ſuited to that which it had practiſed.

To theſe general complaints ſome ſpecific charges were added, which ſeemed of little moment, and related to the viſitation of the chamber of the empire, and to ſome impoſts laid on in Hanover, upon goods belonging to the ſubjects of their Imperial Majeſties. The Hanoverian miniſters in their reply, delivered both in London and at Regenſburgh, declared, that theſe charges were received with the greateſt amazement by his Britannic Majeſty, as he had on every occaſion endeavoured to preſerve the greateſt harmony, and to cultivate the ſtricteſt friendſhip with the court of Vienna. That when the Hanoverian miniſter oppoſed the motions made by the imperial miniſters in the affairs of the German diet, he did it only from a truly patriotic principle; that every one who has a vote at the diet, has a right to oppoſe any motion which is contrary to his opinion; that differing in opinion is by no means an argument of any breach of harmony; that his Britannic Majeſty would not reproach any perſon who differed from him in opinion, and therefore could expect no reproach on that account; and that it is not at all conſiſtent with the rights of the empire, that his Imperial Majeſty ſhould reſent any ſuch difference of opinion. As to the affair of the impoſts in the electoral dominions, it was ſaid, that the favour ſhewn to the imperial ſubjects, by their being at any time free from them, depended merely on the generoſity of the elector; but was by no means to be conſidered as an engagement or obligation. Thus the matter ſeems to reſt at preſent.

The movements of the Auſtrian troops

troops on the Turkiſh frontiers during the war, did not excite greater ſpeculation than thoſe which have taken place ſince the peace, on the ſide both of Poland and Tranſylvania. It has been even reported that they have ſeized ſome diſtricts in Moldavia and Walachia: and it ſeemed to have been believed for a time, that the Ottomans were by treaty to make a ceſſion to the court of Vienna, of ſome conſiderable territories on this ſide of the Danube. As the motives which might have induced ſuch a ceſſion ſeem, however, to be entirely extinguiſhed by the peace, the doubtful conduct of that court ſtill remains to be explained.

The King of Pruſſia, excluſive of his military occupations, is principally taken up with an attention to his new dominions, and to the forming every ſcheme for rendering them of the greateſt poſſible advantage. For this purpoſe canals are made, trading companies formed, new ſources of commerce ſought, and the earth explored for its hidden riches. Among his other eſtabliſhments, one cannot be too much praiſed, which is the appointment of good ſchoolmaſters, with ſuitable ſtipends, in the principal villages, that the peaſants may be at no expence for the education of their children. This warlike prince did not neglect the opportunity offered by the peace for remounting his huſſars, and accordingly ſent a number of their officers to the Danube, for the purchaſe of ſeveral thouſand Turkiſh and Tartarian horſes.

Suppoſed exchanges of territory, between ſome of the leſſer princes and the great, ſtill continue to hold a great ſhare in German converſation, and ſeem to occupy no ſmall part of the attention of their politicians. Whether ſuch exchanges have been really agitated or not, the ſubject ſeems induſtriouſly to be kept alive; which need not be regarded as a very doubtful indication, that meaſures of that nature are in view.

In the mean time, the rapid progreſs of deſpotiſm throughout Europe, and the epidemic rage which ſeems to have ſeized the monarchs of the earth, for exterminating all the remains of liberty wherever they are to be found, ſeems to have awakened the attention of ſome of the remaining republics. It is even ſaid, that the Helvetic body, which from natural ſtrength, and the numbers and genius of the inhabitants, enjoys the greateſt ſecurity of any now exiſting, has not been without ſerious alarms, at the deſigns of ſome of its great neighbours. It is alſo ſaid, that a league for their mutual defence has been negociated between that body and the Italian republics. A deputation from the Swiſs cantons, and the republic of Geneva, has lately arrived at the court of Vienna; and though the particulars of their commiſſion are not yet publicly known, it is more than probable that it relates to this ſubject.

It has pleaſed Providence, that the calamities which had long afflicted the people in Germany and the adjoining countries, through a ſucceſſion of unkind ſeaſons, and the conſequent dearth of all kind of proviſions, have this year been happily removed by a bountiful harveſt. This bleſſing, as well as the calamity, has, in a greater or leſſer degree, been extended to almoſt every part of Europe.

The northern kingdoms have not

not this year been productive of any incidents which are materially intereſting to the public in general. The King of Sweden, as well from his own diſpoſition, as the example of his neighbours, pays the cloſeſt attention to military affairs, and has accordingly formed a very powerful army, and eſtabliſhed a reſpectable marine; both of which he ſeems determined to carry to the higheſt degree of improvement. In other matters, he is very attentive to commerce, to the internal improvement of the country, and to prevent its depopulation, by the emigration of his ſubjects, for which purpoſe the ancient laws upon that ſubject have been renewed and enforced.

The greateſt harmony ſeems at preſent to prevail, between the courts of Stockholm and Peterſburg, and a new treaty is ſaid to have been concluded, which, with ſome additional articles, confirms and renews all former ones ſubſiſting between the two ſtates. In this ſtate of good neighbourhood with Ruſſia, and without any apparent object of conqueſt in view, or cauſe of apprehenſion, in any quarter, it would be difficult to account for theſe military preparations, did we not ſee the general alarm, and ſuſpicion of each others deſigns, which late tranſactions, and preſent appearances, have excited among all the princes in Europe.

July 7th, 1774. The marriage between the Duke of Sudermania, the king's next brother, and the Princeſs Charlotte of Holſtein Eutin, daughter of the Prince Biſhop of Lubeck, has been celebrated with great ſplendour and magnificence at Stockholm, and ſeems to have given general ſatisfaction to the nation. Sweden has partaken ſo happily of the benefits of a plentiful harveſt, after the long miſeries which it has undergone, that the king has permitted a free exportation of corn from all the ports of that kingdom. A circumſtance which ſufficiently denotes the extent of the bleſſing, in a country ſo generally deficient in its produce of grain.

Denmark preſents nothing of conſequence in the preſent year, except the marriage of Prince Frederic, the king's brother, with the Princeſs Sophia Frederica, niece to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which was celebrated with great joy and feſtivity at Copenhagen. Oct. 21.

A grand and magnificent project was formed, which, if capable of being carried into execution, would have been productive of conſiderable utility. This was no leſs than to join the Baltic with the German Ocean, or North Sea, by a cut carried acroſs the peninſula, which is compoſed of the Duchies of Holſtein and Sleſwic. Such an attempt has long been thought feaſible, and a commiſſion was now appointed for carrying it into execution. The deſign is, however, laid aſide for the preſent, either on account of the great expence, or of ſome unforeſeen difficulties, which were diſcovered on examination. It has been long an obſervation with hiſtorians, that few of thoſe projects, which were intended in any great degree, to counteract the operations, or to change the original deſigns of nature, have been crowned with ſucceſs.

The death of Lewis XV. King of France, concluded a remarkable period of two ſucceſſive reigns, which,

which, for their extraordinary length, are ſcarcely to be paralleled in the authentic hiſtory of any nation. This period, from the acceſſion of Lewis XIV. in 1643, comprehends no leſs than 131 years. During this time, nine monarchs have ſat upon the throne of England. It was alſo a period pregnant with great and remarkable events; in which amazing revolutions took place in the ſtate of public affairs, and extraordinary changes, even in the general face of Europe. During that period, France had riſen to ſuch a degree of power and glory, as even to graſp at univerſal dominion, and was deemed ſo dangerous, as to excite a general combination of almoſt the whole chriſtian world againſt her; and ſhe ſunk at different parts of it, to the loweſt ſtate of ruin and diſtreſs.

The ſmall pox, which had already been ſo fatal to his family, ſeized Lewis XV. in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his reign, and in a few days put a period to his exiſtence. The popularity, which in one part of his life had obtained the addition of well-beloved to his name, had been long ſince conſiderably diminiſhed. Although the war of 1741 was diſtinguiſhed by many victories on the ſide of France, ſhe was much exhauſted by it. The late war brought her to that degree of humiliation, that her pride would not ſuffer her greatly to reſpect a ſovereign, under whom the kingdom did not ſupport its former ſplendour. After the peace, he did not ſeem to preſerve that moderation in his expences and pleaſures, nor give altogether that application to his affairs, which might be expected after ſo diſaſtrous a war. His diſputes with his parliaments, and his diſſolution of thoſe bodies, detracted alſo ſomething from that affection of his ſubjects which diſtinguiſhed the early parts of his reign. But on the whole, he muſt be allowed to have been a very mild and merciful prince; wholly free from arrogance or ambition. Though there was nothing great or ſhining in his character, he poſſeſſed a mediocrity of paſſions and abilities, which rendered him capable of governing well, whilſt he was himſelf well governed.

May 10, 1774.

This monarch was ſucceeded by his grandſon, Lewis XVI. who was then in the 20th year of his age, and was ſon to the late Dauphin, by the Princeſs Maria Joſepha, daughter to Auguſtus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony. The preſent king was married in the year 1770, to Maria Antonietta, of Auſtria, daughter to the Empreſs Queen, and ſiſter to the Emperor of Germany.

The contagious diſtemper of which the late king died, was ſoon communicated to the three Madames of France, whoſe tenderneſs and affection for a father had, during his illneſs, ſurmounted their fears of that dreadful diſorder. As ſome phyſical writers have been of opinion, that the ſame cauſes which produce that diſorder in an individual, may probably operate at the ſame time upon others of the ſame blood and family, at whatever diſtance, and without any direct communication of the infection, the nation now trembled for the ſafety of the king and his brothers, and it was ſcarcely deemed an improbable event, that the whole royal family might have been ſwept off by that fatal peſt, which

which had ſo long been its inveterate enemy.

The princeſſes, however, recovered from the natural diſorder; and inoculation was happily called in, to the preſervation of the king and his brothers. This diſcovery, the nobleſt in the hiſtory of mankind, and which binds the rage of its moſt cruel enemy, has, by degrees, and in deſpite of prejudice, error, and bigotry, ſpread its influence from England to ſeveral other parts of Europe. The Empreſs of Ruſſia was, however, the firſt ſovereign, who, ſhaking off the ſelfiſhneſs, and breaking through the narrow ideas of courts, had magnanimity ſufficient to hazard her own perſon in the trial of its utility. Her happy recovery, under the auſpices of Baron Dimſdale, an Engliſhman, not only eſtabliſhed the practice in her own vaſt dominions, but ſo illuſtrious an example contributed greatly to remove the prejudices, which had hitherto prevented its progreſs in other countries.

The event was equally happy in France. The king, with the two princes, his brothers, and the Counteſs de Artois, wife of the younger, were all inoculated at the ſame time, and paſſed through the diſorder with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety. This example was ſufficient to eſtabliſh the practice, and the diſtemper could not have been more contagious, than the faſhion became among the lords and ladies of the court.

June 18.

The young king left nothing undone to gain the affections of his people. Such endeavours could not fail of effect, in a country where the zeal of the people for their monarchs, until ſoured by oppreſſion, and dejected by ill government, is perhaps unequalled in any other. The taſk, indeed, was not difficult. It required no more than to undo the obnoxious meaſures of the late reign, and to remove thoſe perſons from the management of public affairs, whoſe miſtakes or misfortunes had rendered them diſagreeable to the nation.

One of the firſt popular, and perhaps moſt judicious meaſures that was taken, was the recal of the Count de Maurepas to court, from whence he had been baniſhed 23 years. This nobleman had formerly been miniſter for the marine department, a ſtation for which he was eminently qualified, and was in all reſpects conſidered as a man of great abilities. It is ſaid, that in ſome papers which the late Dauphin left behind him for the uſe of his ſon, and which were only to be delivered upon his acceſſion to the throne, M. de Maurepas was ſtrongly recommended, as being poſſeſſed of ſuperior talents for preſiding in his council. Upon his return to court, he declined reſuming the ſuperintendency of the marine; but accepted a ſeat in the privy council, and has ſince, without any particular title, been the mover of all public affairs.

Several ladies of high quality, who from their ſervile aſſiduities to the late favourite, had long baſked in the ſmiles of the court, were now exiled from it; while the Ducheſs de Grammont, who nobly diſdained to degrade her own dignity by ſuch compliances, was recalled by a letter under the queen's own hand, and treated with every mark of diſtinction and honour.

Matters ſeemingly of little importance,

portance, are usefully attended to by princes, when they contribute in any degree to gain the good will and love of their people. Small condescensions on their side, before they have forfeited the good opinion of the other, create almost infinite funds of gratitude and affection. The young monarch, in passing through Paris on his way to Muette, was surrounded by incredible numbers of people, who rended the air with their acclamations of "Long live the king:" struck with these unbought testimonies of zeal and affection, he put his head out of the coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, "Long live my people; your happiness shall be the principal object of my care."

The price of bread was lowered; and measures taken with merchants and other dealers for that popular purpose. Several schemes of œconomy were also introduced; which, though of no great consequence in themselves, and seldom long adhered to, or, if continued, only make an alteration in the channels of expence, without lessening the waste that runs off, are, however, highly flattering to the wishes of the populace; whose present burthens seem the less intolerable, from the delusive hope of their being some time or other lightened. Such deceptions are only calculated for the multitude; politicians know, and philosophers regret their futility.

Though a change of councils took place soon after the king's accession, it was some time before the old ministers were actually removed. The Duke de Aiguillon, first resigned his office of prime minister, which was not long after followed by the dismission of Maupeou, the great chancellor of France, and of the Abbé Terray, comptroller general of the finances. The chancellor Maupeou received no other disgrace than the loss of his employment, and retired to his estate in Normandy, without any restriction being laid on as to the place of his exile. The Abbé Terray, in departing to the place of his banishment, attempted to pass the ferry at Choisy, early in the morning, to avoid notice; but notwithstanding this precaution, he was known, and was so obnoxious to the people, that they immediately assembled, and would have drowned him by cutting the rope of the ferry, if he had not been saved by the accidental coming up of a party of the Marechausee on the instant.

The joy that was excited by the removal of these unpopular ministers, to whom were attributed the destruction of the parliaments, and all the other obnoxious measures that had been pursued of late, may be easier conceived than expressed. Nor were the hopes less ardent that were formed, with respect to the future conduct of public affairs. In the hurry of these changes, the friends and partizans of the Duke de Choizeul, were sanguine in their expectations that he would again be called to the government of the nation; while those who wished for a continuance of peace, and those who were jealous of his power, were equally apprehensive of that event. The permission which he received to return to court, and the gracious reception which he met with, increased the speculations upon this subject. But however it was, and whatever the views and intrigues of the court are or might

might have been, he was ſuffered to return to his retirement, and has not yet taken any oſtenſible ſhare in the adminiſtration of public affairs.

The reſtoration of the ancient parliaments, was the great object which attracted the attention of that kingdom. The meaſures hitherto purſued, ſeemed to point that way, and equally raiſed the hopes, and increaſed the anxiety of the people. As the change of miniſters did not immediately produce the effects that were wiſhed, and the conduct of the court became more ambiguous, their minds were more agitated, until fears and diſcontent ſeemed at length to prepoderate. In this ſtate of things, a ſolemnity approached, which gave the Duke of Orleans a freſh opportunity of ſignalizing that zeal for the antient conſtitution, and the reſtoration of the parliaments, which he had ſhewn upon former occaſions.

It being neceſſary that the parliament, the princes of the blood, the great officers of ſtate, together with thoſe of ſome particular departments, ſhould attend the ſolemn funeral ſervice of the late king, July 27th. which was performed in the church of the royal abbey of St. Dennis, where the religious ſervice is intermixed or attended with ſeveral public ceremonials, relative to the demiſe of the late, and the acknowledgment of the reigning monarch; matters, which, like many others, derive their importance from antiquity and forms: the Duke of Orleans upon this occaſion refuſed to attend, or to act in any manner in conjunction with the new parliament, and wrote a letter to the king, in which he ſpecified his reaſons for this refuſal, and juſtified his conduct in ſo doing.

This unexpected proceeding, exceedingly diſguſted the court; and this diſguſt was probably increaſed, by the uncertainty of the effect which this example might have upon the other princes of the blood. The Duke of Orleans, and his ſon the Duke of Chartres, were accordingly in diſgrace, and received an order not to appear any more at court. The other princes, in general, attended the ceremonial. The Prince of Conde having found a ſalvo for his ſcruples, by a diſtinction, that he did not act in conſequence of his title or blood, but officially, as grand maſter of the king's houſhold. The Duke of Bourbon, ſeems to have ſupplied the place of the Duke of Orleans, by going through thoſe parts of the ceremonial, which were allotted to the firſt prince of the blood.

This incident increaſed the general diſcontent, and the conduct of the court became ſo myſterious, that the nation began to deſpair. It ſeems indeed, that the king and his council were far from being determined in their reſolution, on a ſubject which ſo much agitated the public, and that the reſtoration of the parliaments, was for a long time very problematical.

It happened, as it is reported, that the king, of an evening, took the air in his coach, upon the Boulevards, or ancient ramparts of the city of Paris, which are now converted into a place of walking, amuſement, and feſtivity, for the inhabitants of that Metropolis. Inſtead of the joyful acclamations, which had hitherto ſurrounded him upon every public occaſion, he now found

found an aweful and profound ſilence to prevail wherever he appeared, and ſaw dejection and diſcontent ſtrongly painted in every countenance. This ſudden change in the ſentiments of his ſubjects, naturally affected the heart of a youthful prince, and he had miniſters who were willing to fix the impreſſion. To this ſimple circumſtance, has been attributed, the great changes that followed.

The recal of the Duke of Orleans to court, and the holding of ſeveral councils, at which he and the other princes were invited to aſſiſt, gave the firſt earneſt to the people, that ſatisfactory meaſures were likely to be purſued. Theſe appearances were ſoon followed by the king's taking off the letters de cachet, which had been iſſued againſt the members of the old parliament; at the ſame time, preparations were made for the diſſolution of the preſent, the members of which were ſo obnoxious to the people, that guards were obliged to be poſted for their protection.

Nov. 12th. At length the day arrived for the reeſtabliſhment of the ancient parliament. The king's entry into his capital, accompanied by the queen, his brothers, and the princes of the blood, with the appearance of the late exiled members, now proceeding to their reſtoration, with all the magnificence they were capable of exhibiting, and the ſtreets lined with the guards, and filled with innumerable crowds of people, who loaded the houſes even to their roofs, conveyed all the ſplendour of a triumph, and excited more joy than the greateſt victory. He had the fortune for this day, to rival the moſt illuſtrious and moſt popular of his predeceſſors.

This reſtoration was however attended with ſeveral modifications intended to controul the pretenſions of the parliament, which was now re-eſtabliſhed. It is well known, that body had aſſumed many powers during the minority and reign of the late king, the exerciſe of which could by no means be pleaſing to the ſovereign, who like all others, naturally wiſhed to have his authority unlimited, and free from all reſtraint whatſoever. The conteſts which aroſe upon that ſubject, and their final iſſue, in the general deſtruction of the parliaments of the kingdom, are freſh in memory. The preſent king, though willing to conciliate the minds of his people by the recal of the parliament, was equally averſe with his predeceſſor to its poſſeſſing any authority, which could at all circumſcribe the plenitude of his own power.

The ſpeech which the king made upon this occaſion in the bed of juſtice, explained his intentions. He firſt obſerves, that the meaſure which he now takes, may ſerve as a proof of his tenderneſs for his ſubjects; but he does not forget, that their tranquillity and happineſs demands, that he ſhould preſerve his authority in all its plenitude; and is well aſſured from the attachment and zeal of the preſent aſſembly, that they will give his ſubjects an example of ſubmiſſion. In addreſſing himſelf particularly to the members of the late parliament, he tells them, that the king his grandfather, was compelled, by their reſiſtance to his repeated command, to adopt ſuch a meaſure

as his wiſdom ſuggeſted, for maintaining his own authority, and fulfilling the obligations he lay under of rendering juſtice to his ſubjects. That himſelf has thought proper now, to recal them to the exerciſe of thoſe functions, which they ought never to have quitted; and he deſires them, to learn to prize his favours, and never to loſe remembrance of their extent.

The king then informs them, that they are to hear the reading of an ordinance, the ſeveral parts of which are conceived exactly in the letter and ſpirit of his royal predeceſſors. He declares, that he will not ſuffer the ſmalleſt infringement to be made upon it; that his own authority, the preſervation of juſtice, the happineſs and tranquillity of his people, all equally require that it ſhall be obſerved inviolate. He concludes, by declaring it to be his will, that all paſt grievances ſhall be buried in oblivion; declares, that he ſhall ever behold with extreme diſapprobation whatever may tend to create diviſions, or diſturb the good order and tranquillity which he wiſhes always to ſubſiſt in his parliament; and recommends to them, to be ſolely occupied in the faithful diſcharge of their reſpective duties, and to co-operate with his wiſhes, which are directed to promote the welfare and happineſs of his ſubjects.

The ordinance now mentioned, may be conſidered as a code of diſcipline for the conduct and government of the parliament, and was immediately regiſtered by the king's expreſs command. It conſiſts of about ſixty articles, and reduces the power of that body to limits much narrower than their former demands. Among thoſe reſtrictions, the members are forbid to look upon themſelves as making one body with the other parliaments of the kingdom, or to take upon them the name of claſs, unity, indiviſibility, or any other ſynonymous terms. They are likewiſe forbidden to ſend any remonſtrances or arrets, relative to the affairs they may be employed about, to any other parliaments, except in ſuch caſes as are permitted by the ordinance. They are alſo forbidden to quit or deſert the exerciſe of their functions, either by virtue of any reſolution, deliberation, or other matter, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, to be recognized by the firſt preſident, who is anſwerable to the king for the ſufficiency of the cauſe. Combined diſmiſſions, are attended with forfeiture, and the guilt of petty treaſon; the forfeiture to be adjudged by the king, peers, and council; and the grand council may replace the parliament, without any new edict for that purpoſe.

The parliament is permitted, before regiſtering edicts, declarations, or letters patent, to make ſuch remonſtrances or repreſentations as they ſhall judge neceſſary for the good of the people; provided that they do not deviate from the reſpect due to the king: and on condition that they ſhall be regiſtered within a month at fartheſt, from the day of the publication of ſuch edicts: with an exception, however, to a repetition of remonſtrances, if the king ſhould continue to receive them: but the parliament is forbidden to iſſue any arrets which might tend to excite trouble, or in any manner

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to retard the execution of the king's edicts.

The king concluded the buſineſs of this memorable day by a ſhort ſpeech, in which he obſerved, that they were now informed of his pleaſure, and from their zeal for the public good, and attachment to the true principles of monarchy, he expected they would exactly conform to what he had preſcribed; and promiſed them his protection and countenance, as long as they worthily filled the places which they occupied, and did not attempt to enlarge the bounds of the power which was granted to them.

Thus by a fortunate concurrence of circumſtances, has Lewis the XVIth. been enabled, not only to ſhake off the odium which had been incurred by the violent meaſures of his grandfather, but to convert it into a ſource of popularity for himſelf; while at the ſame time, without deſtroying the name of parliaments, he has rendered them, to all appearance, much more ſubſervient than before. He has at leaſt drawn a fixed line, which their authority is not to tranſgreſs, whereas before it was indefinite. It remains to be ſeen, whether the parliament gained more by the evident neceſſity the court has been under of reſtoring them to their functions; or loſt, by the terms on which that reſtoration has been obtained.

The chatalet, and ſome other boards or tribunals appertaining to the parliament, were afterwards reſtored. Notwithſtanding the ſufferings they had undergone, and the ſtrict terms to which they were now bound, the recalled members did not forget the ſpirit of the ancient parliament. Some bickerings ſoon took place between them and the king, upon the ſubject of remonſtrating and regiſtering, to which the doubtful or different interpretation, which ſome paſſages in the late ordinance were capable of, afforded a foundation. Theſe matters were ſoon ſettled by the king's authority: and his anſwer to one of theſe remonſtrances, "*That he muſt be obeyed*," was concluſive.

The archbiſhop of Paris having again begun to renew the troubles which he had excited in the late reign, by the refuſal of the ſacraments, the king ſent for him to Verſailles, and is ſaid to have ſpoken to him in the following terms. "The king my grandfather "exiled you ſeveral times for the "troubles you occaſioned in the "ſtate; I ſent for you to tell you, "that if you relapſe, I ſhall not "exile you, but give you over to "the rigour of the law."

The unfortunate iſland of Corſica, has during the preſent year afforded a dreadful ſcene of blood and cruelty. The unhappy natives of that devoted iſland have experienced every degree of puniſhment which the moſt determined tyranny is capable of inflicting. Racks, gallies, tranſportation from their country, and all thoſe connexions that are dear to mankind, with perpetual ſlavery in the French Weſt-India Iſlands. Theſe cruelties, founded on oppreſſion and injuſtice, have much diſgraced the character of the French, as a civilized and humane nation. For, though the barbarous fierceneſs of the Corſicans, ſhould be brought in juſtification, and ſhewn to be reſtrained by none of thoſe conven-

tions which cuſtom has eſtabliſhed among mankind, the cauſe of its exertion, the defence of their natural rights and liberties, will, in a great meaſure, exculpate them with reſpect to its irregularity, while the original flagrant and uncoloured injuſtice and uſurpation on the other ſide, takes away every claim to the right of retaliation.

It has been given out, that a plot was formed by the natives to cut off all the French in the iſland on aſcenſion day; but that this horrid deſign was fortunately diſcovered by a young woman to a Frenchman who was her gallant. As no detail of this plot has been given, which might naturally have been expected as a palliation of the ſucceeding cruelties, this circumſtance, together with the apparent improbability of its diſcovery, and the marks it carries, of being founded on the hiſtorical fact of the Sicilian veſpers, all join to render its authenticity very doubtful.

It however appears, that the averſion of the natives to the French is ſo invincible, that no benefits can diſguiſe, nor fear reſtrain its effects; and the conduct of the latter ſhews, that they conſider extermination as the only remedy for this mortal antipathy. It would be uſeleſs, as well as beſide our purpoſe, if we were even furniſhed with the means, to enter into any particular detail of the various efforts which have been exerted in the courſe of the year, by thoſe intrepid defenders of their country, and aſſertors of their liberties, whom the lawleſs uſurpers of their rights ſtigmatize under the odious appellation of Banditti. It would offer too great a wound to humanity to repeat the cruelties that have been exerciſed.

It will be ſufficient to obſerve, that a ſmall, but ſharp and bloody war, ſuch as ſuited the weakneſs of the people, and the nature of the country, has been carried on in all the faſtneſſes and mountainous parts of the iſland. That the defection was ſo general, that it appears a great part, if not the whole of the Corſican regiment, which had been raiſed on purpoſe by France, as a proviſion and employment for reſtleſs and daring ſpirits, and to engage the nobility in its intereſts, joined the malecontents. That the loſſes of the French were ſo conſiderable, that they were neceſſarily reinforced by ſeveral regiments, and that their communications between the different parts of the iſland, were frequently cut off. And that the war at length finally degenerated, through the weakneſs and deſtruction of the natives, (after many acts of the moſt deſperate valour, which required only a ſplendid ſcene of action, and learned people, to be handed down to the admiration of future ages,) into the nature and reſemblance of a general hunting, in which a large portion of country is ſurrounded by a great body of armed men, who narrow the circle by degrees, until every thing within it becomes an inevitable prey.

We wiſh, for the honour of human nature, that the account publiſhed of the conduct of the French in the Pieve of Niolo, might have been a miſrepreſentation. The information, however, ſeems ſo accurate, and the circumſtances are ſo particularly ſpecified, beſides the declaration of the unknown author,

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that if any of the facts were controverted, he would eſtabliſh them by authentic documents, that its being ſuffered to paſs without queſtion or contradiction, affords too much reaſon to believe it authentic.

It appears that the inhabitants of the Pieve of Niolo, from their courage, averſion to ſlavery, and the natural ſtrength of their country, had continued ſingle and unconquered, in the general ſubjugation of Corſica. That their central ſituation, from which the approaches were tedious and difficult, operating with the cauſes we have aſſigned, had rendered all the efforts of the French for their conqueſt, ſince that period, equally fruitleſs. And that threats of the ſevereſt puniſhments, even of a general deſtruction, having been repeatedly applied in vain, to intimidate theſe heroic aſſertors of the liberties of their country, the influence of religion was at length proſtituted, to bring them to a ſubmiſſion.

For this purpoſe, Aquaviva, one of their prieſts, a powerful and popular preacher, was firſt deceived himſelf, and then rendered an inſtrument to the deception and ruin of his friends and countrymen. This man was perſuaded to hold out the olive-branch to the people; and his perſuaſive eloquence, upon a ſubject to which religion ſo happily applied, and for which eaſe and ſecurity were prompt advocates with his auditors, was ſoon productive of the deſigned effect; and the Pieve of Niolo, upon the moſt clear and ſolemn aſſurances, not only of a full and unlimited pardon for their paſt reſiſtance, but of kindneſs and friendſhip for their preſent conduct, voluntarily ſubmitted to the French government.

A body of troops were accordingly admitted peaceably into the diſtrict, who had no ſooner taken poſſeſſion of their natural defences, than they treacherouſly ſeized forty-two of the principal inhabitants, and who had formerly been the moſt active and brave in the defence of their country. Amongſt thoſe, who were thus baſely circumvented, were one of the two chief magiſtrates and judges of the diſtrict, and two nephews of the very meſſenger of peace, the wretched prieſt, Aquaviva. Of theſe unhappy victims, eleven, whoſe names are ſpecified, including the judge and the prieſt's nephews, expired upon the rack, amidſt the weeping eyes and bleeding hearts of their deluded friends, who in vain obteſted heaven and earth to avenge this perfidy.

The ſurvivors of this devoted number, were ſent to augment the groans and increaſe the afflictions of their countrymen, who already filled the dungeons of Baſtia. Nor was the fate of the remaining inhabitants of Niolo much happier. A bitter ſenſe of the loſſes they had formerly ſuſtained in various conflicts with this miſerable people, unfortunately prevailed with the French, over every ſenſe of humanity and juſtice. The whole diſtrict was ruined and deſtroyed, the houſes burnt, and the cattle carried off in triumph by the ſoldiers as a prey. One Capracinta was remarkable for defending his houſe ſingly againſt his numerous aſſailants, and after killing ſeveral of them, periſhed unſubdued amidſt the flames.

A ceſſion of the iſland of Corſica to the king of Sardinia, or ſome exchange to the ſame purpoſe, have been much ſpoken of during the courſe of the year. That iſland has certainly been hitherto a bitter morſel to France; and ſuch a meaſure were much to be wiſhed for the ſake of humanity. The proceedings we have related, do not, however, ſeem to indicate any ſuch intention. Many who conſider the fate of Corſica, Dantzick, and Poland, will obſerve with regret, that the ſpirit and love of liberty, which had for ſome ages honourably diſtinguiſhed a very few nations in Europe, no longer ſurvive, or muſt at leaſt conclude, that they have loſt much of their priſtine vigour, as it is evident that theſe events would not have been ſuffered to have taken place at an earlier period.

CHAP. IV.

Declaration of war between Spain and Morocco. Moors beſiege Melilla, and Penon de Velez, without ſucceſs. Spaniſh manufactories. Inquiſition, deprived of its dangerous powers. Italy, Troubles in Sicily happily compoſed. Difference between the King of Sardinia, and the Republic of Venice. Death of the Pope. Emperor of Morocco declares war againſt the Dutch.

A Singular war, without an avowal of ill will, or a pretence of injury, has taken place between Spain and the Emperor of Morocco. In the place of thoſe uſual foundations or colours for a war, the Mooriſh prince, in a letter which he wrote to the King of Spain, has ſubſtituted a compliance with the laws of the Alcoran. If he found himſelf ſufficiently ſtrong, theſe laws were ſufficiently reconcilable to ſound policy. He ſhews, that his ſubjects and the Algerines have determined, that no chriſtians ſhall poſſeſs ſettlements on their coaſts; that they have called upon him, as endowed by God with great power and force, to fulfil that injunction, which requires that the latter ſhould not be ſuffered to hold territorial poſſeſſions in Mahometan countries; and that he was bound to a compliance with this requeſt. He profeſſes a continuance on his ſide of peace, and of friendſhip, and takes pains to ſhew, that his attacking the ſettlements in Africa is no contravention of either; thus endeavouring to eſtabliſh a diſtinction, between a war againſt the Spaniſh forts, and a war with the king and nation in general. As a religious obſerver of the late treaties of peace, he declares, that he will punctually fulfil their terms; and that the Spaniards ſhall continue to enjoy a free liberty of trade, intercourſe in his ports, and protection and ſecurity in his dominions, unleſs they force him to a contrary conduct by entering into a war; but even in that caſe, he will grant them four months for the removal of their perſons and effects.

Sept. 19th. 1774.

Other papers which were publiſhed about the ſame time by his order,

order, and ſigned by his Jewiſh ſecretary, carried the diſtinction between a partial and general war to a ſtill greater length, and ſeriouſly recommended to the Spaniards, inſtead of attempting the defence of their African poſſeſſions, to follow the example now ſet by his maſter, and to exert their utmoſt force in driving the Engliſh out of Gibraltar. All theſe papers teemed with an affectation of moderation, juſtice, and humanity.

The emperor's letter, together with the commencement of hoſtilities againſt the garriſon of Ceuta, which were announced by the officer who delivered it, and immediately ſucceeded his return to the Mooriſh camp, Oct. 23d. were anſwered by the court of Madrid with a declaration of war. This breach of peace did not, however, prevent the Spaniſh monarch from diſplaying an inſtance of lenity and humanity, which was equally becoming the character of a chriſtian prince, and conſiſtent with the principles of policy. Some ſmall time previous to theſe tranſactions, a number of Spaniſh captives had been obtained from the regency of Algiers by the Emperor of Morocco, who ſent them under the care of an Alcaide to Carthagena; in return for this act of generoſity and mercy, the king ordered that the Alcaide ſhould not only be preſented with the ſubjects of Morocco who had been taken aboard Algerine veſſels, but alſo with the old and wounded Algerines, who groaned out their wretched lives in captivity. It however happened, that theſe unfortunate people had not yet departed for their reſpective countries; but the king commiſerating their ſituation, and properly conſidering the hardſhip, that an event in which they were no ways concerned, ſhould be the means of perpetuating their miſery, ordered that the former intention in their favour ſhould be ſtill fulfilled.

Whatever other views might have predominated in the cabinet, it is evident from the moderate terms in which the declaration is couched, that this war was by no means wiſhed for by the Spaniſh court. And notwithſtanding the continual armaments which have been carried on in the ports of that kingdom, their garriſons upon the coaſts of Africa ſeem to have been much neglected; nor were they upon this occaſion ſupplied with the alacrity which might have been expected. Indeed, it has long been a matter of ſurprize, that Spain, which has upon certain occaſions entered wantonly into very dangerous and expenſive wars, ſhould ſo long have ſuffered her trade to be harried, and her coaſts inſulted, by the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

On the other hand it is evident, that the Emperor of Morocco has totally miſtaken the nature and extent of his force; and that his looſe, ill diſciplined troops, whatever effects they might produce in a deſultory field war, are totally incapable of carrying on ſieges. His artillery, and knowledge in its application and uſe, are equally defective. Upon the whole, it may not be too much to ſay, that whatever might be the fate of leſſer places, either of the fortreſſes of Oran or Ceuta, is in itſelf capable, if properly garriſoned and provided, to baffle the united force and ſkill of all Africa.

The Mooriſh prince, however, like others who are unſkilled in the art of war, imagined that all things might be effected by numbers. He accordingly appeared before Melilla, at the head of a great army; the better and only uſeful part of which was compoſed of horſe, the foot in that ſervice being of no value. If his train of artillery was conſiderable, his engineers were contemptible; but he endeavoured to ſupply theſe defects by the vigour of his attacks, and accordingly cannonaded and bombarded the place with great fury.

Dec. 8th.

Melilla is ſituated in the kingdom of Fez, (the ancient Mauritania Tingitana) and lies on the Mediterranean, oppoſite to Almeria in Spain, and not far diſtant from the Straits mouth. The fortifications were at beſt but indifferent, and had grown worſe by neglect; and the place was in every reſpect badly provided for defence. Theſe deficiencies were, however, amply compenſated by the bravery and conduct of the governor Don —— Sherlock, a veteran officer of great honour, and of no leſs ſkill in his profeſſion. The emperor found his threats to intimidate, the violence of his aſſaults, and his conciliatory propoſals for an honourable capitulation, all equally fruitleſs.

It is the error of raw generals, as it is of raw ſwordſmen, that they will attempt the practice of ſcientific rules in action, which they either do not comprehend, or at beſt have not experience to execute. Upon this ſyſtem the Mooriſh prince would go through all the forms of a regular ſiege, and damped the ardor of his troops, who hated labour and fatigue, and were therefore eager to ſtorm the town. If this had been attempted, it is more than probable, from the number and impetuoſity of his new ſoldiers, with the weakneſs of the garriſon and works, that it muſt have been attended with ſucceſs.

In the mean time, ſupplies of different kinds arrived, though ſlowly, from Spain, and ſome artillery, which were much wanted, were carried with difficulty into the place. Some Spaniſh frigates were alſo brought near enough to fire with great effect upon the Mooriſh camp and batteries; the former of which they threw into diſorder, and deſtroyed the latter; ſo that the enemy were obliged to abandon their works near the ſea. Some unſucceſsful aſſaults were now made upon the outworks, which, being attended with great loſs, entirely broke the ſpirit of the Moors. From this time the ſiege languiſhed. The bombs were probably rendered unſerviceable, as we hear no more of their effect, which was at firſt great. The Spaniſh artillery, as well from its ſuperiority in point of metal, as in that of ſervice, by degrees ruined that of the Moors.

The ſiege, however, in ſome ſort, continued for a long time, and entered deep into the enſuing year, which includes ſome of the tranſactions we have recited. A ſimilar attempt upon Penon de Velez, which lies on the ſame coaſt, was attended with as little ſucceſs. The emperor ſeems to have attended more to prudence than honour, in directing the beginning of his warfare to the attack of the weaker places; a repulſe from Ceuta or Oran would have been productive of leſs diſgrace, and would have

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leſs expoſed his weakneſs. It ſeems as if this new warrior was already heartily tired of an adventure, for which he is ſo unfitly qualified; and there is little probability, that the war will be of any continuance.

It is ſaid that the manufactories eſtabliſhed in Spain, under the patronage and by the immediate direction of the preſent king, have already arrived at ſuch a degree of perfection, as to produce a ſaving of ſome millions of piaſtres, which were annually ſent out of the country for the purchaſe of thoſe fabricks which are now ſupplied at home. Such accounts are to be conſidered as partly true and partly falſe, and their degree of authenticity eſtimated by reaſon and experience. New manufactures, however vigorous in their growth, require a certain length of time, before which they cannot arrive at any degree of perfection. Their growth is alſo much checked or forwarded by particular habits and modes of life, which are always changed with difficulty. That the manufactures in Spain are at preſent in a thriving ſtate, and may hereafter become of great conſequence to themſelves and other nations, is too probable; but that they have already produced the effects aſcribed to them, cannot be admitted.

The king has at length ſtripped the inquiſition of moſt of thoſe powers which rendered it odious and terrible. It will, for the future, be little more than a college of enquiry into religious matters. Its juriſdiction and priſons are taken from it, and thoſe powers happily reſtored to the civil tribunals. This meaſure will have an extraordinary effect, in promoting arts, manufactures, commerce, and learning, and will render Spain a ſecure and happy reſidence to ſtrangers.

The troubles at Palermo, in Sicily, have at length been happily compoſed, to the ſatisfaction of the people, without bloodſhed or violence. The only puniſhment inflicted on that people, was the uncertainty of their fate, during the many months in which the rod ſeemed to hang over their heads. To this might be added, though of much leſs conſequence, the tranſferring of the court, and of the ſeat of government, to Meſſina. The court of Naples ſupported its own dignity, by continuing the Duke de Fogliani in his office of viceroy, notwithſtanding the clamours of the inſurgents, until his removal appeared rather a matter of courſe, than a compliance with their deſires or importunity. It acted ſtill more wiſely, in not hazarding the fate of a kingdom, and ſpilling the blood of the people, in a conteſt upon a ſubject, which was in no degree adequate to the riſque and miſchief. Puniſhments, mercies, forbearance, and proſecution, are rendered acts of wiſdom or folly, only by their degree and application.

The firſt popular act took place late in the ſummer, and was the publication of a general pardon, without exception, to all the inhabitants of Palermo, who had been concerned in the late inſurrection: this was accompanied by the removal of Count Corafa, and the appointment of the Prince of Villa Franca to the command in chief of the forces in Sicily; a meaſure which had been long ſought, and ardently wiſhed for, by the people. About July 10th.

the ſame time, the Duke de Fogliani held an aſſembly of the ſtates at Cefalu; after which he paid a cuſtomary viſit to the court of Naples; and, on the queen's birth-day, the Prince of Aliano was appointed viceroy of Sicily. The Archbiſhop of Palermo, the darling of the people, and particularly of the inſurgents, having accompanied the late viceroy to court, was received and acknowledged as preſident of that kingdom. By ſuch ſimple and gentle methods has peace and happineſs been confirmed on two kingdoms.

August 13th.

Some ambiguity obſerved in the conduct, or fancied in the intentions, of the King of Sardinia, has in the courſe of the year adminiſtred matter of ſpeculation and uneaſineſs to ſeveral of his neighbours. This prince had a difference with the ſtate of Venice ſoon after his acceſſion, upon one of thoſe ſubjects of etiquette and form, for a punctilious obſervance of which, though of little conſequence in their nature, the Italians are diſtinguiſhed from other European nations. It ſeems, that the republic did not ſend two ambaſſadors to compliment the king upon his acceſſion, which ſhe is ſaid cuſtomarily to do in the caſe of other monarchs. This matter was reſented ſo heinouſly by the court of Turin, that the Venetian miniſter was commanded to quit that country, and his audience of leave refuſed by the king. About the ſame time the Sardinian miniſter withdrew from Venice without taking leave.

Such an affair would demand little conſideration, and would be eaſily adjuſted, if other matters did not conſpire to render it of conſequence. The irruption of the imperial troops into Dalmatia had given the republic ſufficient cauſe of alarm, and it was now too much to be apprehended, in the preſent reſtleſs ſtate of her neighbours, that an alliance was forming for ſtripping her of a great part, if not the whole of her continental dominions. The republic applied with her uſual addreſs to negociation, for the prevention of theſe dangers: and with her uſual ſlowneſs, to the reinforcing of her troops, and the ſtrengthening of her frontiers.

Nor were the King's conduct and views leſs ſuſpicious and alarming to others of his neighbours. The republic of Genoa, the city of Geneva, and the immediately bordering cantons of Switzerland, were all apprehenſive of ſome obſolete or dormant claims being revived, upon their reſpective territories. What foundation there was for this general alarm, cannot be determined. The King's power, ſingly, was not ſufficient for the effect: and it ſeems not eaſy to conceive, what ſcheme of partition could be formed between him and any of the neighbouring great powers, which would not have been oppoſed by others. Perhaps this ſtate of apprehenſion and ſuſpicion may principally proceed from the general complexion of the times, and the recent examples that have been preſented in other parts of Europe. However that may be, it ſeems to have ſubſided in a conſiderable degree towards the cloſe of the year.

It does not ſeem probable, that the death of the Pope will have any extraordinary effect upon the public affairs of Italy. Such events are not now

Sept. 21ſt.

of

of the importance that they have been. They, however, ſtill adminiſter opportunities for the exertion of thoſe refined talents in negociation, intrigue, and the management of parties, which ſo much diſtinguiſh the Italians; and which are upon theſe occaſions rendered ſubſervient to the views of the great Roman catholic powers, intermixed with the particular policy of the ſtates of Italy.

Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, the late pontiff, was born at St. Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, on the 31ſt of October, 1705; and was elected to fill the pontifical chair on the 10th of May, 1769, when he aſſumed the name of Clement the 14th. He found the ſee of Rome involved in a dangerous conteſt with the houſe of Bourbon, which threatened its very exiſtence as a temporal ſtate, and, by a prudent compliance with the neceſſity of the times, he conciliated the favour of that family, and thereby recovered the territories which had been wreſted from the church, and reſtored it to peace and ſecurity. It is not at all certain that this compliance was contrary to his own inclination; and it ſeems rather probable that he was not diſpleaſed ſo fair an opportunity was preſented for the diſſolution of the Jeſuits.

The late Pope ſeems to have been a man of a moderate character, neither very eminent for extraordinary virtues or abilities, nor degraded by weakneſs or vices. He is, however, ſaid to have been beloved and regretted by his ſubjects, a circumſtance which is alone ſufficient to fix a valuable ſtamp upon his character. His reign was rendered troubleſome by the colliſion of parties on the affairs of the Jeſuits; and it is pretended that his latter days were embittered by the apprehenſions of poiſon. Tho' this report was probably apocryphal, it is ſaid that he often complained of the heavy burden which he was obliged to bear, and regretted with great ſenſibility the loſs of that happy tranquility which he enjoyed in his retirement, when only a ſimple Franciſcan. He was, however, fortunate, in having an opportunity, by a ſingle act, to diſtinguiſh a ſhort adminiſtration of five years in ſuch a manner, as will ever prevent its ſinking into obſcurity.

His death was immediately attributed to poiſon: as if an old man of ſeventy, loaded with infirmities and diſorders, could not quit the world without violence. His proceedings againſt the Jeſuits furniſhed a plauſible colour for this charge, and the malevolence of their enemies embelliſhed it with circumſtances. It ſeems even as if the miniſters of thoſe powers who had procured their diſſolution, did not think it beneath them to countenance the report; as if falſehood was neceſſary to prevent the revival of a body, which had already ſunk in its full ſtrength, under the weight of real miſconduct.

The charge was the more ridiculous, as the pontiff had undergone a long and painful illneſs, which originally proceeded from a ſuppreſſion of urine, to which he was ſubject: yet the report was propagated with the greateſt induſtry: and though the French and Spaniſh miniſters were preſent at the opening of his body, the moſt horrible circumſtances were publiſhed relative to that operation; and

it was confidently told, that the hair dropped off from the head, the head fell off from the body, and the ſtench poiſoned and killed the operators. It availed but little, that the operators ſhewed themſelves alive and in good health, and that the ſurgeons and phyſicians proved the falſehood of every part of the report.

Though the Pope had been ſtrongly ſolicited on the day before his death by the cardinals, to fill up the eleven vacancies in the ſacred college, which he had for ſome time reſerved in petto, he abſolutely refuſed a compliance with their requeſt. Whether this proceeded from any wiſh he had formed with reſpect to the future election, or was intended merely as a favour to his unknown ſucceſſor, we cannot pretend to determine; a conduct directly contrary, would, however, ſeem to have been the natural reſult of the former.

The paucity of the electors (who, beſides the abſence of many cardinals, became farther reduced, by the death of ſome, and the indiſpoſition of others) did not facilitate the deciſion of the conclave, which met in the beginning of October, and continued ſhut up for above four months. Parties ran very high; the numbers were equal, at different times, in favour of different perſons; and ſo much negociation, fineſſe, and ſtratagem, were practiſed, as gave birth to a ſevere, but illiberal, dramatical ſatire, which was publiſhed on the occaſion.

A war which the emperor of Morocco declared againſt the ſtates of Holland, at the cloſe of the year, will probably be as little intereſting in its conſequences, as that which, through equal wantonneſs, he entered into with Spain. In general, the Barbarian ſtates have, of late, been much diſpoſed to quarrel with the Chriſtian powers. They ſeem to have forgotten former chaſtiſements, and to incur new, through an ignorance of their effect. The ſtate of Algiers has been long in a courſe of altercation and diſpute with our court, on the ſubject of preſents, and diſagreement with our conſuls: matters which are not yet adjuſted.

Such ſeems in general to have been the ſtate of public affairs during the year of which we treat. Upon the whole, Europe exhibits a very ambiguous face of things; which, without any actual war, preſents no certain peace. A reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of innovation, accompanied with diſtruſt, ſuſpicion, and jealouſy, ſeems to poſſeſs the greater powers, and an apprehenſion of danger the leſſer.

We are ſorry to obſerve, that, while Great-Britain is engaged in a moſt unhappy conteſt with her colonies, ſuch meaſures are purſued by ſeveral princes on the continent, as may in time greatly affect that commerce, which is equally the ſource and ſupport of her greatneſs. Spain already boaſts of her manufactures, and of the millions which ſhe annually ſaves in conſequence of their produce. The King of Sweden has laid heavy duties on the importation of woollen cloths, watches, and ſeveral other commercial articles, of which we furniſhed the greater ſhare; and the produce of thoſe duties is to be beſtowed on the foundation and eſtabliſhment of ſimilar manufactures in his own country. The King of Denmark has followed and exceeded the example,

example, by totally prohibiting the importation of woollen cloths into any part of his dominions; their own manufactures being now deemed ſufficient for the conſumption. The whole foreign trade and intercourſe with Poland, as well as with a great part of Germany and the North, now lie ſolely at the mercy of the King of Pruſſia. As yet, however, no worſe effects from it have been felt by commerce than muſt be expected from the diſtracted ſtate of Poland. Our beneficial commerce with Portugal is, comparatively, dwindled to nothing. However, the trade to Ruſſia ſeems to grow with the greatneſs and civilization of that empire, and promiſes to compenſate other loſſes.

CHAP. V.

General ſtate of public affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. Miniſtry. Parties. Diſcontents in the Colonies; increaſed by various cauſes. Great heats at Boſton, occaſioned by the diſcovery of certain letters. Petition for the removal of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Scheme for the exportation of Tea by the Eaſt-India company to the Colonies, excites a general alarm throughout the Continent. Particular cauſes which operated in rendering that meaſure more generally obnoxious. Reſolutions univerſally entered into to prevent the landing of the Teas. Tumultuous aſſemblies of the people in different Colonies; committees appointed. Three ſhips laden with Tea arrive at Boſton; their cargoes thrown into the ſea. Similar outrages in ſome other places; moſt of the Tea ſhips obliged to return home with their cargoes, and the whole ſcheme rendered every where abortive. Parliament meets. King's ſpeech. Gold coin. Debates on the navy eſtabliſhment, and on various other parts of the ſupplies. Annual motion for ſhortening the duration of Parliament. Annual motion relative to the Middleſex election.

WHILE the ſtate of public affairs on the continent of Europe wears a doubtful appearance, our own great national concerns unfortunately afford too much matter for ſerious reflection. The receſs of parliament, indeed, was attended with nothing remarkable in affairs merely domeſtic. In general, a greater quiet ſeemed to take place in the minds of the people, than at any time ſince the commencement of the preſent parliament. The affairs of the Eaſt-India company, in the preceding ſeſſion, had conſiderably taken off their attention from thoſe objects which were the principal ſources of diſcontent and jealouſy. All communities of mankind have a ſtrong diſpoſition to hoſtility with others, when there is any proſpect that the contention will be attended with profit to themſelves; and the hopes of leſſening their own burdens, whether by the ſpoils of the Eaſt or the Weſt, have as certain an efficacy in quieting the political ſcruples of the people at large, as ambition, or any other motives, can have with reſpect to their rulers. A moraliſt may think that ſuch ideas are held out only to deceive the people, and that, while

while they are eagerly endeavouring to catch at an imaginary advantage, they are totally blind to the fatal precedent which they eſtabliſh againſt themſelves.

Other matters concurred to this ſtate of public quiet. Thoſe who had ſo often petitioned for the diſſolution of the preſent parliament, and many others, who, as little ſatisfied with ſome of its proceedings, had notwithſtanding, from various cauſes, refrained from that mode of ſeeking relief, now conſoled themſelves with the reflection, that the period of its political exiſtence approached; and were not without hopes, that, as the time grew nearer, when the repreſentatives would be returned to their conſtituents, and might expect, that their paſt conduct would become the meaſure of future ſupport, they would accordingly provide for that event by ſome popular acts, which, if they did not immediately ſtrike at the root of thoſe meaſures that were deemed the moſt obnoxious, would at leaſt have given general ſatisfaction in other reſpects. This was the more hoped for, not only as it was conſonant to former experience: but that, as the heat and bitterneſs of contention would have time to wear away, a calmer ſeaſon of reflection, and a more undiſturbed view of things, might, as oppoſition thought, naturally be expected.

Adminiſtration had long carried every thing with ſo triumphant a ſway, that no common event ſeemed capable of endangering its ſecurity. The opinion of their ſtability was increaſed even by the nature of the meaſures which had been adopted: the more unlikely they were to ſucceed, the more ſplendid the ſucceſs of the undertaking appeared. The minds of the people, engaged by a ſucceſſion of new objects, were no longer quite ſo powerfully affected by what had ſo ſtrongly agitated them for ſome years paſt. This remiſſion in the ſpirit of the people at large had given a facility for deſertions of ſeveral from the oppoſition to the court, which was liberal in rewarding thoſe ſeaſonable converſions.

There was no very material change in the ſtate of parties, except that general decline of ſtrength in the oppoſition. The Rockingham party ſtill continued whole and unbroken, and invariably purſued its original line of public conduct. By this means, though conſtantly overpowered, it notwithſtanding continued in ſome degree formidable. The ſame differences of opinion or affections, and the ſame occaſional junction in others, ſtill took place between them and that which was attached to the Earl of Chatham. We have more than once had occaſion to obſerve, how much this appearance of a want of union blunted the edge, and weakened the force, of oppoſition.

While affairs were in this dormant ſtate at home, freſh matter unfortunately occurred, for the blowing up into a flame thoſe embers of diſcontent and diſcord, which had too long been kept alive in America. The inſignificant duty of three-pence per pound on tea, which had been left behind ſingly in the year 1770, when all the other articles enumerated in the ſame bill for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue had been repealed, was now doomed to be the fatal bone of contention between the mother country

and

and her colonies. We have ſeen that it was then too truly foretold, by thoſe who ſtruggled hard for the repeal of the whole, and who had always declared againſt every idea of an internal taxation on America, that the leaving of one duty, and the diſcharge of the others, could anſwer no other purpoſe, than the leſſening of that ſcanty revenue, which was ſcarcely ſufficient, in its full amount, to anſwer the expence of its collection; that by this means, inſtead of profit or benefit, a new charge, to ſupply the deficiency, would be thrown upon the ſtate at home: while all the other evils, which were then acknowledged as the motives for a partial repeal, would be continued in their utmoſt extent.

We have already had too many opportunities of recollecting the truth of this prediction, and have already ſhewn, upon different occaſions, the ſevere ſtrictures which have been paſſed at home, upon the whole ſyſtem of American government. The conſequent diſcontents and diſorders continued to prevail, in a greater or leſſer degree, through all the old colonies on the continent. The ſame ſpirit pervaded the whole. Even thoſe colonies which depended moſt upon the mother country for the conſumption of their productions, entered into ſimilar aſſociations with the others; and nothing was to be heard of, but reſolutions for the encouragement of their own manufactures, the conſumption of home products, the diſcouragement of foreign articles, and the retrenchment of all ſuperfluities. But ſtill theſe were only ſymptoms of diſcontent, which had little effect on the trade to the colonies. That trade, which had ſomewhat ſtagnated on the late non-importation agreement, revived again, and even flouriſhed. The article indeed of tea, was by the reſolutions of ſeveral colonies ſtrictly prohibited; but it ſtill continued to be introduced both from England and other countries, and the duties were paid, though with ſome ſmall appearance of exterior guard and caution.

In the mean time, the governors of moſt of the colonies, and the people, were in a continual ſtate of warfare. Aſſemblies were repeatedly called, and ſuddenly diſſolved. Their time was employed, while ſitting, in reiterating grievances, and framing remonſtrances. Other matters ſprung up, beſides the tea duty and the cuſtom-houſes, to increaſe the general diſcontent. The late adopted meaſure, of the governors and judges being paid their ſalaries by the crown, and thereby, as they were removeable at pleaſure, rendered intirely dependent on that, and totally independent of the people, and provincial aſſemblies, however right, or neceſſary in the preſent ſtate of affairs, afforded an inexhauſtible ſource of ill-humour and complaint.

The greateſt outrage, which was committed in this ſtate of diſorder, happened at Providence in Rhode-iſland, where his Majeſty's armed ſchooner, the Gaſpee, having been ſtationed to prevent the ſmuggling for which that place was notorious, the vigilance of the officer, who commanded the veſſel, ſo enraged the people, that they boarded her at midnight, to the number of two hundred armed men, and after wounding him, and forcing him June 10th, 1772.

him and his people to go on ſhore, concluded this daring exploit by burning the ſchooner. Though a reward of 500 l. together with a pardon, if claimed by an accomplice, was offered by proclamation for the diſcovering and apprehending any of the perſons concerned in this atrocious act, no effectual diſcovery could be made.

An odd incident happened, which ſerved to revive, with double force, all the ill temper and animoſity that had long ſubſiſted between the executive part of government and the people, in the province of Maſſachuſet's bay. This was the accidental diſcovery, and publication, of a number of confidential letters, which had been written during the courſe of the unhappy diſputes with the mother country, by the then governor and deputy-governor of that colony, to perſons in power and office in England. The letters contained a very unfavourable repreſentation of the ſtate of affairs, the temper and diſpoſition of the people, and the views of their leaders, in that province; and tended to ſhew, not only the neceſſity of the moſt coercive meaſures; but even a very conſiderable change of the conſtitution, and ſyſtem of government, was neceſſary, to ſecure the obedience of the colony.

Theſe letters indeed were in part confidential and private; but the people of the colony inſiſted, that they were evidently intended to influence the conduct of government, and muſt therefore be ſhewn to ſuch perſons as had an intereſt in preſerving their privileges. Upon the death of a gentleman in whoſe poſſeſſion theſe letters then happened, they by ſome means, which are not known, fell into the hands of the agent for the colony of Maſſachuſet's bay, who immediately tranſmitted them to the aſſembly of that province, which was then ſitting at Boſton. The indignation and animoſity which theſe letters excited on the one ſide, and the confuſion on the other, neither need nor admit of deſcription.

After ſeveral violent reſolutions in the houſe of repreſentatives, the letters were preſented to the council, under the ſtricteſt injunction from the repreſentatives, that the perſons, who were to ſhew them, ſhould not by any means ſuffer them, even for a moment, out of their own immediate hands. This affront to the governor was adopted by the council: and, upon his requiring to examine the letters that were attributed to him, thereby to be enabled, either to acknowledge them if genuine, or to reprobate them if ſpurious, that board, under the pretence of this reſtriction, refuſed to deliver them into his hands; but ſent a committee to open them before him, that he might examine the hand-writing. To this indignity he was obliged to ſubmit, as well as to the mortification of acknowledging the ſignature.

Such a new ſource of diſcord was not wanting in that colony. The houſe of aſſembly paſſed a petition and remonſtrance to his majeſty, June 23, 1773. in which they charged their governor and lieutenant-governor with being betrayers of their truſts, and of the people they governed; of giving private, partial, and falſe information; declared them enemies to the colony, and prayed for juſtice againſt them, and for their ſpeedy removal from their places.

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So wide was the diſcontent, and ſo weak the powers of government in that aſſembly, that theſe charges, with many others, were carried through by a majority of 82 to 12.

As we have juſt obſerved, the article of tea continued, notwithſtanding the ſtrong reſolutions of the coloniſts, to be ſtill imported into America; yet by the advantages which foreigners had in the ſale of the low priced teas, as well as the general odium attending the Britiſh teas, which, as bearing a parliamentary duty, were conſidered as inſtruments of ſlavery, the Eaſt India company was thought to ſuffer much by the diſpute with the colonies.

Thus circumſtanced, the miniſter in the laſt ſeſſion, as ſome apparent conſolation to that company, for the ſtrong meaſures which were then purſued againſt it by government, brought in a bill, by which they were enabled to export their teas, duty free, to all places whatſoever. In conſequence of this meaſure, the company departed in ſome degree from its eſtabliſhed mode, of diſpoſing of its teas by public ſales to the merchants and dealers, and adopted the new ſyſtem, of becoming its own exporter and factor. Several ſhips were accordingly freighted with teas for the different colonies by the company, where it alſo appointed agents for the diſpoſal of that commodity.

The ſucceſs of this ſcheme, and any utility to be derived from it, if it did ſucceed, were at the time much queſtioned: ſome active members in that company, and one gentleman of great conſideration amongſt them, remonſtrated againſt it, as rather calculated for the eſtabliſhment of the revenue law in America, than as a favour or ſervice to the company. It is true, that they had then about ſeventeen millions of pounds of tea in their warehouſes; but though this appeared an immenſe quantity to thoſe who were not verſed in the ſtate of the trade, it was ſaid, in reality, to be only equal to about two years uſual conſumption, and it was always intended to have a year's ſtock in hand.

It appears that the company was not itſelf quite ſatisfied as to the utility of this meaſure, and accordingly conſulted ſome of the moſt eminent perſons in the tea trade upon the ſubject. By ſome of the moſt intelligent of theſe it was repreſented, as the wildeſt ſcheme that could be imagined, and the moſt remote from affording the relief which they wanted. That even ſuppoſing it attended with all the ſucceſs of which it was poſſibly capable, the returns would be too ſlow and too precarious, to ſupply in any degree the company's preſent exigencies in point of caſh; that on the other hand, it would be offering the greateſt injury to the merchants, who were their eſtabliſhed and never failing cuſtomers; who purchaſed their teas at all riſks, and paid vaſt ſums of money at ſtated times, independent of them. Certain meaſures were alſo propoſed, relative to the holding of two public ſales within given diſtances of time, by which the company would not only diſpoſe of all its teas, but would receive, as they ſuppoſed, by the firſt payment, at the end only of five months, no leſs than 1,200,000l. in caſh: a ſum ſo conſiderable, and to be paid in ſo ſhort a time, that it would probably enable them to

refrain from the fatal loan, which they were negociating with the public. The firſt meaſure, being a favourite with government, was adopted, notwithſtanding theſe reaſons and propoſals.

If ſuch were the opinions formed upon this ſcheme at home, it was univerſally conſidered in the colonies, as calculated merely to circumvent them into a compliance with the revenue law, and thereby open the door to an unlimited taxation. For it was eaſily ſeen, that if the tea was once landed and in the cuſtody of the conſignees, no aſſociations, nor other meaſures, would be ſufficient to prevent its ſale and conſumption; and nobody could pretend to imagine, that when taxation was eſtabliſhed in one inſtance, it would reſtrain itſelf in others. Beſides that all the dealers both legal and clandeſtine, who, as tea is an article of ſuch general conſumption in America, were extremely powerful, ſaw their trade taken at once out of their hands. They ſuppoſed that it would all fall into the hands of the company's conſignees, to whom they muſt become in a great meaſure dependent, if they could hope to trade at all. The Eaſt India company by the late regulations was brought intirely under the direction of government. The conſignees were of courſe ſuch as favoured adminiſtration, and for that reaſon the moſt unpopular people in America. Particularly at Boſton, they were of the family and neareſt connections of thoſe gentlemen, whoſe letters as we have obſerved, had at that time kindled ſuch prodigious heats and animoſities among the people. It was at an unlucky time that they thought they ſaw a monopoly formed in favour of the moſt obnoxious perſons, and that too for the purpoſe of confirming an odious tax. The ſame ſpirit ſeemed to run like wild-fire throughout the colonies, and without any apparent previous concert, it was every where determined, to prevent the landing of the teas at all events.

At the ſame time, the Eaſt India company became ſo exceedingly odious to the people, that a mere oppoſition to her intereſts, abſtracted from all other cauſes, would have embarraſſed any meaſure that was undertaken in her favour. The coloniſts ſaid, that ſhe was quitting her uſual line of conduct, and wantonly becoming the inſtrument of giving efficacy to a law which they deteſted: thereby involving them, as they affirmed, in the preſent dangerous dilemma, either of ſubmiſſion to the eſtabliſhment of a precedent which they deemed fatal to their liberties, or of bringing matters to a criſis which they dreaded, by adopting the only means that ſeemed left to prevent its execution.

As the time approached when the arrival of the tea ſhips for the execution of the new plan was expected, the people aſſembled at different places in great bodies, and began to take ſuch meaſures as ſeemed moſt effectual to prevent the landing of their cargoes. The tea conſignees, who had been appointed by the India company, were obliged in moſt places (and in ſome, at the peril of property, if not of life) to relinquiſh their appointments, and to enter into public engagements not to act in that capacity. Committees were appointed by the people in different towns and provinces, whom they armed with

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ſuch powers as they ſuppoſed themſelves enabled to beſtow. They were authoriſed to inſpect merchants books, to propoſe teſts, to puniſh thoſe whom they conſidered as contumacious, by the dangerous proſcription of declaring them enemies to their country, and of aſſembling the people when they thought neceſſary. In a word, their powers were as indefinite, as the authority under which they acted.

In the tumultuous aſſemblies which were frequently held upon this occaſion, numberleſs reſolutions were paſſed, extremely derogatory with reſpect to the authority of the ſupreme legiſlature. Inflammatory hand bills, and other ſeditious papers were continually publiſhed; nor were the conductors of news-papers, nor the writers of various pamphlets, much more guarded in their conduct, or temperate in their manner. Even at Philadelphia, which had been ſo long celebrated, for the excellency of its police and government, and the temperate manners of its inhabitants, printed papers were diſperſed, warning the pilots on the river Delaware, not to conduct any of thoſe tea ſhips into their harbour, which were only ſent out for the purpoſe of enſlaving and poiſoning all the Americans; at the ſame time giving them plainly to underſtand it was expected, that they would apply their knowledge of the river, under the colour of their profeſſion, in ſuch a manner, as would effectually ſecure their country from ſo imminent a danger. At New-York, in a ſimilar publication, thoſe ſhips are ſaid to be loaden with the fetters which had been forged for them in Great Britain, and every vengeance is denounced againſt all perſons, who dare in any manner contribute to the introduction of thoſe chains. All the colonies ſeemed to have inſtantly united in this point.

The town of Boſton, which had been ſo long obnoxious to government, was the ſcene of the firſt outrage. Three ſhips laden with tea, having arrived in that port, the captains were terrified into a conceſſion, that if they were permitted by the conſignees, the board of cuſtoms, and the Fort of Caſtle William, they would return with their cargoes to England. Theſe promiſes could not be fulfilled; the conſignees refuſed to diſcharge the captains from the obligations under which they were chartered for the delivery of their cargoes; the cuſtom-houſe refuſed them a clearance for their return: and the governor to grant them a paſſport for clearing the fort.

In this ſtate, it was eaſily ſeen by the people of the town, that the ſhips lying ſo near, the teas would be landed by degrees, notwithſtanding any guard they could keep, or meaſures taken to prevent it; and it was as well known, that if they were landed, nothing could prevent their being diſpoſed of, and thereby the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing the monopoly and raiſing a revenue fulfilled. To prevent this dreaded conſequence, a number of armed men, under the diſguiſe of Mohawk Indians, boarded the ſhips, and in a few hours diſcharged their whole cargoes of tea into the ſea, without doing any other damage, or offering any injury to the captains or crews. It was remarkable, that the government, civil power, garriſon of Fort William, and

Dec. 18th, 1773.

and armed ſhips in the harbour, were totally inactive upon this occaſion.

Some ſmaller quantities of tea, met afterwards with a ſimilar fate, at Boſton, and a few other places; but in general the commiſſioners for the ſale of that commodity, having been obliged to relinquiſh their employment, and no other perſons daring to receive the cargoes which were conſigned to them, the maſters of the tea veſſels, from theſe circumſtances, as well as from a knowledge of danger, and the determined reſolution of the people, readily complied with the terms which were preſcribed, of returning directly to England, without entangling themſelves by any entry at the cuſtom-houſes. At New York it was indeed landed under the cannon of a man of war. But the government there were obliged to conſent to its being locked up from uſe. In South Carolina ſome was thrown into the river as at Boſton.

Such was the iſſue of this unfortunate ſcheme. Some diſpoſition to theſe diſturbances was known pretty early; but as their utmoſt extent was ſtill unknown, the meeting of parliament was deferred until after the holidays.

The ſpeech from the throne contained nothing very ſtriking. The continuance of the war on the continent was regretted; but it was obſerved with ſatisfaction, that other powers continued in the ſame pacific diſpoſitions, which prevailed here; and the uſual aſſurances were given, that all due meaſures ſhould be purſued, for the reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity.

Jan. 13th. 1774.

That in this ſtate of foreign affairs, they would have full leiſure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domeſtic ſituation; and to the proſecution of ſuch meaſures as more immediately reſpected the preſervation and advancement of the revenue and commerce of this kingdom. Among theſe objects, the ſtate of the gold coin was particularly recommended, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the preſent ſituation of affairs afforded, of ſucceſsfully carrying into execution, ſuch meaſures as were found expedient with reſpect to that great national concern.

It was obſerved, that the degree of diminution which the coin had actually ſuffered, and the very rapid progreſs which the miſchief was daily making, were truly alarming. Much ſatisfaction was expreſſed, that the evil had already been in a great meaſure checked, by the regulations made in the laſt ſeſſion; but it was truſted that they would not ſtop here, nor think their duty diſcharged, without uſing their beſt endeavours for putting the gold coin upon ſuch a footing, as may not only compleatly remove the preſent grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the kingdom ſufficiently ſecure from being again expoſed to the like danger.

No doubt was entertained that any parts of the public ſervice would eſcape their attention; but, various and extenſive as theſe were, a ſelection of the moſt important was recommended, for immediate deliberation. No particular ſupply was demanded or diſclaimed; and the uſual declaration was renewed, of a hearty concurrence in every meaſure

meaſure that tended to the happineſs or proſperity of the people. With regard to America a profound ſilence was kept.

The addreſſes were paſſed as uſual, and contained the cuſtomary acknowledgements and profeſſions. As great merit had been attributed in the ſpeech, and acknowledged in the addreſſes, to the late regulations of the gold coin; that ſubject became a matter of ſome animadverſion. There are few matters which have more exerciſed the judgment of men verſed in commercial affairs, of the moſt able political calculators, and firſt rate mathematicians, or in which they have differed more in opinion, than in what relates to the circulation of every kind of currency, whether in coin or in paper. It is even ſtill a matter of doubt, whether the ſubject has ever been thoroughly underſtood, or inveſtigated upon right principles. This uncertainty, in a matter of ſo much importance, and ſo critical in its nature, has rendered ſtateſmen in commercial countries, very cautious in all meaſures that affect the circulating coin, and induces them often, rather to bear with inconveniencies, the extent of which they know, than to riſque the unknown conſequences of innovation.

By the act of the preceding ſeſſion, the loſs on the diminiſhed gold, (which amounted to an enormous ſum) fell upon the immediate poſſeſſors, and thereby principally affected the great money holders, or bankers. It was, however, ſeverely felt by the public in general, and as it happened at a time, when the commercial and manufacturing part of the nation, were already, from other cauſes, very much diſtreſſed, and public and private credit at a low ebb, it much increaſed the general diſorder and confuſion, and occaſioned a great clamour during the receſs. The ſudden manner in which it was brought in and hurried through, at the tail of an uncommonly late ſeſſion, contributed to render it ſtill more unpopular: although thoſe who cenſured miniſtry without doors, did not propoſe a better plan. Within the houſe it was not made a matter of oppoſition.

It was acknowledged on all ſides that the moſt effectual meaſures were requiſite, and had been long wanted, to prevent the fraudulent diminution of the gold coin, an enormity which had been carried to the moſt dangerous exceſs; but the time of the late act, with reſpect to the particular circumſtances of the commercial and manufacturing part of the nation, and the mode of its operation, as highly oppreſſive and injurious to individuals, were ſtrongly objected to. It was ſaid, that the bankers, who are obliged to hold money for others, had received it as its nominal value, upon the public faith, and under the ſanction of government; and that it was oppreſſive and unjuſt, that a particular body of men thus circumſtanced, ſhould be obliged to make good to the public, the immenſe loſs which they had ſuſtained, not more through the iniquity of thoſe who had diminiſhed the gold, than through the remiſſneſs of government, and the ſlackneſs of the police, in not properly enforcing the laws, until the enormity ſpread to ſo dangerous an extent, as to be thought beyond their controul.

On the other hand, the miniſter was well furniſhed with means for

the defence of his meaſure. The dangerous extent of the evil was too well known, and the neceſſity of a new coinage was not denied. With reſpect to the ſeaſon of paſſing the late act, he ſhewed the neceſſity to have been ſo urgent, as not to admit of any delay, and that the paſſing it over to another ſeſſion, would have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. The charge of injuſtice he denied: ſaid the loſs had fallen where it could beſt be borne, upon thoſe who had been gainers by the ſituation which occaſioned it, and who had always profited by the public money. That in fact, it was a tax upon property; but upon that part of property, which was exempt from many others. That if a general tax had been laid to make good the deficiency, it would have been a very heavy charge to the public, and have opened a door for very groſs impoſitions, which was actually the caſe upon a ſimilar occaſion, of the calling in of the ſilver coin in the reign of King William, by which the nation had been put to an expence of two millions and a half.

The high peace eſtabliſhment of the navy, and the vaſt increaſe of expence in every branch of that department, became a ſource of debate in this ſeſſion, as it had in the two preceding. Twenty thouſand ſeamen were again moved for, and the ſame cauſes repeated for this large number, which were then given. The fleet from the Eaſt Indies was not yet returned, and hopes were thrown out, that a reduction of 3000 ſeamen would take place upon its arrival. The remaining peace eſtabliſhment was, however, ſtill objected to, as being higher than that which had been fixed at the concluſion of the late war, which itſelf had been much higher than at any former period.

The œconomy of former adminiſtrations, was upon this occaſion recalled with praiſe and regret, and ſtrongly contraſted with the practiſe of the preſent times. The abſurdity of keeping up a ruinous, permanent, peace eſtabliſhment by way of preparation for unknown and uncertain war, was again expoſed; and as the late extraordinary expences, were principally attributed to the ruinous ſtate in which the navy was found in the year 1771, the miniſter was called upon to anſwer, in what manner the ſupplies which had been granted for the ſupport of that eſtabliſhment, from the year 1763, to the latter period, had been diſpoſed of; for as the navy had been ſuffered to rot, either a ſufficiency was not demanded, or the money granted was miſapplied.

On the other hand, a general change of circumſtances; the fleet in the Eaſt Indies, the Turkiſh war, ſloops at Falkland's Iſlands, with ſome extra ſervice in the Weſt-Indies, were aſſigned as the cauſes which rendered the propoſed number of ſeamen neceſſary. As to the queſtion that had been propoſed with reſpect to the application of the former ſupplies, the miniſter obſerved, that he had conducted public affairs, only during three years of the eight which had been ſpecified, and that it could not be expected, that he ſhould anſwer or account for the conduct of others. That however, he was pretty certain he could aſſign the true cauſe for the ruinous ſtate in which the navy was then found, without ſuppoſing

poſing any miſapplication of the ſupplies, or imputing any miſconduct to others, any more than to himſelf; that he believed the great and dangerous defects which were diſcovered in the year 1771, proceeded merely from the green timber with which ſhips were haſtily run up towards the concluſion of the late war, when the ſeaſoned timber in the king's docks was exhauſted, in conſequence of which they rotted in about half their uſual time of wear. He then expatiated largely upon the preſent flouriſhing and increaſing ſtate of our marine: ſaid that the docks were now full of ſeaſoned timber, and that the great ſums which had been applied to that ſervice, were not merely expended to repair, but to reſtore the navy. The motion for 20,000 ſeamen, was carried without a diviſion; a diviſion not having been uſual for ſeveral years upon a matter of ſupply.

Jan. 24th.

Many other debates aroſe in the ſubſequent courſe of the ſupplies during this ſeſſion. Though theſe happened at different times, as the requiſitions were made for the ſeveral aids; yet the general ſubject being the ſame, we ſhall throw the arguments which were uſed on the particular heads into one general view. It is to be obſerved, that ſeveral articles of the public expence were much higher than uſual. The ordnance was ſwelled beyond its healthy ſize. The extraordinaries of the army for the preceding year, amounted to 288,000l. The civil liſt expences, and ſupport of government in ſome of the colonies, run very high. The enormous ſum of 444,000l. was granted for the ordinary of the navy, and above 420,000l. towards building, rebuilding, and repairs.

It was obſerved and urged with great force, by a member of great knowledge in finance (Mr. Dowdſwell ſince deceaſed) that œconomy was never ſo neceſſary in this country, nor ſo little practiſed as at preſent. That the land-tax was a ſhilling higher than in any other peace eſtabliſhment, which ſhould naturally raiſe public credit in proportion; but that we unfortunately find it at a lower ebb than ever, of which no clearer proof is requiſite than the preſent price of 3 per cents, which were ſome years ſince conſiderably above 90, and were now fallen to about 86 per cent. That the land and malt tax were now totally ſwallowed up by the navy, and the ſinking fund almoſt abſorbed by the other ſupplies, ſo that the whole unappropriated revenue was little more than equal to our peace eſtabliſhment; where then were the neceſſary funds to be found in caſe of a war.

That it was not ſufficient to ſay, that the application of certain ſupplies would be uſeful or neceſſary, the firſt object of conſideration, was our ability, or inability to provide for them. That former miniſters uſed to ſuperſede the neceſſity of parliamentary animadverſion, by enquiring themſelves minutely into the nature of the ſupplies that were demanded, and cutting off ſuch as were ſuperfluous, or paring thoſe that were redundant. That now, on the contrary, immenſe ſums were demanded in the groſs, and granted without account or enquiry.

The careleſs inattention of the houſe to ſubjects of ſuch great importance, was as much complained

of and reprehended, as the general profuſion of government was thought grievous and ruinous. It was ſaid to be ſhameful and ſcandalous, as ſoon as the ſupplies came to be read or debated, to ſee ſuch univerſal diſorder and confuſion prevail, ſome going out and others talking, as if no matter of conſequence was before them, while millions of their conſtituents money were paſſing away without examination: That in proportion as our inability increaſed, and as if it were thought that no common courſe of profuſion could compleat our ruin, new ſources of expence ſeemed induſtriouſly, and even at the price of national honour and juſtice, to be ſought after; of which there could not be a more ſtriking inſtance, than the expedition, equally unjuſt and ruinous, which was undertaken againſt the poor Indians at St. Vincent's. But that if neither prudence in adminiſtration, nor a ſenſe of duty and the truſt repoſed in the repreſentative, were ſufficient to reſtrain this headlong prodigality, the exceſs of the evil would in a little time produce its own remedy, as the nation would be found unable to ſupport ſo ruinous a ſtate of expence.

It was ſaid, that the navy and admiralty boards had not been able to aſſign any ſatisfactory reaſons for their enormous demands; that their expences were every year increaſing, and the exceſs of their accounts ſtill growing farther beyond their eſtimates; that it would therefore be highly ſatisfactory, if not neceſſary, to appoint a committee previous to the granting of the ſupplies, to inſpect their accounts, and to report what ſavings might be made, and whether the preſent demands were neceſſary. That though it was readily acknowledged, that a formidable navy was eſſential to the power and ſecurity of Great Britain, and it was as well known, that nothing could be held out more flattering to the people, nor no other expence which would be ſo chearfully borne; yet there muſt be limits aſſigned to that, as to all other regulations. That we were not to lay out all we were worth in the building of great ſhips, and thereby part with the means of rendering them uſeful; that we muſt retain the ability of manning, providing, and ſupporting them in action, or they would become the contrary to defence: for however tremendous their looks or number, without thoſe eſſential requiſites, they would only prove a lure to our enemies, and a tempting prize to rapacity.

On the other ſide, the miniſter acknowledged and regretted the heavineſs of our burthens, the low ſtate of public credit, the neceſſity of œconomy, and the greatneſs of the expence which was now complained of. With reſpect to the latter, he hoped, if favourable circumſtances occurred, to leſſen it for the future; but that the ſtate of public expence depended ſo much upon theſe, that it muſt always be variable and uncertain. He wiſhed to reduce the national expence, to leſſen the burthens of the people, and to ſupport public credit, as much as any of thoſe who had expreſſed ſo much anxiety upon thoſe ſubjects; but the effect of ſuch wiſhes muſt depend upon time, ſeaſon, ſituation, and circumſtance.

As to the ſums hitherto applied to the naval ſervice, neceſſity was ſaid to preclude all argument upon that

that ſubject; from whatever cauſes the navy was reduced into the late ruinous condition, our exiſtence as an independent nation, depended upon its immediate re-eſtabliſhment: expences then, or any diſtreſſes they occaſioned, were not to be thought of. That, however, the money that was applied was not buried, or loſt to the nation; it afforded a ſtock in hand, not only of ſecurity but of property; it was only a profitable anticipation of future expence; and would, in the natural courſe of things, be repaid to advantage by future ſavings in that ſervice.

In this manner miniſtry in general defended the greatneſs of the public charges. But it was remarked, that when the navy eſtimate was moved, and thoſe charges urged with the greateſt heat and energy, the miniſter in the Houſe of Commons was abſolutely ſilent. This gave room for a ſuppoſition that he diſapproved of the eſtabliſhments, but had been over-ruled by others. This cauſed ſeveral reflections upon him from the oppoſition, as having been wanting to the proper dignity of his ſtation: on all which reflections he was likewiſe ſilent.

The motion (which was now become annual) for ſhortening the duration of parliament, Feb. 15. was again repeated, by the gentleman, Mr. Sawbridge, who firſt introduced, and had pledged himſelf for its renewal in every ſeſſion. This motion produced no debate; but the queſtion being called for, was rejected by a great majority, the numbers being 221 againſt, to 94 who ſupported the queſtion.

On the ſame day, Sir George Saville's annual motion relative to the Middleſex election, was alſo renewed, and leave was deſired to bring in a bill, for more effectually ſecuring the rights of the electors of Great Britain, and to ſecure to that houſe the eligibility of perſons to ſerve in parliament. This motion brought on a conſiderable debate, and produced a cloſer diviſion than might have been expected. The mover obſerved, that he would not recapitulate the arguments which he had formerly ſtated, as he truſted, from the importance of the ſubject, that the impreſſion it had made was not worn out of mind. That he had at preſent ſome glimmering hopes of carrying his queſtion; that as the houſe was not now in that heat and ferment which it formerly was, truth had a better chance for prevailing; that the houſe was now in cool deliberation, and he did not doubt, that the queſtion being calmly conſidered, might meet with friends, who, in times more heated than the preſent, were of another opinion; that this was not a miniſterial queſtion, it was a queſtion of the people at large; and he concluded, by obſerving the unhappy ſituation to which they were brought by the late meaſures, of being conſidered as having an intereſt diſtinct from the people; but that he hoped, by an acquieſcence in this motion, it would not be too late to reconcile matters, ſo that the people of England and their repreſentatives might not be divided againſt each other. The queſtion was ably ſupported; and oppoſed upon the ſame ground we have formerly ſhewn. It was rejected upon a diviſion, in a full houſe, only by a majority of 59; the numbers being 147, to 206.

CHAP. VI.

Motion for rendering the bill for the trial of controverted elections perpetual; ſtrong oppoſition; Debates; the motion carried by a great Majority. Meſſage relative to the tranſactions in America. American papers laid before the Houſe. Petition received from Bollan the agent. Boſton Port Bill. Second Petition from Bollan, refuſed. Debates. Petition from ſeveral natives of North America, reſident in London. Great debates upon the third reading of the Boſton Port Bill. The Bill paſſed.

THE utility of the late act for the trial of controverted elections, had by this time appeared evident to the greater part of the nation. The few inſtances in which it had hitherto operated, had given great ſatisfaction; and it was rightly judged, that no time could be better choſen, for ſecuring to the people this palladium of their liberties, by rendering the law perpetual, than while the enormities which attended the former mode of deciding upon elections, and the benefits ariſing from the preſent, were contraſted to the view, and freſh upon the memory. The popularity of the ſubject, and the equity of the principles upon which the law was founded, ſeemed a ſecurity againſt any violent oppoſition.

Feb. 25. Notwithſtanding theſe favourable appearances, the motion for rendering the Grenville bill perpetual met with a conſiderable oppoſition, which was rendered the more formidable, by the miniſter's appearing at its head. It was contended, that the bill in queſtion was intended, at the time of paſſing, and even by its framer, only as temporary and experimental; that though perhaps the particular inſtances in which it had hitherto operated might appear in its favour, no concluſion could from thence be drawn of its general effect, until, at leaſt, a general election took place; and that when that experience was obtained, the bill would live or die by its own merits.

But that poſſibly in that trial, which could alone perfectly delineate its nature or effects, it might be found incumbered with many evils or inconveniences, which could not now be eaſily foreſeen. That its operation with reſpect to county elections was not yet ſufficiently underſtood; that in ſuch caſes, where it frequently happens that ſome hundreds of witneſſes are to be examined on both ſides, and perplexed complicated queſtions on the right of voting, in a great number of inſtances to be ſcrutinized and decided upon, a committee could ſcarcely go through the buſineſs of a ſingle county in a ſeſſion; and that when a number of theſe, with a much greater of boroughs, were thrown at once upon their hands, the whole houſe would be abſorbed in committees, and the whole ſeſſion occupied by elections. It was further urged, as an exception to the principles both of the preſent and the propoſed bill, that they deprived the houſe of that dernier right of determination upon elections, which was ſaid to be eſſential to its nature and exiſtence.

On the other ſide, it was ſaid that

that the bill was not intended as an experiment; that it was deſigned as a ſtanding and perpetual ſecurity to the rights of election; but that the judicious framer, apprehenſive of the oppoſition, which from its novelty and other cauſes it might experience, would not hazard a matter of ſuch importance to the public, by graſping at too much in the firſt eſſay; that he was ſenſible, when its advantages were known, they would not eaſily be given up. The ſignal benefits which had already been derived from the bill, were ſaid, ſufficiently to remove all doubts upon its merit; the ſcandalous abuſes and proſtitution, which diſgraced the houſe in the former mode of deciding upon elections, were eaſily and fully expoſed; it was ſaid, that evidence was uſually given, and council pleaded, to empty benches; but that when the queſtion was ready to be propoſed, the houſe was ſuddenly filled by gentlemen, who, without knowing a ſyllable of the merits, had already engaged their determination, while the few who attended to the evidence, and could alone know any thing of the ſubject, became cyphers upon the deciſion. That experience had already ſhown, that the houſe was infinitely leſs embarraſſed, and public buſineſs broke in upon, by the preſent than the former mode of trial; ſo that the objections on that ground were refuted by every perſon's own knowledge.

That it was a matter of much ſuprize and regret, that any gentleman ſhould openly avow himſelf a patron and encourager of venality and corruption, by oppoſing the moſt effectual meaſure that had ever been adopted for reſtraining their progreſs; or that any miniſter would tranſmit his name to poſterity as an enemy to the conſtitution, by endeavouring to weaken or remove the ſtrongeſt buttreſs that could be erected to its ſupport; a law which equally ſecured the liberties of the people, and their own rights and privileges. That miniſters had ſufficient means in their hands for the gaining and preſerving of friends, without deſcending to the encouragement of ſuch groſs and bareſaced profligacy and corruption. That they might be ſatisfied with the votes of a large majority in all queſtions of a political nature, without attempting to vitiate the deciſions of the houſe in its judicial capacity. That in reality it was a great doubt whether as miniſters they gained any thing by the corrupt deciſion of elections. They made more enemies than friends by it; and that they had always a fair chance of getting a new member, when they had not irritated him, and poſſibly many powerful friends, by a violent attempt to drive him out of the houſe againſt all reaſon. That in the courſe of things, as miniſtry was not eternal, this practice would be uſed againſt each in his turn, and hurt all, without in reality ſerving any. It was therefore ſurprizing, they ſaid, that the miniſter could be ſo blind as to think he had an intereſt in oppoſing it.

Several gentlemen of different parties related facts which came within their own knowledge in various parts of the kingdom, and which afforded the cleareſt evidence of the great benefits which were already derived from the Grenville bill. A lawyer of the firſt eminence

nence in his profeſſion, and equally reſpectable as a ſenator, who ſupported the motion with his uſual ability, declared at the ſame time, that he knew nothing could be more contrary to the intereſts of his profeſſion; that though it was well known, that election diſputes had formerly afforded an inexhauſtible fund of litigation in Weſtminſter-hall, not a ſingle ſuit upon that ſubject had appeared in any of the law courts ſince the commencement of the act, nor he believed would during its continuance.

The miniſter upon this occaſion found himſelf in one of thoſe diſagreeable ſituations, which though not wholly uncommon in very late times, were unknown in former; or at leaſt only known, as a certain indication of the immediate downfal of a miniſtry. He was now deſerted by many of thoſe whom he had a right to conſider as certain friends, and who had uſually gone with the court upon other occaſions; and was accordingly left in a comparatively ſmall minority, on the unpopular ſide of a queſtion of the greateſt national import, and in which the public muſt always think themſelves deeply intereſted. The motion was carried upon a diviſion by a majority of more than two to one, the numbers being 250 in ſupport of the queſtion, to 122, who oppoſed. The diſpoſition of the nation was ſo ſtrong in favour of this bill, that very few who voted againſt it could venture to ſhew themſelves at a general election. The bill was afterwards carried with eaſe through both houſes, and received the royal aſſent in the courſe of the ſeſſion.

Many were now ſurprized, as they had been already upon ſome ſimilar occaſions, that the miniſter would venture to commit himſelf upon a queſtion of this nature, without ſome more certain knowledge of the diſpoſition of the houſe. However this was, the defeat which he now ſuffered was not attended with any further conſequences, and he was ſoon ſupported by the uſual majority. The ſeaſon indeed was arrived, which demanded all his ſtrength: and meaſures were to be purſued, which involved the whole Britiſh empire in their conſequences.

A few days after the queſtion on the Grenville bill was carried, the American diſpatches arrived, and brought advice of the outrages committed on board the tea ſhips at Boſton. This intelligence occaſioned a meſ- March 7. ſage from the throne to both houſes, in which they are informed, that in conſequence of the unwarrantable practices carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boſton, with a view of obſtructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately ſubverſive of its conſtitution, it was thought fit to lay the whole matter before parliament; fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his Majeſty's authority, as in their attachment to the common intereſt and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable him effectually to take ſuch meaſures as may be moſt likely to put an immediate ſtop to thoſe diſorders, but will alſo take into their moſt ſerious conſideration, what further regulations and permanent

proviſions

proviſions may be neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed, for better ſecuring the execution of the laws, and the juſt dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain.

This meſſage was attended with a great number of papers relating to the late tranſactions in the colonies, containing copies and extracts of letters from the ſeveral governors; from the commander of the forces; from the admiral in Boſton harbour; from the conſignees of the tea at Boſton, to one of the ringleaders of the faction in that town, with votes and reſolves of the town of Boſton, previous to the landing of the tea, and narratives of the tranſactions which ſucceeded that event, a petition from the conſignees to the council of Maſſachuſets, praying that their perſons and property might be taken under the protection of government, with the refuſal of the council to interfere in any manner in the buſineſs; a proclamation iſſued by the governor, to forbid factious meetings of the inhabitants; and the tranſactions of the Maſſachuſets council, condemning the meaſures of deſtroying the tea, and adviſing legal proſecutions againſt the perpetrators, none of whom were known, nor was there any poſſibility of their diſcovery.

They alſo contained details from the different governors, of all tranſactions relative to the teas, which took place in their reſpective governments, from the firſt intelligence of their being ſhipped in England, to the date of their letters; threats and prophetic warnings, which were continually ſent to the gentlemen to whom the teas were conſigned; copies of certain printed papers, with a great number of fugitive inflammatory pieces, hand-bills, alarms, violent reſolves of town meetings, illegal proceedings of committees, and extraordinary minutes of council.

As the ſame ſpirit pervaded the whole continent, ſo the ſame language, ſentiment, and manner, prevailed in all theſe written or printed pieces, whether circulated in the province of Maſſachuſets, or in the other colonies.

The preſentment of the papers was accompanied with a comment upon them, and particularly thoſe that related to the tranſactions at Boſton, in which the conduct of the governor was deſcribed and applauded, and that of the prevailing faction repreſented in the moſt atrocious light. It was ſaid, that he had taken every meaſure which prudence could ſuggeſt, or good policy juſtify, for the ſecurity of the Eaſt-India company's property, the ſafety of the conſignees, and the preſerving of order and quiet in the town. Every civil precaution to prevent the miſchiefs that followed had been uſed in vain. His Majeſty's council, the militia, and the corps of cadets, had been all ſeparately applied to, for their aſſiſtance in the preſervation of the public peace, and the ſupport of the laws; but all without effect, they refuſed or declined doing their duty. The ſheriff read a proclamation to the faction at their town meeting, by which they were commanded to break up their illegal aſſembly; but the proclamation was treated with the greateſt contempt, and the ſheriff inſulted in the groſſeſt manner.

That he had it undoubtedly in his power, by calling in the aſſiſtance

ance of the naval force which was in the harbour, to have prevented the deſtruction of the tea; but that as the leading men in Boſton had always made great complaints of the interpoſition of the army and navy, and charged all diſturbances of every ſort to their account, he with great prudence and temperance, determined from the beginning to decline a meaſure which would have been ſo irritating to the minds of the people; and might well have hoped, that by this confidence in their conduct, and truſt repoſed in the civil power, he ſhould have calmed their turbulence, and preſerved the public tranquillity.

Thus, ſaid the miniſters, the people of Boſton were fairly tried. They were left to their own conduct, and to the exerciſe of their judgment, and the reſult has given the lie to all their former profeſſions. They are now without an excuſe: and all the powers of government in that province, are found inſufficient to prevent the moſt violent outrages. The loyal and peaceable people of a mercantile town, (as they affect to be peculiarly conſidered,) have given a notable proof to the world of their juſtice, moderation, loyalty, and affection for the mother country, by wantonly committing to the waves a valuable commodity, the property of another loyal mercantile body of ſubjects; without the pretence of neceſſity, even ſuppoſing that their oppoſition to the payment of the duties could juſtify ſuch a plea; as they had nothing to do but to adhere to their own reſolutions, of nonconſumption, effectually to evade the revenue laws.

It was concluded upon the whole, that by an impartial review of the papers now before them, it would manifeſtly appear, that nothing could be done by either civil, military, or naval officers, to effectuate the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity and order in that province, without additional parliamentary powers to give efficacy to their proceedings. That no perſon employed by government, could in any act, however common or legal, fulfil the duties of his office or ſtation, without its being immediately exclaimed againſt by the licentious, as an infringement of their liberties. That it was the ſettled opinion of ſome of the wiſeſt men, both in England and America, and the beſt acquainted with the affairs of the colonies, that in their preſent ſtate of government, no meaſures whatſoever could be purſued, that would in any degree remedy thoſe glaring evils, which were every day growing to a more enormous and dangerous height. That parliament, and parliament only, was capable of re-eſtabliſhing tranquillity among thoſe turbulent people, and of bringing order out of confuſion. And that it was therefore incumbent on every member, to weigh and conſider, with an attention ſuitable to the great importance of the ſubject, the purport of the papers before them, and totally laying all prejudices aſide, to form his opinion upon the meaſures moſt eligible to be purſued, for ſupporting the ſupreme legiſlative authority, the dignity of parliament, and the great intereſt of the Britiſh Empire.

This is in ſubſtance what was urged by miniſtry upon the ſubject when

when they preſented the papers. But as things were to be brought to a criſis with the colonies, and very ſtrong meaſures were reſolved upon, it was apprehended, that the merchants would be affected, and make ſome oppoſition. To prevent this all the public papers were ſyſtematically filled with writings on this ſubject, painting the miſconduct of the colonies in the ſtrongeſt colours, and in particular urging the impoſſibility of the future exiſtence of any trade to America, if this flagrant outrage on commerce ſhould go unpuniſhed.

Theſe with many other endeavours to the ſame end were not without an effect. The ſpirit raiſed againſt the Americans became as high and as ſtrong as could be deſired, both within and without the houſe. In this temper a motion was made for an addreſs to the throne, "to return "thanks for the meſſage, and the "gracious communication of the "American papers, with an aſ"ſurance, that they would not "fail to exert every means in "their power, of effectually pro"viding for objects ſo important "to the general welfare, as main"taining the due execution of the "laws, and ſecuring the juſt de"pendance of the colonies upon "the crown and parliament of "Great Britain."

This motion produced a warm debate, or rather diſcuſſion upon American affairs. For though the leaders in oppoſition, diſclaimed all intention of impeding the meaſures of government in a matter of ſuch high importance, until they were at leaſt thoroughly explained, and their tendency underſtood, and therefore would not move any queſtion, or propoſe a diviſion for the preſent; yet they ſtrongly condemned the manner in which haſty, ill-digeſted addreſſes were paſſed, without enquiry or information, and the houſe continually pledged for the performance of acts which were never further thought of. Former ſpeeches and addreſſes, from the year 1768 to 1770, were called for and read, and ſhewn to be exactly of the ſame nature and tendency with the preſent. It was then ſarcaſtically aſked, in what part of the journals the conſequent reſolutions were to be found, or what hiſtorical record preſerved an account of the meaſures which were taken to fulfil their intention.

Some of them ſaid they feared, that if, as heretofore, nothing at all ſhould be done, that government would fall into ſtill greater contempt; or if to ſecure againſt this ill effect they ſhould plunge from ſloth and neglect into violence and precipitation, government would bring on an univerſal reſiſtance, which perhaps it might never be able to overcome. That America was allowed on all hands to be extremely diſtempered. They thought the ſubject required the moſt delicate and temperate management. But whatever courſe of reformation was taken, they were very certain, that no good could poſſibly ariſe from it, unleſs the radical cauſe of the quarrel was removed, and the minds of the Americans made eaſy on the buſineſs of Taxation. That they ought not only to examine into the behaviour of the Americans who had reſiſted Government; but into that ſyſtem of violence which had provoked, and of weakneſs

which

which had encouraged, their reſiſtance. That the houſe could never ſupport miniſters with reputation or effect, unleſs they enquired into their conduct; and ſupported them only as that conduct appeared to have been juſt and rational. That therefore a ſtrict retroſpect into the management of miniſters was eſſentially connected with an enquiry into the ſtate of America. Otherwiſe weakneſs and ignorance would be encouraged in the government of an object which required every exertion of wiſdom and vigilance. And that this muſt inevitably end in the loſs of our colonies in ſpite of all the votes and reſolutions of parliament.

They ſaid that a retroſpect even for puniſhment might often be neceſſary; but that a retroſpect to direct their own conduct and to take away the authority of feeble and deſtructive counſellors, even where no direct guilt was charged, was always their duty and their intereſt.

On the other hand the miniſters ſtrongly diſſuaded from all retroſpect, as tending only to inflame. The buſineſs they ſaid was important and preſſing. In the examination of this great queſtion great points would be canvaſſed—Is America any longer to be dependent on this country?—How far is it connected?—In what degree?—In what manner? It might be a great queſtion whether the colonies ſhould not be given up? But if this queſtion ſhall be decided in the negative, then it would be neceſſary to examine in what manner their ſubordination ſhould be preſerved, and authority enforced? Theſe points required the moſt ſerious inveſtigation; in which, the retroſpect recommended, would be unneceſſary and perhaps dangerous; as encouraging thoſe whom it was the buſineſs of parliament by every means to reduce to obedience.

By the voting this addreſs miniſtry gained a greater advantage than at firſt appeared; for they found by the diſpoſition of the houſe, which was ſtrongly againſt all retroſpect, that they would confine themſelves to the mere miſbehaviour of the Americans. The violence of the Americans was public and unqueſtioned, and when the enquiry was confined to that ground, it would be eaſy to carry any propoſition againſt them. It was of great conſequence to the miniſter, that no part whatſoever of the weakneſs and diſorderly ſtate of ſo many governments, ſhould be laid to the charge of thoſe who had for ſome years the entire direction of them in their hands.

As the ſtorm which was gathering againſt the colonies would probably be directed againſt Maſſachuſet's Bay, Mr. Bollan, agent for the council of that province, thought it neceſſary to preſent to the houſe, by way of precaution, a petition deſiring that he might be permitted to lay before the houſe the *acta regia* of queen Elizabeth and her ſucceſſors, for the ſecurity of the Planters, and their deſcendents, and the perpetual enjoyment of their liberties. Theſe documents he preſumed had never been laid before the houſe, nor had the colonies ever had an opportunity to aſcertain and defend theſe rights. This petition was received without difficulty, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The miniſter, after having moved that the King's meſſage of the

the 7th of March ſhould be read, opened his plan for the reſtoration of peace, order, juſtice, and commerce in the Maſſachuſet's Bay. He ſtated that the oppoſition to the authority of parliament had always originated in that colony, and that colony had been always inſtigated to ſuch conduct, by the irregular and ſeditious proceedings of the town of Boſton. That therefore for the purpoſe of a thorough reformation, it became neceſſary to begin with that town, which by a late unparalleled outrage had led the way to the deſtruction of the freedom of commerce in all parts of America. That if a ſevere and exemplary puniſhment were not inflicted on this heinous act, Great Britain would be wanting in the protection ſhe owed to her moſt peaceable and meritorious ſubjects. That had ſuch an inſult been offered to Britiſh property in a foreign port, the nation would have been called upon to demand ſatisfaction for it.

He would therefore propoſe that the town of Boſton ſhould be obliged to pay for the tea which had been deſtroyed in their port. That the injury was indeed offered by perſons unknown and in diſguiſe, but that the town magiſtracy had taken no notice of it, had never made any ſearch for the offenders, and therefore by a neglect of a manifeſt duty became accomplices in the guilt. That the fining of communities for their neglect in puniſhing offences committed within their limits, was juſtified by ſeveral examples. In king Charles II's time the city of London was fined when Dr. Lamb was killed by unkpown perſons. The city of Edinburgh was fined, and otherwiſe puniſhed for the affair of Captain Porteus. A part of the revenue of the town of Glaſgow had been ſequeſtered until ſatisfaction was made for the pulling down Mr. Campbell's houſe. Theſe examples were ſtrong and in point, for ſuch puniſhments. The caſe of Boſton was far worſe. It was not a ſingle act of violence. It was a ſeries of ſeditious practices of every kind, and carried on for ſeveral years.

He was of opinion therefore that it would not be ſufficient to puniſh the town of Boſton by obliging her to make a pecuniary ſatisfaction for the injury, which, by not endeavouring to prevent or puniſh, ſhe has in fact encouraged; ſecurity muſt be given in future, that trade may be ſafely carried on, property protected, laws obeyed, and duties regularly paid. Otherwiſe the puniſhment of a ſingle illegal act is no reformation. It would be therefore proper to take away from Boſton the privilege of a port until his Majeſty ſhould be ſatisfied in theſe particulars, and publicly declare in council, on a proper certificate of the good behaviour of the town, that he was ſo ſatisfied. Until this ſhould happen, the cuſtom-houſe officers, who were now not ſafe in Boſton, or ſafe no longer than while they neglected their duty, ſhould be removed to Salem, where they might exerciſe their functions. By this Boſton might certainly ſuffer. But ſhe ought to ſuffer; and by this reſolution would ſuffer far leſs puniſhment than her delinquencies fully juſtified. For ſhe was not wholly precluded from all ſupply. She was by this propoſition only to be virtually removed ſeventeen miles

miles from the ſea. The duration of her puniſhment was entirely in her own power. For when ſhe ſhould diſcharge this juſt debt to the E. I. company, which had been contracted by her own violence, and given full aſſurances of obedience in future to the laws of trade and revenue, there was no doubt, but that his Majeſty, to whom he propoſed to leave that power, would again open the port, and exerciſe that mercy which was agreeable to his royal diſpoſition. Unanimity was ſtrongly recommended. This was a criſis which demanded vigour. He was by no means an enemy to lenient meaſures. Reſolutions of cenſure and warning will avail norhing. Now is the time to ſtand out; to defy them with firmneſs and without fear. A conviction muſt be produced to America that we are in earneſt and will proceed with firmneſs and vigour. This conviction would be loſt if they found us doubting and heſitating. Some friends to Britiſh authority may indeed ſuffer a little. But if with this temporary inconvenience we compare the loſs of the country and its due obedience it will bear no compariſon. It is ſaid, the Americans will not pay their debts. This they threatened before the repeal of the ſtamp act. The act was repealed. What was the conſequence? They did *not* pay. This threat, if attended to, muſt diſable parliament equally in all its operations. This act will not require a military power to enforce it. Four or five frigates will be ſufficient. But if it ſhould, he would not ſcruple to uſe a military force which might act with effect and without blood ſhed. The other colonies will not take fire at the proper puniſhment inflicted on thoſe who have diſobeyed the laws. They will leave them to ſuffer their own puniſhments. If they do combine with them, the conſequences of their rebellion belong not to us but to them. We are only anſwerable that our meaſures are juſt and equitable. Let us proceed (ſaid he) with firmneſs, juſtice, and reſolution, which courſe, if purſued, will certainly produce that due obedience to the laws of this country, and that ſecurity of the trade of this people which I ſo ardently wiſh for.

Upon theſe arguments leave was given to bring in a bill March 14.
"for the immediate re-
"moval of the officers concerned
"in the collection of the cuſtoms
"from the town of Boſton in the
"province of the Maſſachuſet's
"Bay in North America, and to
"diſcontinue the landing and diſ-
"charging, lading and ſhipping
"of goods, wares and merchan-
"dize at the ſaid town of Boſton,
"or within the harbour thereof."

In the progreſs of the bill a motion was made for an amendment, for the purpoſe of laying a fine on the town of Boſton, equivalent to the damage ſuſtained by the Eaſt-India company. This fine or ſatisfaction if they refuſed to pay, then and not before the penalties of this act were allowed to take place. The propoſition was rejected, and this bill, pregnant with ſo many important conſequences, was puſhed on with ſo much vigour and diſpatch, that it did not remain long in the houſe.

At the firſt introduction it was received with very general applauſe. The equity of obliging a delinquent

quent town to make ſatisfaction for the diſorders which aroſe from their factious ſpirit, and negligent police, was ſo ſtriking, that many things which might appear exceptionable in the act were overlooked. The cry raiſed againſt the Americans, partly the natural effect of their own acts, and partly of the operations of government, were ſo ſtrong as nearly to overbear the moſt reſolute and determined in the oppoſition. Several of thoſe who had been moſt ſanguine favourers of the colonies now condemned their behaviour; and applauded the meaſure, as not only juſt, but lenient. Others indeed ſtood firmly on their old ground: but after having delivered their opinions at large in the preliminary debates, when the motion was made for leave to bring in the bill, they did not enter ſo largely into the matter. They contented themſelves, in that ſtage of the buſineſs, with deprecating the bill; predicting the moſt fatal conſequences from it, and lamenting the ſpirit of the houſe, which drove on, or was driven on, to the moſt violent meaſures, by the miſchiefs produced by injudicious councils; one ſeeming to render the other neceſſary. They declared that they would enter little into a debate which they ſaw would be ſo fruitleſs; and only ſpoke to clear themſelves from having any ſhare in ſuch fatal proceedings.

But in the progreſs of the bill, oppoſition ſeemed to collect itſelf, and to take a more active part. Mr. Bollan, the agent of the council of Maſſachuſet's bay, preſented a petition, deſiring to be heard for the ſaid council, and in behalf of himſelf and other inhabitants in the town of Boſton. The houſe refuſed to receive the petition. It was ſaid, that the agent of the council was not agent for the corporation, and no agent could be received from a body corporate, except he were appointed by all the neceſſary conſtituent parts of that body. Beſides, the council was fluctuating, and the body by which he was appointed could not be then actually exiſting. This vote of rejection was heavily cenſured. The oppoſition cried out at the inconſiſtency of the houſe, who but a few days ago received a petition from this very man in this very character; and now, only becauſe they chuſe to exert their power in acts of injuſtice and contradiction, totally refuſe to receive any thing from him, as not duly qualified. Were not the reaſons equally ſtrong againſt receiving the firſt as the ſecond petition? But what, they aſſerted, made this conduct the more unneceſſary and outrageous, was, that at that time the houſe of lords were actually hearing Mr. Bollan on his petition, as a perſon duly qualified, at their bar. Thus, ſaid they, this houſe is at once in contradiction to the other and to itſelf. As to the reaſons given againſt his qualification, they are equally applicable to all American agents; none of whom are appointed as the miniſter now requires they ſhould be—and thus the houſe cuts off all communication between them and the colonies whom they are affecting by their acts.

On the third reading, another petition was preſented by the lord mayor in the name of ſeveral natives and inhabitants of North-America then in London. It was

drawn with remarkable ability. They ſtated that "the proceedings were repugnant to every principle of law and juſtice; and under ſuch a precedent no man in America could enjoy a moment's ſecurity; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accuſation againſt the people of America ſupported by perſons notoriouſly at enmity with them, the accuſed unacquainted with the charge, and from the nature of their ſituation utterly incapable of anſwering and defending themſelves, every fence againſt falſe accuſation will be pulled down. They aſſerted, that law is executed with as much impartiality in America as in any part of his Majeſty's dominions. They appealed, for proof of this, to the fair trial and favourable verdict in the caſe of Captain Preſton and his ſoldiers. That in ſuch a caſe the interpoſition of parliamentary power was full of danger and without precedent. The perſons committing the injury were unknown. If diſcovered, the law ought firſt to be tried. If unknown, what rule of juſtice can puniſh the town for a civil injury committed by perſons not known to belong to them. That the inſtances of the cities of London, Edinburgh, and Gloſgow, were wholly diſſimilar. All thoſe towns were regularly heard in their own defence. Their magiſtrates were of their own chuſing (which is not the caſe of Boſton) and therefore they were more equitably reſponſible. But in Boſton the King's governor has the power, and had been adviſed by the council to exert it: if it had been neglected, he alone is anſwerable. They ended by ſtrongly inſiſting on the injuſtice of the act, and its tendency to alienate the affections of America from this country; and that the attachment of America cannot long ſurvive the juſtice of Great-Britain.

This petition was received; but as no hearing was deſired, no particular proceeding was had upon it. In anſwer to the matter it contained, the miniſterial ſide contended, that if they were to wait to hear, they might wait for ever, as the town would not acknowledge their authority. That even if they ſhould plead their cauſe here, this would ſpin out the affair into an unmeaſurable length; whereas the trade of England called for immediate and effectual protection. They aſked whether the houſe doubted the exiſtence of the offence, or of their own competence to enquire into and puniſh it. That as to leaving Boſton to the mercy of the crown, it was doing it a favour: for where could mercy be better placed than in its legal depoſitory, which was always in the breaſt of the crown. On this the debates were long and vehement. The oppoſition contended, that this act was not for the purpoſe of impoſing a fine for an offence: if it had, it would ſtill be liable to all the objections ſtated in the petition. The option of laying a fine, and proceeding on non-payment to extremities, had been propoſed and rejected by the houſe. That the bill ſtood therefore ſimply as a proſcription of one of the greateſt trading towns in the Britiſh dominions from the uſe of their port, and from all the commerce by which more than 20,000 people obtained their bread. That if this proſcription was made determinable on any certain or ſpecific act, it might be tolerable. But have

we not (ſaid they) given an extent of power to his Majeſty to prevent the port of Boſton from ever being reinſtated, if the King ſhould think proper? What limit or line is drawn, to define when it may be proper, right, and juſt, that the port of Boſton ſhould be reinſtated? It depends wholly on the pleaſure of the King, that is of miniſters. Was this neceſſary, either for puniſhment of the Boſtonians, or for ſatisfaction to the Eaſt-India company? It could only be made for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a precedent of delivering over whole towns and communities to an arbitrary diſcretion in the crown. They denied that this was like the caſes in which the mercy of the crown was to take place. That none was at the mercy of the crown, except when the known law, on a fair hearing, condemned to a certain puniſhment. But in this caſe where was the law, the hearing, or the fixed puniſhment? They aſked what precedent there was for depriving a maritime city of its port, and then leaving them to the mercy of the crown, to reſtore the port, or not, at pleaſure? Precedents had been ſhewn of towns that had been fined. They denied that thoſe precedents applied to the caſe: and if they had, ſtill it was only a fine; the trade of the place went on juſt as before. But here, ſaid they, a fine is laid; the trade is prohibited until it is paid; and when the fine is paid, the city may be as far from recovering her trade as ever. The act provides that the crown muſt have ſatisfaction, that the laws of trade and *revenue* ſhall be obeyed. There is a ſting in this. The act, under pretence of an indemnity to the company, is meant to inforce the ſubmiſſion to taxes. America will ſee this; and the cauſe of Boſton will be made the cauſe of all the colonies. They are all as guilty as Boſton. Not one has received the tea: ſome have deſtroyed it, others ſent it back. And when Boſton is ſingled out as the victim, none there can be ſo dull as not to ſee, that this election is made to lull them aſleep to the conſequences of an act, which, on a ſubmiſſion of one city, muſt go, one by one, to all the reſt; until they are ſucceſſively delivered over to the arbitrary mercy of the crown? That all this violence and precipitation is for the ſake of trade, they could never believe; becauſe no complaint was come from any one trader or manufacturer; no not even from the company itſelf, which was the immediate ſufferer. On the contrary, they feared this act would prove deſtructive of trade, and the origin of very great troubles.

Theſe and many other objections were made, and ſtrongly urged againſt the bill, and the debate continued for a long time. However the oppoſition did not divide; either chuſing not to ſhew a difference amongſt themſelves, and weak numbers; or, as they ſaid, not to prevent this act from having the utmoſt operation its friends could promiſe themſelves in bringing America to obedience.

The bill paſſed the houſe on the 25th of March, and was carried up to the lords, where it was likewiſe warmly debated, but, as in the commons, without a diviſion. It received the royal aſſent on the 31ſt of March.

CHAP. VII.

Motion preparatory to a repeal of the tea duty laid in 1767. Debate upon the policy of a repeal at this particular time. Negative put on the motion. Bill brought in for the better regulating the government of Maſſachuſet's Bay: debates upon it: petitions againſt it: rejected by the houſe: the bill paſſed: carried to the lords: proceedings there: paſſes the lords. Bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſets Bay: debates: the bill paſſes both houſes. Bill for the government of Quebec, brought into the houſe of lords, and paſſed: ſent to the commons: debates: paſſes the commons, but with great amendments. Cloſe of the ſeſſion. Speech from the throne.

SEVERAL gentlemen, who had voted for the bill to ſhut up the port of Boſton, were nevertheleſs of opinion, that ſomething of a conciliatory and redreſſing nature ſhould attend this meaſure of ſeverity, and might give the greater efficacy to it. That parliament, whilſt it reſented the outrages of the American populace, ought not to be too willing to irritate the ſober part of the colonies. That, if they had ſatisfaction in the matter of taxes, they would become inſtrumental in keeping the inferior and more turbulent in order; and that this ſacrifice to peace would be at no conſiderable expence, as the taxes were of very little value to Great-Britain; but a very heavy burthen on the minds of the Americans, as they conſidered the impoſitions which they had no ſhare in granting, rather as badges of ſlavery than contributions to government. A motion was accordingly made preparatory to a repeal of the tea duty laid in 1767. The arguments uſed in ſupport of the general propoſition, and in oppoſition to it, were nearly the ſame as thoſe which have been ſtated in former volumes of the Regiſter. But the debate upon the policy of a repeal at this particular time, was long and earneſt. The party for the repeal ſtrongly urging experience, which they inſiſted was in their favour. That the attempt to tax America had inflamed, the repeal had quieted, and the new taxes had inflamed it again. That even the partial repeal of ſome of the new taxes had produced no ſmall degree of tranquility in America, until the attempt to enforce what remained by the late Eaſt-India act, had again thrown the empire into confuſion. They were of opinion, that this act of condeſcenſion would ſhew, that parliament meant by their penal acts to puniſh diſorders in the colonies; but that they regarded alſo their privileges and their quiet. The good effect of their rigour would depend on a tincture of lenity. They were of opinion that this lenitive would render rigour unneceſſary. They therefore earneſtly preſſed the repeal of the obnoxious tea duty that remained, as a very probable method of reſtoring tranquility and obedience. To enforce this they entered into a large field, and the merits and ſucceſs of the ſeveral plans of colony-government for ſeveral years were laid open and fully diſcuſſed.

But to theſe arguments it was anſwered, that ſuppoſing the tea duty ſo contemptible an object as was repreſented, which however the miniſter denied, yet a repeal at this time would ſhew ſuch a degree of wavering and inconſiſtency as would defeat the good effects of the vigorous plan, which after too long remiſſneſs was at length adopted. That parliament ought to ſhew that it will relax in none of its juſt rights, but enforce them in a practical way. That ſhe ought to ſhew that ſhe is provided with ſufficient means of making herſelf obeyed whenever ſhe is reſiſted. If this tax is repealed, what anſwer is to be given when they demand the repeal of the tax on wine? No anſwer, until all is ſurrendered, even America herſelf. That if the houſe perſiſted in the meaſures begun, there was no doubt, they ſaid, of ſucceeding, or, to adopt the expreſſion uſed, "of becoming *victorious*." And this victory could only be obtained by a firm, conſiſtent, juſt, and manly conduct.

On theſe grounds a negative was put on this motion, which had been propoſed ſo often in former ſeſſions. The numbers in its favour were alſo much ſmaller than upon former occaſions. The diſpoſition to carry things to extremities with America was become very general; and as the repeal of the ſtamp act was much condemned by the miniſterial ſide, and its authors greatly decried, they repoſed the higheſt confidence in the ſucceſs of meaſures of a contrary nature.

The Boſton port bill formed only one part of the coercive plan propoſed by the miniſtry as the effectual method of bringing her into obedience. Others of a deeper and more extenſive nature were behind, and appeared in due time. Soon after the rejection of this motion a bill was brought in for "the better regulating government in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay." The purpoſe of this bill was to alter the conſtitution of that province as it ſtood upon the charter of King William; to take the whole executic power out of the hands of the democratic part, and to veſt the nomination of counſellors, judges, and magiſtrates of all kinds, including ſheriffs, in the crown, and in ſome caſes in the King's governor, and all to be removeable at the pleaſure of the crown.

In ſupport of this bill, the miniſter who brought it in alledged, that the diſorders in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay not only diſtracted that province within itſelf, but ſet an ill example to all the colonies. An executive power was wanting in the country. The force of the civil power conſiſts in the *Poſſe comitatus*; but the Poſſe are the very people who commit the riots. That there was a total defect in the conſtitutional power throughout. If the democratic part ſhew a contempt of the laws, how is the governor to enforce them? Magiſtrates he cannot appoint; he cannot give an order without ſeven of the council aſſenting: And let the military be never ſo numerous and active, they cannot move in ſupport of the civil magiſtracy, when no civil magiſtrate will call upon them for ſupport. It is in vain, ſaid they, that you make laws and regulations here, when there are none found to execute them in that country. It therefore became abſolutely neceſſary to alter the whole frame of the Maſſa-

chuſet's government, ſo far as related to the executive and judicial powers. That the juries were alſo improperly choſen. Some immediate and permanent remedy muſt be adopted. The miniſter therefore propoſed the preſent bill, which he hoped would give ſtrength and ſpirit to the civil magiſtracy, and energy to the executive power.

The oppoſition to this bill was much more active and united than upon the Boſton port-act. The minority alledged, that this carried the principle of injuſtice much further. That to take away the civil conſtitution of a whole people, ſecured by a charter, the validity of which was not ſo much as queſtioned at law, upon mere looſe allegations of delinquencies and defects, was a proceeding of a moſt arbitrary and dangerous nature. They ſaid that this was worſe than the proceedings againſt the American and Engliſh corporations in the reigns of King Charles and King James the Second, which were however thought the worſt acts of thoſe arbitrary reigns. There the charge was regularly made; the colonies and corporations called to anſwer; time given; and the rules of juſtice, at leaſt in appearance, obſerved. But here, they ſaid, there was nothing of the kind, nothing even of the colour of juſtice; not one evidence has been examined at the bar, a thing done on the moſt trivial regulation affecting any franchiſe of the ſubject. That the pretences for taking away this charter, in order to give ſtrength to government, will never anſwer. The miniſtry was aſked, whether the colonies, which are already regulated nearly in the manner propoſed by the bill, were more ſubmiſſive to our right of taxation than this of Maſſachuſet's Bay? If not, what is got by this bill, that can be ſo very material to the authority of parliament, as to riſk all the credit of parliamentary juſtice by ſo ſtrong and irregular proceeding? That the part of the act which affected juries was made without ſo much as a ſingle complaint of abuſe pretended. Nay, they ſaid, that the caſe of the late Captain Preſton, Mr. Otis, and many others, ſhewed with what juſtice the juries there acted. They denied that the juries were improperly choſen; that they were appointed by a better method than ours, by a ſort of ballot, in which no partiality could take place. That by this new regulation the ſheriff is appointed, without any qualification, by the governor, and to hold the office at his pleaſure. This is a power, ſaid they, given to the governor, greater than that given by the conſtitution to the crown itſelf. And this they inſiſted was a great abuſe, inſtead of a reformation; and tended to put the lives and properties of the people abſolutely into the hands of the governors.

The minority argued, that the diſorder lay much deeper than the forms of government. That the people throughout the continent were univerſally diſſatisfied, and that their uneaſineſs and reſiſtance was no leſs in the royal governments than in any other. That the remedy could only be in the removal of the cauſe of the diſtemper, and in quieting the minds of the people. That the act had a direct contrary tendency; and they feared, inſtead of giving ſtrength to government, it would deſtroy the

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ſittle remains of Engliſh authority which was left in the colonies.

April 28. Mr. Bollan, the agent of the Maſſachuſet's council, again made an effort in favour of his province, and attempted to petition for time to receive an anſwer from the province to the account he had ſent of the proceedings againſt them. But the houſe refuſed to receive the petition, by a majority of 95 to 32.

The ſame natives of America who had petitioned againſt the Boſton port bill, alſo renewed their endeavours by a petition againſt this. It was pointed with an uncommon energy and ſpirit. They petitioned for time until advices ſhould arrive from the colony, ſtating in ſtrong terms a great variety of objections againſt the bill, and ending with a moſt pathetic prayer to the houſe, "to conſider that the reſtraints which ſuch acts of ſeverity impoſe, are ever attended with the moſt dangerous hatred: in a diſtreſs of mind which cannot be deſcribed, the petitioners conjure the houſe, not to convert that zeal and affection which has hitherto united every American hand and heart in the intereſts of England into paſſions the moſt painful and pernicious. Moſt earneſtly they beſeech the houſe, not to attempt reducing them to a ſtate of ſlavery, which the Engliſh principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worſe than death. That they will not by paſſing theſe bills reduce their countrymen to the moſt abject ſtate of miſery and humiliation; or drive them to the laſt reſources of deſpair."

This petition from the Americans reſident in London, very ſtrongly indicated the effect which this bill would have in the place where it was intended to operate. This petition had leave to lie upon the table, but had no other notice taken of it. The bill paſſed by a prodigious majority, after a debate which laſted with uncommon ſpirit for many hours. May 2d.

Equally warm debates attended the bill in the houſe of lords. The objections were nearly the ſame with thoſe made in the houſe of commons, with particular reflexions upon the greater rapidity with which it was hurried through the houſe of lords; and the peculiar impropriety in a court of juſtice, of condemning the colony, and taking away its charter, without any form of proceſs. The lords in oppoſition cried out againſt a bill altering the conſtitution of a colony without having ſo much as the charter containing the conſtitution ſo altered, laid before them. That the bill had alſo altered the courts and the mode of judicial proceedings in the colony, without an offer of the ſlighteſt evidence to prove any one of the inconveniencies, which were ſtated in general terms in the preamble, as ariſing from the preſent mode of trial in the province.

The abſolute neceſſity of a powerful and ſpeedy remedy for the cure of a government, which was nothing but diſorder, was, in ſubſtance, the principal reaſon alledged for the omiſſion of enquiry and evidence, and the ſuperſeding the ordinary rules of judicial proceeding. Beſides, the miniſterial lords denied, that the proceſs was of a penal nature; they inſiſted that it was beneficial and remedial, and

a great improvement of their conſtitution, as it brought it nearer to the Engliſh model. This again was denied by the lords of the minority, who ſaid that the taking away of franchiſes granted by charter had ever been conſidered as penal, and all proceedings for that purpoſe conducted criminally. Otherwiſe, it was ſaid, nothing could be ſafe in any man's hands, the taking away of which another man might conſider as beneficial. That a council holding their places at the pleaſure of the crown did not reſemble the houſe of lords; nor approach in any thing to the perfection of the Britiſh conſtitution. The debate on the third reading was long, but the diviſion only 20 to 92.

May 11th.

The diſpoſition ſo prevalent in both houſes to ſtrong meaſures, was highly favourable to the whole miniſterial plan for reducing America to obedience. The good reception of the propoſal for changing the charter government of Maſſachuſet's Bay, encouraged them to propoſe very ſoon after another bill, without which, it was ſaid, that the ſcheme would be entirely defective. In the committee on American papers it was ordered that the chairman ſhould move for leave to bring in "a bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay in New England."

This bill provides, that in caſe any perſon is indicted in that province for murder, or any other capital offence, and that it ſhall appear to the governor that the fact was committed in the exerciſe or aid of magiſtracy in ſuppreſſing tumults and riots, and that it ſhall appear to the governor, that a fair trial cannot be had in the province, he ſhall ſend the perſon ſo indicted, &c. to any other colony, or to Great-Britain, to be tried. The charges on both ſides to be borne out of the cuſtoms. This act to continue for four years.

The miniſter ſtated, that this bill was neceſſary to the effect of the two former. It was in vain to appoint a magiſtracy that would act, if none could be found hardy enough to put their orders in execution. Theſe orders would moſt probably be reſiſted by force; this force would neceſſitate force alſo to execute the laws. In this caſe, blood would probably be ſpilled. Who would riſk this event, though in the execution of his cleareſt duty, if the rioters themſelves, or their abettors, were to ſit as his judges? How can any man defend himſelf on the plea of executing of your laws, before thoſe perſons who deny your right to make any laws to bind them? He alledged, that ſuch an act was not without precedent at home. Where ſmuggling was found to be notoriouſly countenanced in one county, the trial for offences of that kind has been directed in another. The rebels of Scotland in the year 1746 were tried in England. All particular privileges give way to the public ſafety; when that is endangered, even the habeas corpus act, the great palladium of public liberty, has been ſuſpended. That the act he propoſed did not eſtabliſh a military government, but a civil one, by which the former was greatly improved. They gave to the province a council, magiſtrates, and juſtices, when

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in effect they had none before. You do not, ſaid he, ſcreen guilt, you only protect innocence. That we muſt ſhew the Americans we will no longer ſit quietly under their inſults, and that even when rouſed, our meaſures are not cruel and vindictive, but neceſſary and efficacious. This is the laſt act he had to propoſe in order to perfect the plan. That the reſt depended on the vigilance of his majeſty's ſervants in the execution of their duty; which he aſſured them ſhould not be wanting. That the uſual relief of four regiments for America, had been all ordered to Boſton. That General Gage, in whoſe abilities he placed great reliance, was ſent as governor and commander in chief. That while proper precautions were taken for the ſupport of magiſtracy, the ſame ſpirit was ſhewn for the puniſhment of offenders; and that proſecutions had been ordered againſt thoſe who were the ringleaders in ſedition. That every thing ſhould be done firmly, yet legally and prudently, as he had the advantage of being aided by the ableſt lawyers. That he made no doubt, that by the ſteady execution of the meaſures now taken, obedience and the bleſſings of *peace* would be reſtored. The event, he predicted, would be advantageous and happy to this country.

The minority oppoſed this bill with the ſame vehemence with which they combated the former. And firſt, they denied the foundation of the whole bill, "That it could tend to the procuring of an impartial trial." For if a party ſpirit againſt the authority of Great-Britain would condemn an active officer there as a murderer, the ſame party ſpirit for preſerving the authority of Great-Britain, might acquit a murderer here, as a ſpirited performer of his duty. There is no abſolute ſecurity againſt the effect of party ſpirit in judicial proceedings, when mens minds are inflamed with public conteſts. But before the people there are judged unworthy of the exerciſe of the rights which the conſtitution has given them, ſome abuſe ought to be proved. But has, ſaid they, any proof been given or attempted of ſuch an abuſe? The caſe of Captain Preſton was recent. This officer and ſome ſoldiers had been indicted at Boſton for murder, for killing ſome perſons in the ſuppreſſion of a riot. This is the very caſe the act ſuppoſes. How did the trial turn out? He was honourably acquitted. Therefore the bill is not only unſupported, but contradicted by fact. They inſiſted, that, having no ſort of reaſon for impeaching the tribunals of America, the real intention was to ſet up a military government; and to provide a virtual indemnity for all the murders and other capital outrages which might be committed by that barbarous kind of authority. For they aſked, how the relations of a murdered man could poſſibly proſecute, if they muſt come three thouſand miles from their families and occupations to do it? The charges of the witneſſes were to be borne out of the cuſtoms, but the governor was to judge how much ought to be allowed; and they could not conceive, that any man would voluntarily offer himſelf as a witneſs, when by that means, upon a meer payment of charges, he was to be removed ſo far from his native country. Every man of common ſenſe would fly from ſuch an office. But

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if the charges of the witneſſes were o be borne by government, who was to bear the charges of the proſecution, and the expence of ſuch voyages, and of the delays in England which might be poſſibly for years? For this the act makes no proviſion. A poor man, who could eaſily carry on ſuch a proſecution at his door at Boſton, muſt give it up when the cauſe is removed to Middleſex. They therefore ſtrenuouſly maintained, that this was holding out an encouragement for all kinds of lawleſs violence. They denied that the caſes of trials for ſmuggling, and of treaſon in the laſt rebellion, did at all apply to the preſent; becauſe the inconvenience of proſecution or defence was comparatively inſignificant on account of the little diſtance to which the trials were removed. In fine, they denied the neceſſity of this act, even if no juſtice were ever to be expected in New England, becauſe the prerogative of the crown might ſtep in, and the governor might always reprieve a perſon who ſhould happen to be convicted notoriouſly againſt law and reaſon. They apprehended, that the courſe of juſtice being ſtopped by this act, would give riſe to aſſaſſinations and dark revenge among individuals; and moſt probably to open rebellion in the whole body.

The debate on this bill was even more warm than on the former, and the publications of the time quote an old member who is rarely in oppoſition, as having ended his ſpeech with theſe remarkable words: "I will now take my "leave of the whole plan—you "will commence your ruin from "this day. I am ſorry to ſay, that "not only the houſe has fallen "into this error, but the people "approve of the meaſure. The "people, I am ſorry to ſay it, are "miſled. But a ſhort time will "prove the evil tendency of this "bill. If ever there was a na-"tion running headlong to its "ruin, it is this."

The bill paſſed the houſe on the ſixth of May, and being carried up to the houſe of peers, occaſioned warm debates upon the ſame principles upon which it was diſcuſſed in the houſe of commons. The lords of the minority entered on this, as on the former bill, a very ſtrong proteſt. Neither houſe was full during the debates on this bill, as the arguments on the two latter bills had been all along very much blended; and the parties had tried their ſtrength by diviſion on the bill for altering the Maſſachuſet's charter. On both queſtions, however, the numbers of the minority had all along continued very low and diſproportioned.

The ſeſſion was drawing near to the uſual time of receſs; and the greateſt number of the members, fatigued with a long attendance on the American bills, were retired into the country. In this ſituation, a bill which has engaged a great deal of the public attention was brought into the houſe of lords: "The bill for making more ef-"fectual proviſion for the go-"vernment of the province of "Qubec in North America."

This paſſed through that houſe with very little if any obſervation. But when it came down to the houſe of commons it met with a very different reception. A diſpoſition immediately appeared in that houſe

houſe to criticiſe it with unuſual ſeverity. The party for miniſtry ſeemed to be a little alarmed at this ſpirit, partly becauſe, from its eaſy paſſage through the houſe of lords, it was not ſo much expected; but principally, becauſe they apprehended it would create more uneaſineſs among the people out of doors than any of the former bills. In this caſe the paſſions which had been excited by the diſorders in America, did not operate in their favour. And as the act had for a part of its objects eſtabliſhments touching religion, it was far more likely to give occaſion for popular complaint. The miniſtry therefore found it neceſſary not to carry things with ſo high an hand as in the preceding bills. They admitted that this bill came down to the houſe of commons in a very imperfect ſtate; and that they would be open to any reaſonable alterations and amendments. This plan might be diſcuſſed more at leiſure than that for regulating the colony of Maſſachuſet's Bay; in that caſe it was neceſſary to ſhew a degree of vigour and deciſion, or all government might be loſt and all order confounded. But here they were not ſo much preſſed; for though that government wanted regulation extremely, yet the people were diſpoſed to peace and obedience. A good deal of time was ſpent in going through this affair; great altercations aroſe in the committee; many witneſſes were examined. Among theſe were general Carleton, governor of Canada; Mr. Hay, chief juſtice of that province; Mr. Mazeres, curſitor baron of the Exchequer, late attorney general there, and agent to the Engliſh inhabitants of Canada; Dr. Marriot, the king's advocate general in England; Monſ. Lolbiniere, a French gentleman of conſiderable property in Canada.

The principal objects of the Quebec bill were to aſcertain the limits of that province, which were extended far beyond what had been ſettled as ſuch by the king's proclamation of 1763. To form a legiſlative council for all the affairs of that province, except taxation, which council ſhould be appointed by the crown, the office to be held during pleaſure; and his majeſty's Canadian Roman catholic ſubjects were entitled to a place in it. To eſtabliſh the French laws, and a trial without jury, in civil caſes, and the Engliſh laws, with a trial by jury, in criminal. To ſecure to the Roman catholic clergy, except the Regulars, the legal enjoyment of their eſtates, and of their tythes from all who are of their own religion. Theſe were the chief objects of the act. It was ſaid in favour of them; that the French, who were a very great majority of the inhabitants of that country, having been uſed to live under an abſolute government, were not anxious for the forms of a free one, which they little underſtood or valued. That they even abhorred the idea of a popular repreſentation, obſerving the miſchiefs which it introduced in their neighbouring countries. Beſides theſe conſiderations, it would be unreaſonable to have a repreſentative body, out of which all the natives ſhould be excluded; and perhaps dangerous to truſt ſuch an inſtrument in the hands of a people but newly taken into the Britiſh empire. They were not yet ripe for Engliſh government.

That their landed property had been

been all granted, and their family ſettlements made on the ideas of French law. The laws concerning contracts and perſonal property were nearly the ſame in France and England. That a trial by juries was ſtrange and diſguſtful to them. That as to religion, it had been ſtipulated to allow them perfect freedom in that reſpect by the treaty of Paris, as far as the laws of England permitted. The penal laws of England with reſpect to religion, they ſaid, did not extend beyond this kingdom, and though the king's ſupremacy extended further, a proviſion was made in the act to oblige the Canadians to be ſubject to it; and an oath preſcribed as a teſt againſt ſuch papal claims as might endanger the allegiance of the ſubjects. That it was againſt all equity to perſecute thoſe people for their religion. And people have not the freedom of religion who have not their own prieſthood. And as to the proviſion for the payment of tythes, it was at beſt only ſetting down their clergy where they were found at the conqueſt. In one reſpect they were worſe, as no perſon profeſſing the proteſtant religion was to be ſubject to them, which would be a great encouragement to converſions. As to the new boundary different from that eſtabliſhed by the proclamation, it was ſaid that there were French ſcattered on ſeveral parts beyond the proclamation limits who ought to have proviſion made for them; and that there was one entire colony at the Illinois.

To this it was replied, that a form of arbitrary government eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, for any part of the Britiſh dominions, was a thing new to the hiſtory of this kingdom. That it was of a moſt dangerous example, and wholly unneceſſary. For either the then preſent form, ſuch as it was, might be ſuffered to remain, merely as a temporary arrangement, tolerated from the neceſſity which firſt gave riſe to it, or an aſſembly might be formed on the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution: in which the natives might have ſuch a ſhare as ſhould be thought convenient. That ſuch an aſſembly was not impracticable, appeared from the example of Grenada. Why did the miniſters chuſe to admit the Roman Catholicks of Canada into a legiſlative council, and deny the propriety of their ſitting in a legiſlative aſſembly by a free election? Nothing, ſaid they, could induce miniſtry to embrace that diſtinction, but the hatred which they have to any ſuch aſſemblies, and to all the rights of the people at large. Whatever was ſaid of the inclination of the Canadian new ſubjects, which attached them ſo cloſely to arbitrary power, there was nothing in their petition which looked that way. This is an experiment for ſetting up an arbitrary government in one colony, which may be more patient of it than the reſt, in order to extend by degrees that mode of ruling to all the others. As to a jury, it was ſaid, that that mode of trial was commended, and envied to this nation, by the beſt foreign writers. It might have ſome circumſtances a little aukward at firſt, like every thing elſe that is new; but that it was impoſſible it ſhould be diſliked on acquaintance. Why did the bill give it in criminal caſes, if it were not an eligible mode of trial? The people could

could not have an objection to truſt their property to the tribunal, to which they had truſted their lives. They argued that the grand ſecurity of liberty is the power of having civil actions tried by a jury; as in caſes of arbitrary impriſonments, and many other violations of the rights of the ſubject, the redreſs has been always ſought in theſe civil actions. They ſaid that the Engliſh reſiding in Canada, and the merchants of Great Britain who truſted their property on a preſumption that it was to be protected by Engliſh law, think they are deceived to find it to be tried by French cuſtoms, and French forms of trial.

On the ſubject of religion the conflict was very warm. The minority inſiſted that the capitulation provided for no more than a bare toleration of the Roman Catholic religion; which they were willing they ſhould enjoy in the utmoſt extent; whereas this is an eſtabliſhment of it. That the people of Canada had hitherto been happy under that toleration, and looked for nothing further. By this eſtabliſhment, ſaid they, the Proteſtant religion enjoys at beſt no more than a toleration. The Popiſh clergy have a legal parliamentary right to a maintenance; the proteſtant clergy are left at the king's diſcretion. Why are not both put at leaſt on an equal footing, and a legal ſupport provided for both?

Further they aſked, why the proclamation limits were enlarged, as if it were thought that this arbitrary government could not have too extenſive an object. If there be, which they doubted, any ſpots on which ſome Canadians are ſettled, provide, ſaid they, for them; but do not annex to Canada immenſe territories now deſart, but which are the beſt parts of that continent, and which run on the back of all your antient colonies. That this meaſure cannot fail to add to their other diſcontents and apprehenſions, as they can attribute the extenſion given to an arbitrary military government, and to a people alien in origin, laws, and religion, to nothing elſe but that deſign, of which they ſee but too many proofs already, of utterly extinguiſhing their liberties, and bringing them by the arms of thoſe very people whom they had helped to conquer, into a ſtate of the moſt abject vaſſalage.

The bill received in the courſe of theſe debates many amendments, ſo as to change it very greatly from the ſtate in which it came down from the houſe of lords; but the groundwork remained the ſame. A motion was made to give at leaſt a jury at the option of the parties; but this propoſition was rejected. Another was made to grant them the benefit of the habeas corpus. That alſo was rejected. Throughout the whole progreſs of the buſineſs, though well fought, the numbers in the minority were uncommonly ſmall. It produced, nevertheleſs, much greater uneaſineſs and diſcontent out of doors than any of the bills for puniſhing of the old colonies.

This diſcontent called on the attention of the houſe of lords; ſo that when the bill was returned to them with the amendments, there was a conſiderable oppoſition to it, although in ſome reſpects leſs exceptionable than when it had paſſed their houſe with ſo little notice; but as in all the other queſtions,

tions, ſo in this, the minority ſhewed no ſtrength in numbers.

The ſeſſion had now ſtretched far into the ſummer. The buſineſs of it had been of as much importance as that, perhaps, of any ſeſſion ſince the revolution. Great changes had been made in the œconomy of ſome of the colonies, which were thought foundations for changes of a like nature in others; and the moſt ſanguine expectations were entertained by the miniſtry, that when parliament had ſhewn ſo determined a reſolution, and the advocates for the colonies had appeared ſo very little able to protect them, the ſubmiſſion throughout America would be immediate; and complete obedience and tranquillity would be ſecured in future. The triumphs and mutual congratulations of all who ſupported theſe meaſures, within doors and without, were unuſually great.

June 22. The ſpeech from the throne at the end of the ſeſſion expreſſed ſimilar ſentiments. His majeſty told the parliament,

"That he had obſerved with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the many eminent proofs they had given of their zealous and prudent attention to the public, during the courſe of this very intereſting ſeſſion of parliament." Then, after mentioning with applauſe their proceedings relative to the gold coin, he tells them, "That the bill which they had prepared for the government of Quebec, and to which he had then given his aſſent, was founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity; and would, he doubted not, have the beſt effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happineſs of his Canadian ſubjects. That he had long ſeen with concern a dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to his government and the execution of the laws prevailing in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay. It proceeded at length to ſuch an extremity, as to render their immediate interpoſition neceſſary, and they had accordingly made proviſion as well for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent diſorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmneſs with which they had conducted themſelves in this important buſineſs, and the general concurrence with which the reſolution of maintaining the authority of the laws in every part of his dominions, had been adopted and ſupported, could not fail of giving the greateſt weight to the meaſures which had been the reſult of their deliberations. That nothing on his part ſhould be wanting to render them effectual.

That he had received the moſt friendly aſſurances from the neighbouring powers, which gave him the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that they had the ſame pacific diſpoſitions as himſelf. After thanking the Commons for the ſupplies, he ended with recommending to both houſes to carry into their countries the ſame affectionate attachment to his perſon, and the ſame zeal for the public welfare, which had diſtinguiſhed all their proceedings in this ſeſſion of parliament."

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CHRONICLE.

СИБОИГСИЕ

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

3d. THIS morning a dreadful fire broke out in the Tower, by which 6 or 7 houſes were conſumed, and ſome of the magazines were greatly endangered. A young lady periſhed by jumping off the leads of a houſe that was in flames; another had her arm broke, and was miſerably burnt; but her life was preſerved by receiving her on a barrack bed in the fall.

7th. Laſt night Lady Dowager Dorothy Montague, of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, greatly advanced in years, ſitting in her apartment, by ſome accident her clothes took fire, and ſhe was ſo terribly burnt, that ſhe died in a few hours afterwards.

9th. Laſt night the Fair Penitent, with High Life below Stairs, was performed at Winterſlow houſe, the ſeat of the Hon. Stephen Fox, Eſq. The principal parts were performed by the Hon. Mr. Fox, Mr. Charles Fox, Lady Mary Fox, Lord Pembroke, Miſs Herbert, Sir Thomas Tancred, the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, &c.

And this morning, by ſome accident, that fine ſeat was unhappily conſumed by a dreadful fire.

The diſtemper among the horned cattle is again broke out in ſeveral parts of Weſt Flanders, a few diſtricts of which, namely, Courtray, Furnes, Bruges, and Ipres, annually ſupply their neighbours with 60 or 70,000 head of black cattle, of which Liſle alone conſumes 12 or 14,000. Several infected cattle have already been killed, and it is feared the contagion will become general.

A few days ago, the maſter of a coffee-houſe in Soho, and ſeveral other perſons, were invited to a feaſt at a tavern near Covent-Garden, and having drank pretty freely, he fell aſleep, with his legs extended near the fire. After ſitting in that poſture ſome time, he was awakened by one of the company, in order to go home; but, when he attempted to get up, he could not move his legs, they being ſcorched in ſuch a manner that the ſinews were all contracted. He was however taken home, and died laſt Tueſday.

Sir William Mayne, Bart. has purchaſed Gatton, in Surry, the ſeat of Sir George Colebrooke, together with the borough, for the ſum of 75,000l.

Laſt week, at the General Quarter Seſſions for Nottinghamſhire, the court made an order for levying upwards of 2000l. on that county, as a fine for the militia not being raiſed laſt year.

This night three cuſtom-houſe

officers went to an inn in Wood-ſtreet, ſaying they had information of run goods having been brought there; but, finding none, a riot enſued. The officers were ſecured, and ſent to Wood-ſtreet compter, and yeſterday were carried before the ſitting alderman at Guildhall, who admitted them to bail, and the miſtreſs of the inn was bound over to proſecute at the next adjournment of ſeſſions at Guildhall. The opinion of the alderman was, that no cuſtom-houſe officer has a right to enter any perſon's houſe within his juriſdiction without a proper city warrant.

10th. The houſe of Mr. Carter, at Bell-Bar, in Hertfordſhire, was burnt entirely to the ground, together with all the out-houſes. Mr. Carter, his wife, two children, and a maid-ſervant, periſhed in the flames. It is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the floods getting to ſome lime, a great quantity of which was in the houſe where it began.

Leeds, Jan. 4. The following extraordinary affair happened lately at Saddleworth, in this county: a man was taken ill, and to all appearance died, as he could not be perceived to breathe; in this ſituation he remained for the ſpace of ſix weeks, during which time he received no other nouriſhment than now and then a ſmall quantity of milk, which the doctor poured into his mouth, at the ſame time ſtopping his noſtrils, leſt it ſhould come out again there. After lying in this condition the above time, he came to himſelf, and is now in as good a ſtate of health as ever he was in his life. The apothecary who attended him perceived his pulſe at intervals to beat, or he certainly had been buried before he had finiſhed his trance.

12th. This day the ſeſſions began at the Old Bailey, when Wm. Frankland was tried on the Black Act, for wilfully and maliciouſly firing a loaded piſtol at Juſtice Miller at Hammerſmith. It appeared on his trial, that Juſtice Miller had granted a warrant againſt two of Frankland's ſervants, for obſtructing certain officers in executing a warrant of Diſtringas on the chattels of Mr. Frankland; whoſe defence was that of inſanity, which, though not ſufficient to acquit him of the charge, yet perhaps was the reaſon that induced the jury unanimouſly to recommend him to mercy.

The report was made to his majeſty in council, by the recorder, of the ſeven convicts, under ſentence of death, in Newgate, when the two following were ordered for execution, viz. Robert Johnſon, for uttering and publiſhing as true, with intention to defraud Mr. Cappock, at the Grecian coffee-houſe, a forged and counterfeit draught for 22l. 10s. knowing it to be forged; and Robert Leigh, for forging an acceptance upon a draught of 847l. 10s. with intention to defraud Meſſ. Gines and Atkinſon, bankers of Lombard-ſtreet.

The following were reſpited, viz. Benjamin Martin and John Ridley, for ſtealing a cow, the property of Mr. Laycock, in Iſlington road; James M'Daniel, for aſſaulting Hannah Langdon, near Tower-hill, and robbing her of a ſilk cardinal; John Taylor, for ſtealing 12 guineas, two half-guineas, &c. the property of Agnes Lander, in the

the houſe of Mrs. Montague; and John Cliffe, for breaking and entering the houſe of Edward Mozine, and ſtealing wearing apparel, ſome ſilver ſpoons, and other things. Though Cliffe is reſpited for the above offence, he is to be removed by Habeas Corpus to Stafford, to be executed there, where he was capitally convicted laſt Lent aſſizes for ſacrilege, but broke out of gaol and made his eſcape; ſince which he committed the above burglary.

13th. This day his majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

16th. A fire broke out at a carpenter's, in Wych-ſtreet, which it ſoon burnt to the ground, together with a great quantity of timber. It alſo burnt down two or three adjoining houſes, and damaged many others. The hoſtler belonging to the Angel inn, in removing the horſes during the fire, received ſo terrible a kick from one of them, that it killed him on the ſpot. This fire, after it was thought to be extinguiſhed, broke out afreſh next day, and burnt with as much violence as ever.

The late Mr. Lacy, beſides his half of the Drury-lane patent, poſſeſſed an eſtate in Oxfordſhire of 1200l. per annum, and a ſmall freehold at Iſleworth. By his will he has left his ſon Mr. Willoughby Lacy, all his eſtates, real and perſonal, and appointed him ſole executor. Mr. Garrick, it is ſaid, will have the refuſal of Mr. Lacy's half of the patent, which is valued at 32,000l.

By the accounts from Briſtol of their laſt year's importation of ſugars from the Weſt-Indies, it appears to have been 20,000 hogſheads, which is 5000 more than ever was introduced into that port in any one preceding year, and proves the great increaſe of their trade in that one commodity only.

17th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions, 11 priſoners were capitally convicted.

19th. This morning Robert Johnſon was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence, for forgery.

—An order was received at Newgate laſt night from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, to reſpite the execution of Robert Leigh, for forging an acceptance upon a draft for 847l. 10s. with intention to defraud Meſſrs. Gines and Atkinſon, of Lombard-ſtreet, for 8 days.

The grand jury have found the bills againſt William Brice, Alexander Strahan, and Thomas Oakley, the three cuſtom-houſe officers, who illegally entered the warehouſe of Mrs. Partridge, in Friday-ſtreet, and were brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who obliged them to give bail for their appearance, and bound Mrs. Partridge over to proſecute.

This evening was buried at Corſcombe in Dorſetſhire, Thomas Holles, Eſq; of that place. This gentleman was formed on the ſevere and exalted plan of ancient Greece, in whom was united the humane and diſintereſted virtue of Brutus, with the active and determined ſpirit of Sidney; illuſtrious in his manner of uſing an ample fortune, not by ſpending it in the parade of life, which he deſpiſed, but by aſſiſting the deſerving, and encouraging the arts and ſciences, which he promoted with zeal and

affection, knowing the love of them leads to moral and intellectual beauty; was a warm and ſtrenuous advocate in the cauſe of public liberty and virtue, and for the rights of human nature and private conſcience. His humanity and generoſity were not confined to the ſmall ſpot of his own country; he ſought for merit in every part of the globe, conſidering himſelf as a citizen of the world, but concealed his acts of munificence, being contented with the conſciouſneſs of having done well. Poſterity will look up with admiration to this great man, who, like Milton, is not ſufficiently known by this degenerate age in which he lived, though it will have cauſe to lament the loſs of him.

21ſt. At half an hour after twelve, the Grand Signior expired, and at half an hour after two, the guns from the Seraglio announced his ſucceſſor Abdul Hamed.

24th. A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the petition of Meſſ. Adam, for having the lottery for the Adelphi tickets drawn in Guildhall, paſſed in the negative.

This morning about ten o'clock, one Mallard, a Frenchman, came to Mr. Cater, an attorney, in his chambers, in Lincoln's-inn. Mallard was recommended to him laſt year in France by his ſervant as a great object of pity, whom Mr. Cater then relieved; about three months ago Mallard came over to England, and ſoon found out his benefactor, who has ſince conſtantly extended his charity to him, and, on the preſent occaſion, gave him a ſhilling, and bid him warm himſelf; ſoon after Mr. Cater told him he was going out about ſome buſineſs, and that he muſt lock his chambers, on which Mallard turned about, as if going out, but inſtantly came round him, and with a large flint ſtone cut Mr. Cater deſperately in two places on the head; the villain then ran out of the room to bolt the outer door, as Mr. Cater imagined, to hinder any from coming in, and then to murder him; but Mr. Cater running to the window, and crying out murder, prevented Mallard from coming up again, and who then ran away, but was purſued by two men, and taken near Clare-market, and is now in priſon.

Arrived ſafe in the river Thames, the ſhip Polly, Capt. Ayres, from Philadelphia, with 600 cheſts of tea, with which he was chartered by the Eaſt-India company for that port, but was not permitted to land the ſame.

Letters from Munich mention, that Baron Waldeck was ſtabbed by his valet-de-chambre, in his bed, at Munich, the beginning of this month; the murderer was inſtantly detected, but afterwards ſhot himſelf. It ſince appears, by ſome notes found upon him, that he was promiſed 3000 florins for that heinous action, and the hand-writing appears to be that of his young maſter, a near relation to the baron, about 17 years of age, who was immediately ſecured on ſuſpicion.

The tea thrown into the ſea at Boſton is valued at 18,000l. at 1s. 6d. per pound. The whole ſent to America is ſaid to be about 300,000l. worth, which is returning home, not being ſuffered to land.

25th. This day there was a general court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India-ſtock, at their houſe in

in Leadenhall-ſtreet, for the determination by ballot of the following queſtion: "Whether the inſtructions prepared by the court of directors, as amended by the general court, for the governor general and council of the preſidency of Fort William, in Bengal, in conſequence of the act for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India company, as well in India as in Europe; or the inſtructions prepared in conſequence of the ſaid act, by the committee of proprietors appointed by the general court of the 7th of December laſt, as amended by the general court, ſhall be the inſtructions recommended by the general court to be ſent by the court of directors to the preſidency of Fort William in Bengal:" when, at the cloſe of the ballot, the numbers ſtood as follow:

For the directors inſtructions	406
For the committee of proprietors inſtructions —	308
Majority in favour of the directors — —	98

Yeſterday the important queſtion relative to the legality of General Ganſel's impriſonment came to be argued in the court of King's-bench. The matter of fact and law was very ably argued and diſcuſſed on both ſides, by Meſſ. Wallace, Bearcroft, and Buller, in favour of the caption; and Meſſ. Dunning, Mansfield, and Morgan, in behalf of the general. The court, however, on account of the extreme difficulty of the caſe, as well as its high relative importance to the community at large, deferred giving an opinion till ſome future day. The fact to be decided is, Whether the general's apartments were really locked when the bailiffs came to the door; ſhould the court be ſatisfied of that, the queſtion of law ariſing from it will be, Whether the occupier of a ſeparate apartment is to be deemed an inmate, or the poſſeſſor of a diſtinct manſion.

The following remarkable inſcription is engraved on a tomb-ſtone in Conway church-yard, Carnarvonſhire: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Brookes, of Conway, Carnarvonſhire, who was the 41ſt child of William Brookes, Eſq; by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; who died the 20th of March, in the year of our Lord 1637."

Robert Leigh, after the expiration of a week's reſpite, was executed at Tyburn. 26th.

The brewers in this metropolis have left off brewing during the laſt month, which has greatly diſtreſſed the diſtillers, bakers, &c.

On the 4th inſtant, at Haverſham, Bucks, a very ſingular inquiſition was taken by the coroner for the ſaid county, on view of the bodies of one male and two female baſtard children, found ſecreted behind the chimney of a houſe at that place, occupied for ſome time paſt by a man and his daughter; when it appeared upon the examination of divers witneſſes, and the confeſſion of the daughter, that ſhe had criminally cohabited with her father, by whom ſhe had all the above-named infants; that ſhe was from time to time privately delivered of them all; that two of them were born alive, and immediately murdered by her father; that the laſt was ſtill-born; and that all three were ſecreted by her

ſaid father behind the chimney, from whence they had been taken. Upon which evidence and confeſſion, the jury brought in their verdict, that two of the children were murdered by the father (who died about a year ago), and his daughter is committed to Ayleſbury gaol, to take her trial at the next aſſizes.

And on Saturday laſt a ſecond inquiſition was taken at the ſame place, on view of another child, afterwards found behind the ſame chimney, ſuppoſed to have been her's, and murdered and ſecreted there by her and her deceaſed father.

29th. The ſheriffs of London and Middleſex ſent an order to John Wilkes, Eſq; to attend the houſe as member for Middleſex, in conſequence of the ſpeaker's letter, requiring the ſheriffs to give notice to all members to attend.

Came on to be heard before the privy council, the merits of a petition preſented ſome time ago by Dr. Franklin, agent for the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay in New-England, ſetting forth, that the people of that province had no longer any confidence in their governor; that they conſidered him as an enemy to the province, and therefore prayed that he might be removed. This petition, it ſeems, had long lain neglected, and, it is not improbable, would have been ſuffered to remain ſo, had not the agent, by a late acknowledgment, given an opening to his enemies to load him with unmerited abuſe.

Dr. Franklin is diſplaced from the office of deputy poſt-maſter general for the colonies, and the petition above-mentioned diſmiſſed.

The annuity and ſtamp-bills were this day ſigned by the lord lieutenant of Ireland; the latter after very ſtrong debates.

31ſt. Lord Mansfield and the reſt of the judges in the court of King's-bench, in Weſtminſter-hall, gave their opinion in the matter relating to the arreſting of General Ganſel, at his lodgings in Craven-ſtreet, laſt ſummer; when their lordſhips determination was, that the general was legally arreſted; the caption being therefore held good, he is to remain in gaol until he hath ſatisfied his creditors, or is otherwiſe diſcharged by due courſe of law. The arguments on this occaſion turned principally on *two* points; *Firſt*, "Whether the lodger's apartments was to be legally conſidered his houſe;" and, *Secondly*, "Whether an unlawful caption in the original inſtance did not vitiate any detainers for other debts."

Laſt night, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Theromere, a gold and ſilver refiner in Roſe-ſtreet, Covent-garden, which conſumed the ſame, with the furniture and ſtock in trade. The flames ſpread to the oppoſite ſide of the way, and deſtroyed the inſide of the houſe of Mr. Grigg, taylor, and damaged the houſe and yard of a carpenter adjoining.

Oſtend, Jan. 19. The diſtemper among the horned-cattle, and the ſlaughter of the infected, continue in different parts of this province and neighbourhood; and to this mode of prevention the committee hitherto ſeem reſolved to adhere.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated December the 20*th.*

"Tueſday laſt the body of the people of this and all the adjacent towns,

towns and others, from the diſtance of 20 miles, aſſembled at the Old South meeting-houſe, to enquire the reaſon of the delay in ſending the ſhip Dartmouth, with the Eaſt-India tea, back to London; and having found that the owner had not taken the neceſſary ſteps for that purpoſe, they enjoined him at his peril to demand of the collector of the cuſtoms, a clearance for the ſhip, appointed a committee of ten to ſee it performed, after which they adjourned to the Thurſday following, ten o'clock. They then met, and being informed by Mr. Rotch, that a clearance was refuſed him, they enjoined him immediately to enter a proteſt, and apply to the governor for a paſſport by the caſtle, and adjourned again till three o'clock of the ſame day; at which time they again met, and after waiting till near ſun-ſet, Mr. Rotch came in and informed them that he had accordingly entered his proteſt and waited on the governor for a paſs; but his excellency told him he could not, conſiſtent with his duty, grant it until his veſſel was qualified. The people finding all their efforts to preſerve the property of the Eaſt-India company, and return it ſafely to London, fruſtrated by the tea conſignees, the collector of the cuſtoms and the governor of the province, diſſolved their meeting.—— But, behold, what followed! A number of reſolute men (dreſſed like Mohawks or Indians) determined to do all in their power to ſave their country from the ruin which their enemies had plotted, in leſs than four hours emptied every cheſt of tea on board the three ſhips commanded by the captains Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, amounting to 342 cheſts, into the ſea! without the leaſt damage done to the ſhips or any other property. The maſters and owners are well pleaſed that their ſhips are thus cleared; and the people are almoſt univerſally congratulating each other on this happy event.

An inflammatory hand-bill was a few days ago diſtributed in Philadelphia, addreſſed to the Delaware pilots, informing them that a ſhip loaded with tea is on her way to that port, being ſent out for the purpoſe of enſlaving and poiſoning all the Americans; and as ſhe cannot be brought to anchor before that city without their aſſiſtance, exhorting them to prevent her arrival: they cannot be at a loſs how to act. As they have proved ſcourges to evil doers, it is predicted of the pilots, that they will give a faithful and ſatisfactory account of the tea ſhip, if they ſhould meet with her.

In this hand-bill they ſay, 'It 'is clear, that if the Americans 'buy any of this tea, they muſt 'pay the parliament's duty, and 'acknowledge their right to tax 'us as often and as high as they 'think proper, than which nothing 'can be more diſgraceful and in-'jurious to a free people."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Dec. 21.

"The following notice has been diſperſed about this city:— 'Whereas our nation have lately 'been informed, that the fetters 'which have been forged for us by 'Great-Britain, are hourly expect-'ed to arrive in a certain ſhip be-'longing to, or chartered by, the 'Eaſt-India company; We do 'therefore declare, that we are de-'termined not to be enſlaved by

'any power on earth; and that 'whoſoever ſhall aid or abet ſo in-'famous a deſign, or ſhall preſume 'to let their ſtore or ſtores for 'the reception of the infernal 'chains, may depend upon it, that 'we are prepared, and ſhall not 'fail to pay them an unwelcome 'viſit, in which they ſhall be treat-'ed as they deſerve; by

THE MOHAWKS."

MARRIED, at Cheadle in Staffordſhire, a young exciſeman of 22 years of age, who ſurveys that town, to Mrs. Hickenbotham, of the ſame place, a widow lady, aged 78.

DIED lately, in Northumberland-ſtreet, Rob. Baldy, Eſq. He has bequeathed 100l. to Alderman Wilkes, 20 guineas for mourning, and one guinea for a ring. The clauſe in his will reſpecting the 100l. is as follows:—"I give to John Wilkes, Eſq; of Prince's-court, 100l. as a mark of my regard and attention to the cauſe for which he has been ſo unjuſtly and wickedly perſecuted by a moſt abandoned and profligate adminiſtration for theſe ten years paſt."

At Abbotſbury, in a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Crew. He was at the taking of Vigo, and in the ſecond ſhip that entered the harbour after the boom was ſprung by Admiral Hobſon, on the 12th of October, 1703; was at the taking of Gibraltar, the 23d of July, 1704, under the command of Sir George Rook; and on the 13th of Auguſt following was in the great ſea engagement with the confederate fleet; the 22d of October he was in the fleet under Sir Cloudeſly Shovel when he was loſt on the rocks of Scilly; and was likewiſe in moſt of the ſea engagements in the reigns of King George the Firſt and Second.

At Codnor, in Derbyſhire, Mr. Robert Hill, aged 101. He died of the ſmall-pox.

At Cowthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Mr. Pell, remarkable for his bulk, weighing at the time of his death forty ſtone. He was buried in three coffins, which, together with himſelf, was ſuppoſed to weigh 28 cwt.

Samuel Street, aged 102, at Buckland St. Mary's, Dorſet. He ſerved as a private ſoldier in all queen Anne's wars, was married to five wives, and had two children by each wife, and the banns were put in for the ſixth not long before his death.

At Bruſſels, Elizabeth de Val, aged 103; who was remarkable for never having eaten a bit of meat in her life.

FEBRUARY.

Extract of a Letter from Bath, dated the 31ſt paſt.

"Friday a ſhocking affair happened at Drakeford, a village in Berkſhire: a huſbandman of that place, through want, was induced to attempt to deſtroy himſelf, and his two children. He firſt cut the throat of his children, and afterwards his own. The eldeſt expired ſoon after; the youngeſt, and the father were both living on Sunday evening, though their windpipes were cut through. A few months ago, the above man was ſo troubled by the lowneſs of his circumſtances, that he hanged himſelf, but his wife then ſaved his life."

8th. A

8th. A desire having been expressed by the proprietors of East-India stock, that the court of directors would give an opinion, 'Whether they think, in the present situation of the company's affairs, the office of a commander in chief of the forces in India is necessary,' the directors gave their opinion in the negative. But on this day, there was a general court of proprietors, when the following question was determined by ballot:

"That it be recommended to the court of directors forthwith to appoint General Clavering commander in chief of the East-India company's forces in India, with an express provision, that, in case of his succeeding to the office of Governor-General of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, such appointment shall immediately cease and determine."

For the question 354
Against it 311
} Majority 43.

Daniel Healey, of Donaghmore, in Ireland, having three different times dreamed that money lay concealed under a large stone in a field near where he lived, procured some workmen to assist him in removing it, and when they had dug as far as the foundation, it suddenly fell, and killed Healey on the spot.

A barbarous murder was committed on the body of John Bonynge, late of York-field, in the county of Westmeath, in Ireland, Esq; by Paul Bonynge, one of the sons of the said John Bonynge, who shot his father dead on the spot, and who, together with Francis Bonynge, and several others, went to the said lands, armed with an avowed and determined resolution to assassinate the said John Bonynge, having several times before attempted the same. And the said Paul Bonynge, Francis Bonynge, and their associates, on the night following, privately took away the body of the deceased, and have since fled from justice.

A still more cruel and unnatural act than the above, is related in a letter from Paris: The wife of an honest industrious labouring man, in the province of Rouen, the mother of nine dutiful children, formed the horrid project of poisoning them all. She began with her husband, and in the course of three months destroyed him, and five of her children; two more whom she had poisoned recovered by proper remedies; and two remained unattempted when this horrid wretch made her escape.

9th. This day his majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid of 3s. in the pound, on all lands, tenements, and hereditaments in England, &c.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

And to such other bills as were ready for that purpose.

They write from Paris, that a short time since, a dispute arose at Marseilles, between the officers in garrison there and the people of the town, the circumstances of which are as follow: some officers being in the boxes at the playhouse, and conversing pretty loud during the performance, one of them (for the sake of enjoying the company of his

his friends more at his eaſe) ſat upon the front of the box with his back to the pit. The company in the pit looked upon this behaviour as indecent, and called to him to ſeat himſelf properly, which he accordingly did. The other officers thought they were inſulted upon this occaſion, and determined to be revenged. Accordingly the next evening a great number of officers went to the play, and diſperſed themſelves in different parts of the houſe; thoſe in the boxes all turned their backs upon the audience, and determined to continue in that ſituation. The company in the pit reſenting their behaviour, a great riot enſued, and the officers in the pit abetting their companions, collared ſome of the townspeople, and ſword in hand drove them out of the houſe. In a very ſhort time upwards of 4000 inhabitants, all armed, aſſembled about the playhouſe, and probably great miſchief would have enſued if a very reſpectable inhabitant had not harangued the enraged multitude, and prevailed with them to diſperſe, on a promiſe of procuring them a proper ſatisfaction for the ill behaviour of the officers. The commandant of Marſeilles immediately ordered all the officers to retire into the citadel, and remain there, and then ſent an expreſs to court, with an account of what had happened, and the ſtep he had taken. In the mean time the ſerjeants perform the duty of the officers.

By letters ſince received, we are informed, that orders have been ſent to Marſeilles for a ſevere puniſhment being inflicted on the above officers.

This morning, about half an hour paſt ſix o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Wagſtaff's, green-grocer, in James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, which intirely conſumed the ſame; but by the timely aſſiſtance of Mr. Brooks's engine, and the well conducting the Foundling-hoſpital engine, the flames were prevented communicating any further, though the houſes adjoining catched fire ſeveral times. One woman, who was a lodger, was burnt, and another jumping out of a two pair of ſtairs window was greatly hurt.

This day Mr. Macklin, late of Covent-Garden theatre, moved the court of King's-bench, againſt ſeveral perſons for hiſſing, and otherwiſe inſulting him the laſt night he appeared on Covent-Garden theatre, to perform the part of Shylock, for preventing his going through the character, and likewiſe the loſs of his bread, &c. The motion was rejected, it being obſerved, that as the theatres were opened for the reception and entertainment of that part of the public who paid for their admiſſion, the audience had a right to applaud, condemn, nay, reject what performers they thought proper; but if any unjuſt combination was formed previous to the opening the houſe, an action at common law might be grounded; but in the inſtance then before the court, there did not appear any room for ſuch plea; and therefore he was adviſed to make his peace with the town as ſpeedily as poſſible. Mr. Macklin had retained the attorney and ſolicitor general, beſides Meſſ. Dunning, Wallace, &c. It is ſaid Mr. Macklin had ſeventy-four affidavits ready to produce. 11th.

On Wedneſday night, about twelve o'clock, a hackney coachman, ſuppoſed to be in liquor, drove

drove his coach down the ſtairs at Iron gate, into the Thames, whereby himſelf and horſes were drowned. The watchmen there could have ſaved the man, but he would not be taken from the box without they could ſave his horſes.

Letters from Dantzick by the laſt mail adviſe, that ſince Sweden has been declared an abſolute monarchy, the liberty of the preſs exiſts no longer, having ſurvived that æra about eighteen months. Theſe letters add, that it is remarkable the liberty before allowed was ſo reſtrained, that every one who publiſhed was obliged to put his name to his work, or leave his name with the bookſeller that ſold it, which if neglected, the bookſeller was looked on as author, and liable to any penalties inflicted on trial. But even this was not allowed under the new form of government.

Stockholm, January 25. From Skara in Eaſt Gothland, we have juſt received the following account of a ſingular phænomenon in that province. During the whole month of September laſt the element was obſcured with clouds, except the 6th and the 13th days. The 22d a very heavy rain fell, which was followed by an extreme heat which laſted till ſix in the evening; next day there fell another, which may properly be called an electric rain, as each drop as it fell to the ground threw out fire, and had it happened in the night, the whole diſtrict muſt have been in flames. During the whole rain there was thunder and lightening. On the 25th following the above extraordinary rain was followed by an earthquake, which greatly ſhook the mountain named Kina Kulle, and deſtroyed five pariſhes,

Mr. Sawbridge made his annual motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, which was over-ruled. 15th.

John Wilkes, Eſq; attended at Mr. Stracey's Office, to be ſworn, in order to take his ſeat, as member for the county of Middleſex; but Mr. Stracey acquainting him, that he could not be ſworn without a certificate from the clerk of the crown, and that certificate having been applied for and denied, Mr. Wilkes returned to his friends, and the buſineſs ended.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, Jan. 21.

"On the 8th inſt. a violent ſtorm happened here, and the following ſhips were driven on ſhore and loſt, viz. the ſloop Harriott, Captain Dickinſon, and the Garland, Capt. Englis, both loſt, and all the crew periſhed; a Portugueſe ſnow and a Portugueſe ſchooner were loſt, and 15 people periſhed, only four ſaved; the Triton, Saunders, from New-York, is loſt, and all the crew periſhed, except the mate and a boy. The Hankey, M'Intoſh, from London to the Grenades, is driven on ſhore, and all the crew periſhed except the Captain and cook. The Richard and Mary, Hurſt, from Cork, is on ſhore, the crew ſaved; the Hoppett, Blackman, from Gottenburgh, was driven on ſhore, the crew ſaved, but the ſhip is gone to pieces. The following ſhips from London are ſafe; the Dorothy and Mary, Seward; the Ann, Duncan; the Generous Friends, Blair; the Thames, Watts; the William, Weſcott; and Generous Planter, Smith; the New Shoreham, Surman; and the Friends, Garrett."

Paris, Feb. 7. Some perſons accuſed

accuſed of being concerned in an unlawful correſpondence, have lately been judged before the parliament. Five of them are baniſhed for five years, five others remanded, and the reſt diſcharged. Among thoſe who were ſentenced to be baniſhed was a young lawyer, whoſe wife was waiting at a friend's houſe to hear her huſband's fate, and finding he did not return, in a fit of deſpair ſtabbed herſelf in ſuch a manner with a knife, that ſhe died in a few hours after.

Vienna, Jan. 15. We have had to-day, about half an hour after one o'clock in the afternoon, two very ſmart ſhocks of an earthquake, which were felt in almoſt every houſe in Vienna, but without cauſing any damage, as we have yet heard. The weather was calm and pleaſant; and a gentle thaw, with ſun-ſhine.

Paris, Feb. 18. On Sunday, the 30th ult. a great number of perſons wanting to croſs the river Sarte, between the town of Mans and Sable, above ſixty crouded into the ferry-boat; ſoon after the boat put off, and the water running very rapidly, the boat overſet. Some ſaved themſelves by ſwimming, others were taken up by boats which put off to their aſſiſtance, but forty-five periſhed, among whom were ſeveral women with child.

18th. The report was made to his majeſty of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate, viz. John Oſborne, alias Hobſon, for burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling-houſe of Joſhua Pierſon, in Nightingale-lane, Eaſt-Smithfield, and ſtealing a quantity of tea in canifters; Thomas Hurcam, for ſtealing out of the Spa-fields, at Iſlington, a ſheep, the property of John Treaſure; Peeling Herne, and Joſhua Coſter, for aſſaulting the Rev. James Trebeck on the highway, and robbing him of a metal watch and ſome money; Thomas Cliff, alias Murrell, for a burglary, in the houſe of Edward Mozine, and ſtealing a quantity of wearing apparel, ſeveral ſhirts, &c. James Banning, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of John Bimms, at Hammerſmith, nine guineas and ſome ſilver, and a ſilver watch, the property of William Foſter; Alice Walker, for felonioufly returning from tranſportation before the expiration of her term; Wm. Frankland, for felonioufly ſhooting at Thomas Millar, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Middleſex, with a piſtol loaded with two bullets; Robert Simmonds, and James Biſhop, for robbing Iſaac Hartely and John Cole, near the Alms-houſes in the fields between Shoreditch and Hackney; when John Oſborne, alias Hobſon, Thomas Cliff alias Murrell, Robert Simmonds, and James Biſhop, were ordered for execution on Wedneſday the ſecond of March next.

On the 10th inſt. in the Houſe of Commons, Sir Edward Aſtley preſented a bill to enable Thomas De Grey, Eſq; to incloſe ſeveral common lands and fields in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Sawbridge immediately preſented a petition from William Tooke, Eſq; praying that the bill to enable Mr. De Grey, &c. might not paſs into an act. The petition was read, ſetting forth, that Mr. De Grey had not given proper notice to the inhabitants that occupied ſeveral of the lands he intended to incloſe, and that the ſaid incloſures would be highly prejudicial to the petitioner,

tioner, and many others. The bill was, however, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Tueſday ſe'ennight. Theſe petitions, and the haſty manner in which the incloſing bill was read, produced a moſt virulent letter againſt the ſpeaker, which was next day publiſhed in the Public Advertiſer.

The Speaker complained to the Houſe of the ſaid letter, and wiſhed the members who preſented the above petitions would declare what they knew of his conduct in reſpect to thoſe petitions.

Sir Edward Aſtley aroſe, and went through the whole of the charges contained in the ſaid letter, as far as reſpected himſelf, and ſaid the charges of partiality were falſe.

Mr. Sawbridge ſaid, that he was applied to, to preſent the petition but a few days ago; that what he had ſaid concerning it was according to the inſtructions he received; but he knew of no partiality on the ſide of Sir Fletcher.

The whole Houſe ſeeming unanimous that the charge was groundleſs, Sir Fletcher aroſe, and ſaid he was thoroughly ſatisfied the Houſe thought him innocent, and it was the height of his ambition to gain their eſteem; that, if he had their good word, he cared not what any faction ſaid of him.

Mr. Herbert ſaid, he thought it would be an impeachment of the underſtanding of that Houſe to ſuffer ſuch a libel to paſs with impunity.

This produced a warm debate, and, in the concluſion, a motion was made, "That the letter in the Public Advertiſer of this date, addreſſed to Sir Fleteher Norton, Knt. Speaker of this Houſe, is a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious libel, contrary to all law or juſtice, and in open violation of the privileges of this Houſe."

The queſtion was put, whether the above ſhould paſs, and was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Herbert then moved, "That the printer of the Public Advertiſer be ordered to attend this Houſe on Monday next." And he was ordered accordingly.

On the 14th the printer of the Public Advertiſer attended the Houſe of Commons according to order; when the Public Advertiſer of Friday laſt being put into his hands, he was aſked what reaſon he could urge in his vindication for having publiſhed the letter addreſſed to Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

The printer made anſwer, that "Mr. HORNE gave him that letter; and that he publiſhed it in the hurry of buſineſs.—He expreſſed his hopes that the Houſe would make allowances for the great hurry the nature of his buſineſs ſubjected him to; and what he had further to plead in his behalf was, that during a courſe of near twenty years he had never fallen under the diſpleaſure of the Houſe; that he had attended according to their order; and that in his unfortunate ſituation he muſt beg to throw himſelf on the mercy of the Houſe."

On being aſked Mr. Horne's Chriſtian name, and where he lived, he ſaid he believed his Chriſtian name was John, and that the place of his reſidence was Brentford; and being queſtioned of what profeſſion Mr. Horne was, he anſwered, that he was deemed a clergyman.

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The printer was then ordered to withdraw from the bar, but not to go away.

The Houſe then went into a debate, in the courſe of which the three following motions were made; the firſt for committing the printer into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms; the ſecond, to Newgate; and the third, to the Gatehouſe.

The debate laſted till eight o'clock, when the amendment relative to the Gatehouſe being withdrawn, the queſtion ſtood:

"For commitment to the Serjeant at Arms;" or, agreeable to Mr. Fox's amendment, "to Newgate."

Upon a diviſion, the numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Herbert's motion of "commitment to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms," ——— 152

For Mr. Fox's amendment of "committing to Newgate," 68

The diviſion being over, a motion was made, "that Mr. Horne be ordered to attend the Houſe on Wedneſday." It paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative, and the Houſe broke up at 9 o'clock. The printer was then taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr. Horne was ſerved with a notice to attend the Houſe of Commons on the 16th; but he eluded it, by pretending that the notice muſt have been intended for ſome other John Horne, as there were many of that name in the city of London. However, he wrote to the clerk who ſigned the order, that, when he was properly ſummoned, he ſhould think it his duty to attend.

On the 16th the report being made to the Houſe of Commons of Mr. Horne's evaſion, ordered, that the Rev. John Horne be taken into cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Same day complaint was made to the Houſe, by the Hon. Charles Fox, of another letter in the Public Advertiſer and Morning Chronicle, ſigned a South-Briton, which being read, was voted "a falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous libel upon the conſtitution of this country, and tending to alienate the affections of his majeſty's ſubjects from his majeſty and the royal family;" and it was moved, that directions be given to his majeſty's attorney-general to proſecute the printers.

On the 17th the Serjeant at Arms went to the houſe of Mr. Tooke, in Serjeant's inn, to take Mr. Horne into cuſtody, who very readily accompanied him to the Houſe; and, when called to the bar, endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from holding the Houſe in contempt. Being ordered to withdraw, Mr. Oliver moved that he might be diſcharged out of cuſtody; but that was over-ruled. And being again called to the bar, the minutes of the proceedings of Friday were read to him, and he was aſked what he had to ſay in his defence. He particularly wanted to know, whether what had been read to him was the charge or the evidence. The Speaker ſaid the charge. Mr. Horne then preſumed the Houſe meant that he ſhould put in his plea; and, after a ſhort pauſe, he was anſwered in the affirmative. Then he ſaid, he ſhould plead, as in other courts, NOT GUILTY. And there being no evidence againſt him but that of Mr. Woodfall, and Mr. Woodfall's evidence being judged incompe-

tent,

tent, becauſe in cuſtody, Mr. Horne was diſcharged next day on paying his fees.

A few days ago was determined at Edinburgh, before Lord Auchinleck, a curious cauſe relative to the game laws, the final determination of which will be of importance to Scotland. An action of damages was brought by the Marquis of Tweedale, againſt two gentlemen for breaking through his incloſures at a fox-chace. The hardſhip of having incloſures deſtroyed, and the detriment it muſt be to the improvement of the country, was inſiſted on for the purſuer. The defenders alledged, that as foxes were noxious animals, it was doing ſervice to the country to deſtroy them, and there was no more harm in breaking through incloſures to do ſo, than it would be to uſe the ſame means to catch a thief. Judgment was given for the defenders.

On Thurſday, a Grace was propoſed, at Cambridge, by Mr. Jebb, for the appointment of a committee, to draw up a plan for the improvement of the academical courſe of that univerſity, which paſſed through all the forms without any oppoſition.

22d. This day came on in the houſe of lords the final determination on the cauſe of literary property, which reſted principally on theſe three points.

I. Whether the author of a book, or literary compoſition, has a common law right to the ſole and excluſive publication of ſuch book or literary compoſition?

II. Whether an action for a violation of common law right will lie againſt thoſe perſons who publiſh the book or literary compoſition of an author without his conſent?

III. How far the ſtatute of the 8th Queen Anne affects the ſuppoſition of a common law right?

The judges having previouſly delivered their opinions on theſe points, Lord Camden roſe and ſpoke very learnedly for near two hours againſt the literary claimants, and in defence of the ſtatute of Queen Anne, which he ſaid took away any right at common law for an author's excluſively multiplying copies, if any ſuch right exiſted. The Lord Chancellor ſpoke for three quarters of an hour to the ſame effect. The young Lord Lyttelton next roſe, and made a ſhort, but florid harangue in favour of literary property. The Biſhop of Carliſle, and Lord Effingham Howard ſpoke againſt it; and the queſtion being put by the Lord Chancellor, whether it was their Lordſhips pleaſure that the decree ſhould be reverſed, it was agreed without a diviſion with coſts.

By the above deciſion of the important queſtion reſpecting copy-right in books, near 200,000l. worth of what was honeſtly purchaſed at public ſale, and which was yeſterday thought property, is now reduced to nothing. The booksellers of London and Weſtminſter, many of whom ſold eſtates and houſes to purchaſe copy-right, are in a manner ruined, and thoſe who after many years induſtry thought they had acquired a competency to provide for their families, now find themſelves without a ſhilling to deviſe to their ſucceſſors.

The Engliſh booksellers have now no other ſecurity in future for any literary purchaſe they may make, but the ſtatute of the 8th of Queen Anne, which ſecures to the author's aſſigns an excluſive property

perty for 14 years, to revert again to the author, and veſt in him for 14 years more.

23d. This day the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 16th inſt. ended. At this ſeſſion twelve priſoners were capitally convicted; 55 received ſentence of tranſportation for 7 years; and 3 for fourteen; 5 were branded in the hand; 9 were ordered to be privately whipped; and 3 publickly.

They write from America, that on the 29th of December the Government-houſe in New-York accidentally took fire, and ſo rapid was its progreſs, that, in a few moments after the alarm, a thick cloud of fire and ſmoak pervaded the whole building, and in leſs than two hours it was entirely conſumed.

The Governor's family (an unhappy maid-ſervant only excepted), was by the Divine Providence preſerved from the flames; his daughter being reduced to the extremity of leaping out of a window in the ſecond ſtory, and her life ſaved by falling on a deep ſnow.

The flames were ſo rapid, that nothing but a ſmall part of the furniture of one room was ſaved, not even the Governor's commiſſion and inſtructions; and had it not been for the ſnow lodged in the roof of the houſe, joined to the effect of the fire-engines, moſt of the city of New-York would have probably been deſtroyed.

The fire began in the council chamber, but by what means it was kindled remains as yet undiſcovered. His excellency's loſs muſt be very great; for, beſides a rich and coſtly ſet of furniture, he has loſt all his public and private papers, plate, caſh, &c. with a valuable ſet of jewels belonging to his lady.

The houſe of the Hon. George D. Ludlow, Eſq; third judge of the ſupreme court of the ſame province, at Hempſtead Plains, took fire a few days before, and was burnt to the ground, with almoſt every thing therein contained. The loſs Mr. Ludlow ſuſtains by this accident cannot be leſs than 3000l.

24th. This day, at five o'clock in the afternoon, her majeſty was taken in labour, and at a quarter paſt ſix was ſafely delivered of a prince.

Yeſterday a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, in behalf of the printer of the Public Advertiſer, who had been ordered into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, for printing a letter reflecting on the Speaker, praying that he may be diſcharged from his confinement; a motion was made that he be brought to the bar of the houſe, reprimanded, and diſcharged, paying his fees. It paſſed in the negative.

Yeſterday came on in the court of King's-Bench, before lord chief juſtice Mansfield, the cauſe between the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, and the ſociety of Gray's-Inn, about the exemption inſiſted on by that ſociety, from the payment of pariſh dues; when a verdict was found, after a very ſhort hearing, in favour of the ſociety.

25th. Sir Edward Aſtley made a motion for leave to bring in a bill for making Mr. Grenville's act reſpecting controverted elections, perpetual; which was carried 250 to 123, though the miniſter oppoſed it.

The ſheriffs of London preſented a petition to the houſe of commons

tions for leave to make a navigable cut from Moorfields to Waltham abbey. Mr. Alderman Townſend oppoſed it, as it would injure his private property. It is referred to a committee.

Yeſterday came on before Mr. Juſtice Nares, in the court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, a trial in which Mrs. Partridge, of the Bell-inn, Friday-ſtreet, was plaintiff, and three cuſtom-houſe officers, Brice, Strachan, and Oalley, defendants; when, after a hearing of three hours, the Judge ſummed up the evidence with great candour and impartiality, declared their entry at that time of night totally illegal and unwarranted by law. The jury (which was ſpecial) after withdrawing about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 150l. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

28th. A card of diſmiſſion from the Board of Treaſury has been delivered to the Hon. Charles Fox, Eſq;

The late Dr. Smith's two premiums of 25l. each, to be given to two Bachelors of Arts of the Univerſity of Cambridge, who, after the ſecond examination, ſhall be found to excel in mathematical learning, were this year adjudged to Mr. Milner of Queen's, and Mr. Waring of Magdalene college.

Mr. Woodfall was brought to the bar of the Houſe of Commons and diſcharged, paying his fees. The Speaker, with great mildneſs, decency, and good temper, declaring, that, as the matter originated from an attack upon himſelf, he would not wiſh a thought ſhould be entertained, that he held any malice either to him or Mr. Horne; and that he had rather incur the diſpleaſure of the Houſe for being too lenient, than the reſentment of the people for being too ſevere.

Mr. Alderman Harley preſented a petition from the bookſellers of London, &c. ſetting forth, that many of them would be ruined by the late deciſion in the Houſe of Lords, unleſs ſome relief was given them.

Mr. Sawbridge ſeconded the motion, in which he ſaid, that, by a deciſion in the year 1769, in favour of copy-right, many of the bookſellers had laid out their whole fortunes in that article, which right had now been taken from them by the determination of the Upper Houſe; and, if ſome redreſs was not given them, many families would be totally ruined.

It was referred to a committee.

The Attorney-General preſented a petition from Major-General Fraſer, praying to have thoſe eſtates of his father, Simon Lord Lovat, which were forfeited to the Crown, reſtored to him. He prefaced the petition with a long panegyric upon the Major-General, who, he ſaid, was ſent early to Scotland, where he was educated under maſters who had a profeſſed regard for the late king; that in the late rebellion, Lord Lovat inſiſted on the petitioner's taking up arms on the ſame ſide he did, although it was greatly againſt the petitioner's will; that the petitioner, after the rebellion, was offered a regiment in the French ſervice, but refuſed it, and deſired leave to be employed in the ſervice of his late Majeſty, where, in the beginning of the laſt war, he raiſed 1800 men, and had ſacrificed his blood and fortune in ſupport of the crown in America.

Lord North desired to acquaint the House, that the petition had been shewn to his Majesty, and he strongly recommended it. Mr. T. Townsend said, he had no objections to this, as it was a particular case, but he should be against its being made a precedent; he should therefore second this motion.

MARRIED, last week, Mr. Thomas Gowler, an eminent taylor, grocer, and chandler, at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire, near 100 years old, to a brisk young widow of the same place, aged 30. He was so infirm that it was with great difficulty he got the license out of his pocket, and several times dropt the ring before he could got it on the lady's finger; but since his marriage he is so greatly recovered as to quit the assistance of his cane.

DIED, at the Hague, aged 120, the Sieur de la Haye. He was a native of France, assisted at the taking of Utrecht in 1672, and was at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. He travelled by land to Egypt, to Persia, to the Indies, and to China. He married at the age of 70, and had five children.

In Coleman-street, Mrs. Rebecca Wright, aged 73, by whose death an estate in Suffolk, worth above 12,000l. comes to a poor watchman in Chiswell-street.

At Wear Gifford, near Barnstaple, Devon, Margery Bonefaut, aged 114 years.

At Chileworth, near Romsey, Hants, aged 102, Mr. Isaac De Vic.

Thomas Leskay, Esq; merchant, at Dunkirk, aged 114.

MARCH.

1st. The House of Commons went into a committee to consider of the present state of the linen manufacture. Messrs. Anderson and Goldy were called to the bar. The sum of their testimony was, that the linen manufacture of Scotland had decreased between two and three millions of yards in the course of last year; that the value of what was stamped during the same period was short of the preceding year 226,000l. that the average price of the cloth sold in the year 1769 was 12d. 3-12ths the yard, and, in the year 1773, but 9d. 5-24ths; that four whole counties, Glasgow and Paisley included, out of 6000 looms, had 2500 unemployed; that the proportion of those that were in general idle was at least a third; that, out of a certain district in the county of Sutherland, 600 out of 1800 spinners had emigrated, and so in proportion in several other places therein specified; that some of the linens of 1771 were still on hand unsold; and, on the whole, that there were not, in the beginning of the present year, much more than half the weavers employed throughout the kingdom of Scotland and north of England.

The stewards of the society of ancient Britons did not wait upon the prince of Wales as usual, but it is said that his Royal Highness's bounty of 105l. towards the support of the charity, was continued as formerly.

2d. This day the four convicts under sentence of death were executed at Tyburn.

3d. The Adelphi lottery began drawing at the great room, formerly Jonathan's coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, when No. 3599 was drawn a blank, but, being the first drawn ticket, is entitled to 5000l.

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The Selby canal bill was thrown out of the Houſe of Commons, 105 to 33.

This day the Lord Mayor, 4th. Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, waited upon his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Thomas Nugent, Eſq; Common-Serjeant, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of your ancient city of London, in common-council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your Majeſty's ſacred perſon with our warmeſt congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt excellent Queen, and the auſpicious birth of another Prince.

With gratitude to the Divine Goodneſs we behold the increaſe of your Majeſty's auguſt houſe, as it augments your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and gives a more permanent ſecurity to the civil and religious liberties of your people.

JAMES HODGES."

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"I receive with pleaſure this dutiful and affectionate addreſs. Your congratulations, and the ſentiments which you expreſs on the further increaſe of my family, cannot fail of affording me great ſatisfaction."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London.

Boſton, Jan. 17. On Saturday morning the following was poſted up in the moſt public parts of this town.

"Brethren and Fellow Citizens!

You may depend that thoſe odious miſcreants and deteſtable tools to miniſtry and governor, the TEA CONSIGNEES (thoſe traitors to their country, butchers, who have done, and are doing every thing to murder and deſtroy all that ſhall ſtand in the way of their private intereſt) are determined to come and reſide again in the town of Boſton.

I therefore give you this early notice, that you may hold yourſelves in readineſs, on the ſhorteſt notice, to give them ſuch a reception as ſuch vile ingrates deſerve.

JOYCE, jun.
Chairman of the committee for tarring and feathering.

If any perſon ſhould be ſo hardy as to tear this down, they may expect my ſevereſt reſentment.

J. jun."

Newport, Rhode Iſland, Jan. 10. Laſt Wedneſday, 57 ladies, of Bedford in Dartmouth, had a meeting, at which they entered into an agreement not to uſe any more India tea: And having heard that a gentleman there had lately bought ſome, they requeſted he would immediately return the ſame, which he complied with; upon which the ladies treated him with a glaſs of this country wine; and diſmiſſed him highly pleaſed with their exemplary conduct, for which a number of gentlemen preſent gave him three cheers in approbation of his noble behaviour.

The Houſe of Commons went into a committee of inquiry into abuſes committed in gaols, by detaining perſons for their fees, Sir Thomas Clavering, Chairman. Dr. Fothergill and Surgeon Potts were called in, and aſked their opinions on the gaol-diſtemper; they ſaid, it proceeded from a number of perſons being confined in a cloſe place, and not kept clean; that they recommended, as a preſervative to the courts of judicature, for the priſoners to be well waſhed before they were brought into court, and clean cloaths provided for them to appear in; that they would recommend the priſons to be often cleaned, ſcraped, white-waſhed, and painted, and gave it as their opinion that it was the cloaths that carried the infection; that the diſtemper was of a ſimilar nature with the ſmall-pox, no perſon could have it more than once; and that hot and cold baths would be of great ſervice in priſons.

Mr. Howard, ſheriff of Bedford, was called, and gave the Houſe an account that he had ſeen thirty-eight out of forty-two gaols in the Lent circuit, beſides others, as Briſtol, Ely, Litchfield, &c. That thoſe he had not ſeen, in a few days he ſhould ſet out to viſit. That he releaſed a perſon out of Norwich city-gaol, who had been confined five weeks for the gaoler's fee of 13s. 4d. That at Launceſton the keeper, deputy-keeper, and ten out of eleven priſoners lay ill of the gaol-diſtemper; at Monmouth the keeper lay dangerouſly ill, and three of the priſoners were ill; at Oxford eleven died laſt year of the ſmall-pox. That as to fees, thoſe in the weſtern counties were higheſt, as at Dorcheſter 1l. 3s. 9d. Winchester 1l. 7s. 4d. Saliſbury 1l. 6s. 4d. but in the county of York only 9s. That the gaols were generally cloſe and confined, the felons wards naſty, dirty, confined, and unhealthy: That even York caſtle, which, to a ſuperficial obſerver, might be thought a very fine gaol, he thought quite otherwiſe; with regard to felons, their wards were dark, dirty, and ſmall, no way proportioned to the number of unhappy perſons confined there. Many others are the ſame, as Glouceſter, Warwick, Hereford, Suſſex, &c. The latter had not, for felons, or even for debtors, at their county-gaol, at Horſham, the leaſt outlet; but the poor unhappy creatures were ever confined within doors, without the leaſt breath of freſh air.

He was aſked his reaſons for viſiting the gaols? and anſwered, that he had ſeen and heard the diſtreſs of gaols, and had an earneſt deſire to relieve it in his own diſtrict as well as others. He was then aſked, if it was done at his own expence? he anſwered, undoubtedly.

[The thanks of the Houſe were deſervedly and unanimouſly returned to this benevolent Gentleman: who at a great expence, and the continual riſque of his life, has thus nobly ſhewn himſelf the friend of mankind in general, and of the unfortunate in particular.]

7th. The Earl of Dartmouth preſented to the Houſe of Peers a meſſage from his Majeſty, wherein his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to their ſerious conſideration the late diſturbances in America, particularly the unjuſtifiable outrages lately committed

mitted by the people at Boſton; to which moſt gracious meſſage an humble addreſs was immediately moved for, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords with white ſtaves.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and, the Commons being ſent for, gave the Royal Aſſent to the following bill: An act to explain and amend an act paſſed in this ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled, An act for granting annuities, in the manner therein provided, to ſuch perſons as ſhall voluntarily ſubſcribe towards the raiſing a ſum not exceeding 265,000l.

This day the Recorder gave judgment at Guildhall, in the cauſe of the common ſerjeant againſt alderman Plumbe, which was, that the information was legal, and ſufficient to ſupport the conviction.

8th. The new-born ſon of the Prince of Orange, beſides the States of Guelderland who ſtood godfathers to him, had likewiſe for ſponſers the King and Queen of England, Princeſs Amelia of England, the King and Queen of Pruſſia, the Princeſs Dowager and the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, the Queens Dowager of Denmark and Sweden, the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, the Princeſs Thereſa of Brunſwick, the Princeſs Abbeſs of Gandersheim, and the Ducheſs of Saxe-Cobourg.

Next day the deputies repreſenting the States of Guelderland, as godfathers of the young Prince, had an audience of the Prince Stadtholder, and delivered the preſent for their godſon, conſiſting of a life-annuity of 4000 guilders per annum, together with a preſent of 200 ducats for the lying-in.

This day the Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to the following bills, viz. 9th.

The bill for allowing the exportation of corn and grain to his Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America, and to regulate the importation and exportation of wheat, meal, malt, &c. to Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney and Sark.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in his Majeſty's American dominions.

The bill for the regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

The bill for reducing the duties payable upon the exportation of gum ſenega.

The bill for allowing the free importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland.

The bill for allowing the exportation of biſcuit and peaſe to Newfoundland.

The bill for paving, lighting and watching Plymouth, and for regulating the carmen and coal-porters. And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

A patent paſſed the great ſeal to the Rt. Hon. Frederick, Lord North, conſtituting and appointing him Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Somerſet, in the room of the Earl of Thomond, who ſome time ſince reſigned. 10th.

Yeſterday the Rt. Hon. Sir William Meredith, Bart. Comptroller of his Majeſty's houſhold, was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council:

As was the Rt. Hon. Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; cofferer of his Majeſty's houſhold.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; is appointed one of the Lords of

the Treaſury, in room of the Hon. Charles Fox, Eſq;

The Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord Pelham, is made warden and chief juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent.

Mr. Miller, the Printer of the London Evening Poſt, was taken in execution, at the ſuit of Lord Sandwich, for the whole damages given him by a late verdict, and he is now confined in the Fleet-priſon.

11th. The American correſpondence, conſiſting of 109 letters, was read this day before the Houſe of Commons.—By theſe letters it appears that the Boſtonians were left intirely to themſelves in the article of tea; the governor and military were intirely paſſive, and ſuffered the inhabitants to take their own courſe.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 2.

"This day the cauſe depending between the Counteſs of Rothes and her uncle, Andrew Leſlie, Eſq; was determined in favour of the Counteſs. By which deciſion the eſtate of that noble family, which has always deſcended with the title, continues ſtill united to it in the perſon of her Ladyſhip."

Hague, Feb. 23. We hear from Stockholm, that the college of phyſicians there have repreſented to the king, that, from experiments they have made, it has been found that the leaves of potatoes anſwer the end of tobacco for ſmoaking; and that the ſmell is alſo very agreeable; in conſequence of which, his Swediſh majeſty has given orders to increaſe the cultivation of potatoes as much as poſſible.

An expreſs arrived at the commiſſioner's at Portſmouth, 13th. for the Royal Oak, Worceſter, and Egmont, to repair with all expedition to Boſton; and the Preſton, Admiral Greaves, to repair with the above.——They immediately bent their ſails, and prepared for their departure.

William Frankland, (who, in January ſeſſion, was convicted at the Old Bailey, of diſcharging a piſtol loaded with lead bullets, at and againſt Thomas Miller, Eſq;) gave bail before Mr. Recorder to tranſport himſelf for the term of his natural life, purſuant to the conditions of his Majeſty's pardon, and was diſcharged from his impriſonment.

The Houſe went into the adjourned committee of enquiry into the preſent ſtate of the linen manufacture of Great-Britain and Ireland, when Mr. Paine, Governor of the Bank, underwent an examination of full three hours. It appeared from his teſtimony, that the imports of foreign linens for four ſeries of five years, commencing in 1752, and ending in 1771, were, 31, 24, 27, and 26,000,000 of yards per annum; that in 1772, it was 27, but in 1773 had fallen to 17,000,000, which fell ſhort more than the loweſt import, which was that of 1762, at the concluſion of the late war; that the value of the exports from Great-Britain to Holland and Germany, from 1758 to 1763, amounted to 28,000,000l; that from 1760 to 1766, they had fallen on an average to 4,000,000l. and a fraction each year; but that from the latter period to 1771, they had ſtill further decreaſed one fourth, or to 3,000,000l. and a fraction

ſraction each year; that the drawback on exportation had varied from 1752 to 1771, from 44,000l. each year, to 76,000l. and in the number of yards exported, from 7 to 10,000,000; that during the above period, the bounties paid on Britiſh and Iriſh linens exported, was from 18 to 63,000l. and on an average of the three years preceding 1773, 61,000l. per annum; that the duties payable on the importation of foreign linens for 20 years paſt, was 173,000l. per ann. that the home conſumption of foreign linens was about 18,000,000 of yards yearly; and that the whole of the foreign linen import did not exceed 700,000l. and a fraction, excluſive of what was imported from Ruſſia, which was generally 4,000,000 of yards per ann.

18th. Lord North preſented to the Houſe a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his Majeſty's duties of cuſtoms from the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in North America; and to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping, of goods, wares, and merchandizes, at the ſaid town of Boſton, or within the harbour thereof; which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read again.

Lord North, in his ſpeech on this occaſion, ſet forth, that the inhabitants of Boſton had been the ringleaders in all the riots in America for ſeven years paſt: that they had committed a great outrage by deſtroying the tea on board the ſhip that had brought it, and had ſent advice to the other governments, to ſpirit them up to act in the ſame manner; but that the other provinces had behaved with more prudence, and their tea was returned ſafe back: for theſe, among other reaſons, he thought that the people of Boſton alone, ought to feel the weight of the reſentment of government.

At a town-meeting held at Marſhfield, in the province of Maſſachuſett's-bay, in New-England, on the 31ſt of January laſt, to conſider of the late tumultuous and illegal proceedings at Boſton, the ſaid town of Marſhfield came to the following, among other reſolutions, viz.

"Reſolved, That the late meaſures and proceedings in the town of Boſton, in the detention and deſtruction of the teas belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, were illegal, unjuſt, and of a dangerous tendency.

"Reſolved, That Abijah White, Eſq; the preſent repreſentative for this town, be, and is hereby inſtructed and directed to uſe his utmoſt endeavours that the perpetrators of thoſe miſchiefs may be detected and brought to juſtice."

Petitions have been preſented to the Houſe of Commons by the city of Norwich, and the towns of Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Walſall, and Weneſbury, praying that no additional duties be paid on German or other foreign linens imported, as ſuch a meaſure would be highly injurious to the woollen manufacture, and materially affect the ſeveral petitioners. Counter petitions have been likewiſe preſented by the linen manufacturers of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the county of York, and from the city of Glaſgow.

The king has been pleaſed to direct, that there ſhall be, 22d.

within the factory of Fort William, at Calcutta, in Bengal, a court of record, which ſhall be called the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and that the ſaid ſupreme court ſhall conſiſt of one principal Judge, who ſhall be called the Chief Juſtice of the court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and three other judges, who ſhall be called the Puiſne Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to appoint Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; to be Chief Juſtice, Robert Chambers, of the Middle Temple, Stephen Ceſar Le Maitre, of the Inner Temple, and John Hyde, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſqrs; to be the Puiſne Juſtices of the ſaid Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with power to exerciſe and perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

One Watkinſon was examined before Juſtice Fielding, on a charge of uttering a warrant of attorney for 1855l. knowing the ſame to be falſe, forged, and counterfeit, with intention to defraud Mr. R——. It appeared that the priſoner had carried on the trade of an adverti-ſing money-lender, with a very ſmall capital, but to a very large extent, having, thro' the credulity and ſimplicity of thoſe whoſe temporary neceſſities drove them to ſolicit a preſent loan, got warrants of attorney, and other inſtruments of ſecurity, executed, to an amazing amount. On one party he had (as has been ſtated) entered a claim for 1855l. although his depoſit amounted but to 200l. from another he got notes for 600 and odd pounds, without having given a ſhilling; from a third he had received ſecurities for 1301. upon the payment of 100l. from a fourth he had a warrant of attorney for 100l. having only paid 70l. from a fifth he had obtained notes, bonds, and warrants, for the enormous ſum of 2000l. without its appearing that he had given any real ſatisfaction whatever.

This evening the chriſtening of the young Prince was performed in the Great Council-Chamber by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Adolphus Frederick. 24th,

The ſponſors were, his Serene Highneſs Prince John Adolphus of Saxe Gotha, repreſented by the Earl of Hertford; his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, repreſented by the Earl of Jerſey; and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, repreſented by the Counteſs of Effingham.

By the purſer of the Mercury packet, from Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies, there is an account of the loſs of the Lord Mansfield Indiaman, on the 17th of December laſt. Luckily no lives were loſt; and they had juſt time to ſave ſome few things, and get into the pilot's ſchooner, before ſhe ſunk, where 200 of the crew were crouded together for ſome days.

Vienna, Feb. 26. From Rotwell, in Suabia, we have received the following account of a caſe, as curious as it would be incredible if it was not well atteſted. A woman, whoſe name is Monica Mutſcheteria, 37 years of age, married about 15 years ago at Buminghen, a village about two leagues diſtant from that town, and had by her huſband ſix children, five of whom are living: the youngeſt is about ſeven years of age. This woman, after having

having ſuffered much from a nervous diſorder, became at length ſo weak as for two years to be obliged to make uſe of crutches, and for this laſt year to be confined to her bed. The firſt two years of her diſorder ſhe could bear no nouriſhment but a little curds and whey and water; but for a twelvemonth paſt ſhe has taken no nouriſhment, no drink, not even ſo much as a drop of water. For theſe three years ſhe has not ſlept a moment, yet ſhe ſpeaks diſtinctly, though rather in a low voice. She has hearing and ſight; ſhe can read, but has no ſenſe of feeling but in her hands, of which ſhe ſtill retains the motion. The lower part of her body is motionleſs, and appears as if dead, yet ſhe preſerves her natural heat, and has the ſenſe of ſmelling very quick. In ſhort, except the particle of the euchariſt, which ſhe receives every four weeks at leaſt, ſhe can keep nothing, but brings it up directly. About two years ago, ſhe was compelled to take a little broth on the yolk of a new-laid egg, but it provoked ſuch violent reachings as it came up, that it was feared ſhe would expire. She continues at preſent in her bed, which is ſupported by cords, and has no motion but that of her hands. Her eyes are clear, her lips of a faintiſh red, her tongue as freſh-coloured and as well looking as that of any one in the moſt perfect health. Her face is not diſagreeable, and ſhe exhales no offenſive ſmell, though for a year paſt ſhe has had no evacution by ſtool or urine, and though during the year ſhe has had her bed made but thrice; and now even this is impracticable, through her extreme weakneſs.

The King of Denmark, by advice of his college of Oeconomy and Commerce, has promiſed a reward of 50 rixdollars to any one of his ſubjects who ſhall fabricate the beſt piece of work in imitation of that called Mancheſter velvet.

Berlin, Feb. 21. By a royal edict, publiſhed at Potzdam the 15th of February, all the ſugar that ſhall be imported to Sileſia, from any foreign country, is to pay twelve per cent. duty, and that which ſhall enter Poland is to pay eight per cent. a circumſtance which will be very detrimental to the mercantile ſtates.

The bill to empower the bank of Aire to grant bonds 28th. not leſs than 50 l. each, in lieu of the annuities already granted, to be made transferrable as perſonal property, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe 176 to 36.

The Rev. Mr. Hetherington transferred 20,000 l. South Sea annuities into the names of Sir Henry Bankes, Knt. Thomas Burfoot, Joſeph Eyre, Thomas Coventry, and Samuel Salt, Eſqrs. in truſt, to pay always to fifty blind people, objects of charity, not being beggars, nor receiving alms from the pariſh, 10 l. each for their lives.—It may be ſaid, with great propriety of this truly benevolent Gentleman, "he hath diſperſed abroad, and given to the poor; and his righteouſneſs remaineth for ever; his horn ſhall be exalted with honour."

At the launching of the ſhip Cumberland, at Deptford, a ſcaffold, which had been erected by the water-ſide, and on which a Gentleman, two Ladies, and three children, were ſtanding, gave way,

by

by which accident, the Gentleman, one of the Ladies, and two children were drowned.

This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for the immediate removal of the officers of the cuſtoms from Boſton in Maſſachuſet's Bay.

The bill to make perpetual the acts for regulating the trials of controverted elections.

The bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

The bill for the relief of priſoners acquitted of crimes, but retained for their fees.

The bill to enable his Majeſty to grant to Gen. Frazer the lands and eſtates of the late Lord Lovat.

The bill for appointing commiſſioners to execute the land-tax act.

The bill relative to the preſervation of turnpike roads.

The bill for improving and preſerving certain fen lands in the iſland of Ely, &c.

An act for putting into execution certain propoſals of the moſt noble Dukes of Buccleugh and Queensbury, for redeeming certain annuities granted by the proprietors of the bank of Ayre, known under the firm of Douglas, Heron, and Co.

An act for regulating the width and length of wheel-carriages, and for amending and explaining an act of the 13th of his preſent Majeſty, and for indemnifying perſons offending againſt the ſaid act.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

31ſt. Advice has been received at the India-Houſe of the taking of the city of Tanjour by ſtorm. The king of Tanjour is reputed one of the richeſt Princes in India.

The heavy rains that fell inceſſantly from the 5th to the 9th of the preſent month, raiſed the waters in many rivers, chiefly to the Weſtward of London, to a greater height than has been known in the memory of man. The level from Chelſea to Batterſea was intirely overflowed, and conſiderable damage done to the garden-grounds and young plantations: two Weſt-country barges were by the force of the current carried out of the channel of the Thames, and left in Batterſea fields when the flood abated. Many of the Weſtern roads were rendered impaſſible; and the towns in general adjoining to the rivers were very much damaged by the violence of the inundation.

MARRIED, the Rev. Mr. Garrard, of Bromley, near Marlborough, Wilts, aged 75, to Mrs. Turner, a widow lady, aged 73.

DIED lately, in Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Miſhen, a maiden lady. She has bequeathed 1500 l. to the poor of St. Mary-lebone.

At Sandwich, in Kent, William Boys, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hoſpital in Greenwich. —When he was firſt mate of the Luxemburgh, a Jamaica-man, in her return to England, it was ſet on fire, by ſome accident, and the crew all periſhed, the above Capt. Boys and another officer excepted, who eſcaped on the wreck; they lived many days in the moſt miſerable manner, till the officer died, when Capt. Boys lived upon his dead corpſe while it remained ſweet, and then eat the fleſh off his own ſhoul-

ſhoulders, till they became quite bare; and after living twenty-two days in this dreadful ſituation, he was happily relieved.

Raving mad, at her houſe at Stockwell, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Urſula Dacey, a widow lady, whoſe death was occaſioned by the bite of a lap-dog, about ſeven months ſince.

At the iſle of Delos, in Africa, where he was making obſervations in natural hiſtory, Mr. Berlin, a native of Sweden, and pupil of Linnæus.

In Scotland, aged 101 years, Michael Pravie, Eſq; an attainted Baronet in George the Firſt's reign.

At Alresford, in Hampſhire, John Whitton, a threſher, aged 107.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tuck, at Ludlam, in Norfolk, aged 103 years, who enjoyed all her ſenſes to the laſt.

Captain Benjamin Smith, aged 104, on Blackheath, formerly a commander in the Liſbon trade.

Mr. William Beaty, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, aged 130. He carried a pair of colours at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim.

APRIL.

1ſt. By the Iriſh mail, which arrived this day, came the firſt Iriſh papers ſtamped. It ſeems, that, on this occaſion, the coffee-houſes in Dublin have raiſed their coffee and tea a half-penny a cup, and their breakfaſts three half-pence.

A dreadful fire broke out at Cullerne, a village on the top of a hill near Bath, and, the wind blowing ſtrong, 54 dwelling-houſes, 11 barns, moſtly full of corn, 24 ſtables, one malt-houſe, two large wheat-ricks, and one large hay-rick, were all in flames together, and, in a few hours, totally deſtroyed. The diſtreſs of the poor inhabitants is inexpreſſible.

A dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Drakewood, in the Abbey Foregate, Shrewſhury, which communicated itſelf to the buildings adjoining. By four o'clock, it is ſuppoſed, near 20 houſes were deſtroyed. Moſt of the above houſes, being thatched, were in flames at the ſame time, owing to the violence of the wind, notwithſtanding they were ſituated in different parts of the ſtreet. In the courſe of the next two hours near 30 houſes more fell victims to the flames. By ſeven o'clock the flames were much abated. Fifty houſes were deſtroyed, excluſive of barns, ſtables, ricks of hay, trees, &c. This deſtruction was occaſioned by a chimney accidentally being ſet on fire. Providentially no lives were loſt.

A committee is appointed by the Houſe of Lords to inquire into the ſeveral proceedings of the colony of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in oppoſition to the ſovereignty of his Majeſty in his parliament of Great-Britain over that province, &c.

2d. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor of the province of Maſſachuſett's-bay, in North-America, having humbly requeſted his Majeſty's leave to come to England, the King has been graciouſly pleaſed to comply therewith, and to appoint Thomas Gage, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the ſaid province,

vince, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

4th. A report of the ſtate of the City-Hoſpitals was read before the Governors.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital - -	4361
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines -	3833
Buried this year - -	332
Remaining under cure -	420
Out-patients - - - -	246
In all, including out-patients,	9192

St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Cured and diſcarged from this hoſpital - -	7331
Buried this year - -	195
Remaining under cure -	740
Out-patients - -	202
In all, including out-patients,	8202

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, twelve whereof were inſtructed in the mathematics - - -	139
Buried the laſt year -	7
Remaining in this hoſpital	1092

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged - -	1755
Maintained in ſeveral trades &c. - - -	50

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital	212
Cured - - -	185
Buried - - -	28
Remaining under cure -	240

Mrs. Malding, who keeps a chandler's ſhop in Southwark, being at a neighbour's, drinking tea, her daughter came to her, and told her a gentleman, dreſſed in blue and gold, wanted her at home on particular buſineſs; accordingly ſhe went home, when, to her great aſtoniſhment, this Gentleman proved to be her huſband, whom ſhe had not heard of ſince the taking the Havanna, at the ſiege of which he belonged to the carpenters on board a man of war; and never hearing from him ſince that time, ſhe imagined he was dead. It ſeems he entered into the Spaniſh ſervice as a ſhipwright, by which he has acquired a fortune of between five and ſix thouſand pounds, with which he purpoſes to retire with his wife into the country.

8th. There was a general court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, for the further conſideration of making ſome proviſion (not exceeding 200l. per annum each) for ſuch Captains, as by the late reduction of the Company's ſhipping are, or may be thrown out of employment.

This evening Mr. Serjeant Burland was ſworn into the office of one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, at his houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, in the room of the late Baron Adams. At the ſame time his patent of appointment paſſed the Great-Seal; previous to which he received from his Majeſty the honour of knighthood.

A commiſſion, during pleaſure, paſſed the Great Seal, "granting unto Thomas Gage, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces, Governor of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, full power and authority, where he ſhall ſee cauſe, or ſhall judge any offender or offenders to be

be fit objects of his Majesty's mercy, to pardon and remit all treasons, petit-treasons, murders, felonious crimes, contempts, and misdemeanors whatsoever, done or committed; and all fines, forfeitures, or penalties whatsoever, incurred or imposed in that province."

The will of the late Sir William Browne, M. D. is remarkably singular, there being a great deal of Greek and Latin interspersed in it. By a clause in the above, if his grandson, Martin Folkes, Esq; should die without issue, upwards of 1000l. per annum will devolve to the University of Cambridge. He has left annuities to all his servants, and among his legacies, 2s. a-week to a favourite Italian greyhound.

10th A flash of lightning struck a house in Longhaugh Shield, near Newcastle, and a man with his wife, sitting by the fire-side, were both instantly killed; another person, sitting between them, was not hurt. The house, by the lightning, was almost immediately in flames; a child in bed was burnt to death, and another, yet alive, much scorched. The ground round the house was furrowed up, and a large rock near it shattered to pieces. The house was reduced to ashes.

The pensions of the wet nurses to the several branches of the Royal Family, including the birth of the last child, amount to 1600l. per annum, every nurse to the younger children having an annuity for life of an hundred pounds a-year, and those of the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, four hundred pounds per year each.

Dublin, March 31. A penny-post office is to be opened on Tuesday next, to convey letters and packets throughout this city and suburbs, and within six miles thereof.

New-York, Feb. 28. Wednesday last the general assembly of this province voted his Excellency our Governor the sum of 5000l. currency, to compensate in some measure for the loss sustained by the late dreadful fire at Fort George, and to express their great esteem for his Excellency's person and family.

Saturday last five strawberries were sold in Covent-Garden for 6s. the buyer eat them as he took them out of the basket; many half guineas were at the same time paid for nosegays.

13th. Was held, at Merchant-Taylors hall, the anniversary feast of the London Hospital, and an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion, at St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; when the collection at the church and hall amounted to 834l. 11s. 9d. including a legacy of 100l. besides a donation of 31l. 10s. towards building the second wing, on account of which the sum of 1090l. 10s. has been already paid in at the bankers.

The Right Hon. Frederic Lord North, being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, this day took the customary oaths in the presence of his Majesty.

The report was made to his Majesty in council of the capital convicts then under sentence of death in Newgate; when the five following were ordered for execution on the 22d, viz. George Brown and Robert Anderson, for a burglary in the

the dwelling-houſe of William Weſtwood, in Tabernacle walk, and ſtealing ſome goods; Dennis Doyle, for breaking and entering the houſe of John Swan, on Saffron-hill, and ſtealing ſome wearing apparel; Thomas Ives, for high treaſon, in coining and counterfeiting ſhillings and ſixpences, from a mixture of baſe metal with ſilver; William Hurley, late ſervant to Mr. Geering, attorney, in Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, concerned with one Hayward in burglariouſly breaking open the houſe of his ſaid maſter, and ſtealing ſeveral rings, coins, plate, and other things of great value, the property of his maſter and two other gentlemen who had apartments in the houſe.

The following are reſpited, viz. James Willis Thane, for robbing Francis Bowkitt on the highway; Benjamin Godfrey, for ſtealing 16 guineas, Thomas Walſom, for breaking and entering the houſe of Mary Hawkins, with intent to ſteal her goods; Richard Pitt, concerned with Thomas Ives (mentioned in the preceding article) for coining and counterfeiting ſhillings and ſixpences; William Aſhford, for burglariouſly breaking and entering the houſe of William Blewett, and ſtealing ſeveral things. Robert Rumball, for ſtealing nine crown pieces, 38 half-crowns, and other money, &c. in the houſe of Robert Mitchell, died ſince his conviction. Ambroſe Cantwell, for robbing John Vernon (a black) of 4d. and his hat, has received his Majeſty's pardon.

Yeſterday it was determined before Alderman Thomas, that no two wheel car, drawn by men, ſhould be occupied in the ſtreets of the city of London, neither to carry porters loads, nor any other parcels, under the penalty of 40s.

The following Gentlemen, in purſuance of the mode 14th. preſcribed by the late Act of Parliament, were elected Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, by ballot. Viz.

Directors for one year.

Rich. Hall	John Smith
Sam. Peach	Joſ. Sparkes
T. B. Rous	Geo. Tatem

Directors for two years.

C. Boddam	P. Laſcelles
W. Devaynes	John Michie
H. Fletcher	Nath. Smith

Directors for three years.

W. G. Freeman	Ed. Wheeler
Wm. James	Daniel Weir
John Stables	J. Woodhouſe

Directors for four years.

G. Cumming	J. Manſhip
J. Harriſon	Fred. Pigou
Capt. J. Moffat	Hen. Savage.

The trial of Nicholas Mal- 16th.
lard, a Frenchman, came on at Hicks's-hall, for an aſſault committed on the perſon of Mr. Cater of Lincoln's Inn, when it appeared, that, on the 24th of January laſt, the priſoner came to Mr. Cater's chambers and aſked charity of him; that Mr. Cater gave him a ſhilling, and, thinking he ſhivered with cold, bid him ſit down and warm himſelf; that in about a quarter of an hour he thought the priſoner was going, when he ſuddenly found himſelf aſſaulted by him: that he firſt received a violent blow on the face that beat out a ſtrong tooth, and brought him to the ground; that then the priſoner fell upon him and gave him ſeveral blows on the head with a ſtone, one of which cut him dangerouſly, and cauſed a great effuſion of blood; that he left him on the floor in thi

this condition, for what purpoſe Mr. Cater could not certainly tell, but either to lock the outer door, or to call in accomplices to rob the chamber, Mr. Cater could not ſay which; but very providentially, he had ſtrength enough to get by a private door to a window, from whence he gave the alarm, and the villain was apprehended. He was ſentenced to ſuffer three years impriſonment in Newgate. It was a queſtion with the lawyers, whether the priſoner could have been tried on the black act: but, to the honour of Mr. Cater, he would not ſuffer the law to be ſtrained to puniſh even ſo barbarous a villain.

The Engliſh having a claim to ſome duties on ſugars, at the iſland of Toracola (ſometimes called Crabb Iſland), a ſmall iſland near Porto Rico, Sir Ralph Payne, the Engliſh chief governor in that part, ſent a ſhip of Admiral Parry's ſquadron to the iſland upon this buſineſs. The Spaniſh governor of Porto Rico, being informed of the arrival of the Engliſh ſhip, ſent to the captain to know if he wanted water, &c. or for what purpoſe he came there. The captain informed him of the object of this viſit; upon which the Spaniſh governor inſiſted, the iſland belonged to the crown of Spain. This information throwing another light (or being, perhaps, a new claim) upon the matter, Sir Ralph Payne and Admiral Parry thought it moſt adviſeable to poſtpone any further altercation till they received particular inſtructions from hence, and accordingly ſent home Mr. Forteſcue (brother-in-law to Lord Anſram) with an account of the whole affair. In the mean time, the Spaniſh governor of Porto Rico has ſent another account to Madrid. Such is the ſtate of this buſineſs.

This being Sunday, a chapel for divine worſhip was opened at Eſſex Houſe, Eſſex-ſtreet, in the Strand, on the plan of a reformed book of common prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Lindſey, late Vicar of Catteric in Yorkſhire, which benefice (from ſome religious ſcruples) he has lately reſigned. The new Book of Prayer which he offers to his audience, ſeems to be nearly formed upon the model recommended by the late Dr. Clarke, and is accordingly adapted to anti-trinitarian principles. 17th.

A motion was made by Mr. Fuller, in the Houſe of Commons, That on Tueſday next the Houſe would reſolve itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration the 3d. per pound wt. duty laid upon teas in all his Majeſty's dominions in North-America, with the appropriation of ſaid duty; which upon a diviſion was rejected 182 to 49.—On this occaſion Mr. E. Burke diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a maſterly manner. 19th.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions 16 priſoners were capitally convicted; 42 ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years; one for 14 years; 18 to be branded; 15 to be whipt; and 40 were diſcharged by proclamation. 20th.

Among thoſe ordered for tranſportation, were ſeven coiners of half-pence; and eight others were ſentenced to be branded in the hand, and impriſoned for 12 months.

Lord North preſented to the Houſe of Commons ſeveral extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boſton bill, "for the impartial adminiſtration 21ſt.

miniſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay in New-England." The bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read again.

Lord North informed the Houſe of Commons, that there was authentic information received, that on the laſt day of February the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boſton with tea on board, and that the mob had aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard that ſhip, and deſtroyed the cargo.

22d. Sir George Hay, judge of the high-court of admiralty, with the advocates, proctors, &c. went to the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey, and opened the court for the trying offences committed on the high ſeas; when William Bridget, and Edward Hall, ſecond mate and ſurgeon of an African ſhip, were tried for killing a ſoldier of the 39th regiment; and after a trial of five hours they were acquitted; as was a ſailor charged with killing another ſailor on the high ſeas.

This day the five malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate were executed at Tyburn. Of theſe Thomas Ives, for high treaſon, in coining and counterfeiting the current ſilver coin, was drawn on a ſledge, and after hanging ſome time, his body was opened, and his bowels and heart taken out and burnt.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, April 19.

"Three graces, containing the reſolutions which have appeared in many of the public papers, were offered by the Vice Chancellor this morning, and voted this afternoon, when they were all rejected. The numbers in favour of thoſe reſolutions, which related to the noblemen and fellow-commoners, were 43; againſt them 47. As ſome of the moſt violent opponents aſſert that the ſeverity of the penalty upon non-attendance was the reaſon of their diſlike, Dr. Gordon, immediately after the rejection of the three graces, propoſed the ſubſtance of the two firſt reſolutions, viz. "That there be annual examinations of the noblemen and fellow-commoners, in a Grace by itſelf; which paſſed the Caput, and will be voted to-morrow morning."

The bookſellers bill for ſecurity of literary property was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read again on Wedneſday the 4th of May, when counſel is to be heard on both ſides.

The lord chancellor committed an attorney to the Fleet priſon, and has given orders for a further proſecution, for aiding, adviſing, and aſſiſting in a fraudulent commiſſion of bankruptcy, wherein the bankrupt acted as clerk to the commiſſion himſelf.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, three fo highway robberies, and one fo ſheep ſtealing, were capitally con victed.

At Bedford aſſizes, four we capitally convicted; but were a reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Bury St. Ed monds, five were capitally co victed.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, ſeve were capitally convicted; but we all reprieved before the judges le the town, except William Higg

for the wilful murder of Richard Lambert.

At the aſſizes at Coventry, one was capitally convicted.

At Cambridge aſſizes, Charles Maynard was capitally convicted for robbing the buttery of Bennet college of upwards of 50l. in money, and received ſentence of death, the execution of which was reſpited to the 10th of May next.

At Exeter aſſizes, nine were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Ely, two were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes for the county of Durham, none were capitally convicted.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, ſixteen were capitally convicted; of whom 11 were reprieved before the judges left the city, and the other five left for execution.

A very remarkable trial came on to be heard at theſe aſſizes, in which a gentleman of conſiderable fortune was plaintiff, againſt his own ſon, for cutting to pieces the picture of his own mother, and for declaring, that tho' his mother, whoſe picture he had cut (being dead), was out of his power, yet there was one, whoſe picture hung by it, whom he would butcher. The jury, taking into conſideration the relationſhip of the parties, and preſuming ſome ſymptoms of inſanity in the ſon, gave only 5l. damages.

At the aſſizes at Hertford, ten were capitally convicted; ſeven of whom, for highway robberies, were left for execution, and the other three reprieved.

At Hereford aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, of whom three were reprieved.

At the aſſizes for Surry, at Kingſton, ſix were capitally convicted for houſebreaking and footpad robberies.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Leiceſter aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved. James Bilby was tried for the murder of Thomas Tubb, and found guilty of manſlaughter, and Mary Clifton, for the murder of her baſtard child, was acquitted.

At the aſſizes at Northampton, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At Nottingham aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Reading aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the county of Radnor, held at Preſteign, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved, and Thomas Owen for the murder of Eleanor Price executed. This unhappy man confeſſed the fact for which he ſuffered at the gallows, and ſeemed more deſirous to die than to live.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, all of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, three were capitally convicted.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, ſix of whom were reprieved.

At theſe aſſizes bills of indictment were preferred by Capt. Chilcot, late of the charming Jenny, againſt three opulent inhabitants of the iſle of Angleſea (one of whom is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of a conſider-

able eſtate, and to have offered 5000l. bail) in order to their being tried at the next aſſizes on a charge of piracy, when the bills were found. It appeared in the courſe of the depoſitions, that on the 11th of September laſt, in very bad weather, in conſequence of falſe lights being diſcovered, the captain bore for ſhore, when his veſſel, whoſe cargo was valued at 19,000l. went to pieces, and all the crew, except the captain and his wife, periſhed, whom the waves had brought on ſhore upon part of the wreck. Nearly exhauſted they lay for ſome time, till the ſavages of the adjacent places ruſhed down upon the devoted victims. The lady was juſt able to lift a handkerchief up to her head, when her huſband was torn from her ſide. They cut his buckles from his ſhoes, and deprived him of every covering. Happy to eſcape with life, he haſted to the beach in ſearch of his wife, when horrible to tell! her half-naked and plundered corpſe preſented itſelf to his view. What to do, Captain Chilcot was at a loſs: Providence, however, conducted him to the roof of a venerable pair, who beſtowed upon him every aſſiſtance that his hard caſe required, who, in a ſhort ſpace, had been reduced from affluence to a moſt deplorable ſtate. The captain's wife, it ſeems, at the time the ſhip went to pieces, had two bank bills of a conſiderable value, and 70 guineas in her pocket. There were five others concerned.

At the aſſizes at Taunton, ten were capitally convicted, eight of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Thetford, ſix were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved.

At Worceſter aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At Warwick aſſizes, William Thomſon, a lad only twelve years of age, was capitally convicted of robbing and intending to murder his maſter, John Darleſon, a weaver. The maſter had given the lad ſome correction for neglecting his work, which the boy determined to revenge; and, hiding himſelf in the bed-chamber, as ſoon as his maſter was a-ſleep, he made a cut at his throat with a large knife, but it luckily happened that Mr. Darleſon had neglected his uſual cuſtom of putting off his neckcloth, and that ſecured him from the blow. Darleſon inſtantly ſtarted up in a fright, but the boy hiding himſelf behind the curtain, he imagined that his terror was occaſioned only by a dream; he lay down again and went to ſleep. As ſoon as the boy found he was aſleep, he renewed his attempt, but the maſter ſtarted up again, and was now ſo much ſhocked that it was a conſiderable time before he could prevail on himſelf to lie down; however, at length, he lay down, and only pretended to go to ſleep, when the wretch made another violent ſtroke at him; but Mr. Darleſon then caught his hand, and jumping up ſecured him.

At the aſſizes at York, ten were capitally convicted, of whom eight were reprieved.

A very melancholy inſtance of the depravity of the human heart was lately diſcovered at Amſterdam, where Mr. Coſſano, a Portugueſe Jew, and his wife, were poiſoned by their own ſon, as were alſo their two daughters, ſiſters to this unnatural monſter, and a Chriſtian maid.

maid. The manner in which he accompliſhed his villainy was very artful. The family having all dined together, in a very little time after, the father and mother, two ſiſters, and the maid were all ſeized with a violent diſorder in their ſtomachs and bowels; and all died before the true cauſe was ſuſpected. But the manner and ſuddenneſs of their death, occaſioned, as it was given out, by eating of garden-ſtuff, being reported abroad, the magiſtrates gave orders that the bodies ſhould be opened, in order to diſcover by what herb ſuch an immediate and fatal effect had been produced, and the rather, as the ſon, who had eat none of the garden-ſtuff, remained unaffected. When the ſurgeons came to open the ſtomachs of the deceaſed, they ſoon diſcovered, by examining the contents, that not the greens, but a quantity of arſenic that had been mixed with them, had occaſioned the tragical cataſtrophe. And, in the mean time, the parricide, conſcious of his guilt, found means to make his eſcape. It is not, however, doubted, but that, in whatever country he may be found to have taken refuge, protection will be denied to ſuch an enormous criminal.

To the number of perſons recovered from drowning, the daughter of a barge-maſter, at Henley-upon-Thames, may be added. This little girl was driven by the current through a covered arch 274 feet in length, was taken up ſpeechleſs, and was recovered by Mr. Clowes, a ſurgeon, who happened to be paſſing by when the child was taken up.

24th. A woman was committed to the New Gaol in the Borough for the murder of a man with whom ſhe had cohabited for nineteen years, and had bore him eleven children. She cut his throat in a fit of jealouſy, and that not putting an immediate end to his life, ſhe daſhed out his brains with a poker. Her reſentment was ſo ſtrong, and ſhe was ſo far from denying the fact, on her examination, that ſhe owned, if the deed could be recalled, ſhe would again repeat it.

The village of Monneſtier, near Briançon, in France, took fire, and burnt with ſuch violence, that 270 houſes were burnt to aſhes, with all the furniture belonging thereunto. The inhabitants, with difficulty, ſaved their lives, but all their cattle periſhed in the flames.

Eleven pictures ſold at Sir George Colebroke's ſale for near 2000l. The two capital were the view of Nimeguen, 304l. 10s. Cardinal Trieſt, 241l. 10s.

The Nabob of Arcott, before the ſurrender of Tanjour, agreed with General Smith, that provided he forbore to pillage the town, but delivered it into his hands without damage, he would engage to pay him ten lacks of pagodas, or about 400,000l. ſterling: each lack conſiſting of 125,000 pagodas, and each pagoda being worth about eight ſhillings on the par, with a rupee valued at two ſhillings and three pence.

Sunday about noon a powder-mill on Hounſlow-heath blew up, by which accident two perſons loſt their lives. The above happening during the time of divine ſervice, the congregation in Iſleworth church were ſo terrified, imagining the church was falling, that they hurried out with the greateſt precipitation; however,

happily no other miſchief enſued than being greatly frightened.

The workmen have begun to prepare a temporary ſcreen to be placed acroſs Guildhall yard on the days of public elections; or when any common-hall ſhall be held, to prevent all ſuch as are not liverymen going in. There are thirty-five doors; on each of the doors is to be affixed the name of the company that is to enter there; and a beadle out of each livery company is to be placed, to prevent any perſons going in except the liverymen of his company. The door or hatch is ſo contrived, as to admit only one perſon at a time.

28th. The Governors of the Magdalen hoſpital held their anniverſary meeting at Merchant-Taylors-hall, when the collection at the church and hall amounted to one thouſand pounds.

The Counſellors Groſe and Adair were called to the degree of Serjeants, at the bar of the court of Common-Pleas.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill for an act of inſolvency, which being ſeconded, and the queſtion put, it was carried almoſt unanimouſly.

A motion was made for leave to bring up a petition, praying, that the bill for regulating the civil government of the province of Maſſachuſett's bay, and the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice there, might not paſs into laws, till the agent from the province can receive inſtructions from thence to oppoſe it; but this motion, after a warm debate, was rejected.

On Wedneſday, at the public-office in Bow-ſtreet, Mary Weeks, a poor little girl, who had been apprenticed out by the pariſh to a man who keeps a fiſh-ſtall, complained to the bench of her maſter's ill-treatment. It appeared this man had five poor children apprenticed from different pariſhes, whom he employed in wheeling barrows about the ſtreets, and ſelling figs and other fruit with falſe weights which he uſed to caſt himſelf; that the girl had been detected in ſelling ſome figs a few days ſince in the above illicit manner, on which the buyer threw down her barrow and ſhe loſt her weight. On this her unfeeling maſter ſtripped her ſtark naked and beat her in a cruel manner: ſhe was bruiſed in ſeveral parts of her body, and had lived on ſtinking fiſh for ſome time. Her mother, a poor widow, offered to take her from the man, and ſpoke in ſuch feeling terms of her child, that the ſpectators voluntarily made a collection for her, which amounted to 4l. 5s. The apprentice was diſcharged, and the fiſhmonger obliged to find bail to anſwer the charge for the ill uſage he had given the child.

29th. The great cauſe between the aſſignees of Mr. Fordyce, plaintiffs, and Mr. Fiſher, defendant, was argued in the court of King's-Bench; when it appeared, that the defendant, a gentleman of character, finding the houſe diſtreſſed, depoſited therein (June 6. 1772,) the ſum of 7000l. for the purpoſe of ſaving its character during the holidays, while the bank was ſhut up: but that on the Thurſday following, Mr. Fordyce, finding affairs deſperate, ſent Mr. Fiſher two notes for the money, which were lodged with Mr. Harriſon in truſt, Mr. Fiſher being then

then out of town. The action was brought for the recovery of the notes, and the cauſe ſtands for judgment next term.

The king has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Lord Cathcart, to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

At the ſale of pictures, this day, by Chriſtie, The Feaſt of Bacchus, by Molinari, was ſold for 90 guineas; David with the head of Goliah, by Preti Genoeſe, commonly called Cappuccino, went at 120 guineas; and a fine piece of the Lord's Supper, by Titian, at 130 guineas.

MARRIED lately Mr. Hugh Kethford, at Newhend, in Cornwall, eighty years of age, to a lady of the ſame place, aged thirty-ſix, with a ſmall fortune.

DIED, at Hackney, Mr. Allen Mutford, aged 93.—He went round the world with the late Lord Anſon.

At Hodſdon in Hertfordſhire, Peter Frampton, Eſq; aged 107. He has a ſon now living, 84 years old.

Mrs. Rachael Muns, aged 107, at St. Albans, who never had a fit of illneſs in her life.

In the dioceſe of Evreux, in France, Jane de Quincarnon, Baroneſs de Ventes, aged 106.

At Woodhouſe, near Bakewell, Derbyſhire, John Monk Morgan, Eſq; aged near 100.

At Farnham, in Surry, Timothy Willoughby, aged 107.

MAY.

2d. Some gentlemen of the Society of Antiquaries, being deſirous to ſee how far the actual ſtate of Edward I.'s body anſwered to the methods taken to preſerve it, by writs iſſued from time to time, in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV. to the treaſury, *to renew the wax about it*, ſeveral of which are printed in Rymer's Fœdera, obtained leave to open the large ſtone ſarcophagus, in which it was depoſited, on the north ſide of Edward the Confeſſor's chapel. This was accordingly done this morning, when, in a coffin of yellow ſtone, they found the royal body, in perfect preſervation, wrapt in two wrappers, one of them of gold tiſſue, ſtrongly waxed, and freſh; the outermoſt more decayed. The corpſe was habited in a rich mantle of purple, paned with white, and adorned with ornaments of gilt metal, ſtudded with red and blue ſtones and pearls. Two ſimilar ornaments lay on his hands. The mantle was faſtened on the right ſhoulder by a magnificent fibula of the ſame metal, with the ſame ſtones and pearls. His face had over it a ſilken covering, ſo fine, and ſo cloſely fitted to it, as to preſerve the features entire. Round his temples was a gilt coronet of fleurs de lys. In his hands, which were alſo entire, were two ſcepters of gilt metal; that in the right ſurmounted by a croſs fleuri, that in the left by three cluſters of oak leaves, and a dove on a globe; this ſcepter was about five feet long. The feet were enveloped in the mantle and other coverings, but ſound, and the toes diſtinct. The whole length of the corpſe was ſix feet two inches. As it does not appear that any of the above-mentioned writs were iſſued ſince the reign of Henry IV. the body muſt

have been preſerved above three centuries and an half, in the ſtate in which it was now found, by virtue of the embalment originally beſtowed on it; and, as every thing was reſtored with the ſtricteſt care, and the tomb ſecured beyond a poſſibility of ever being opened again, it may continue, at leaſt, as many centuries longer.—Edward I. died at Burgh upon Sands, in Cumberland, in his way to Scotland, July 7, 1307, in the 68th year of his age.

The bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſett's-bay was read the third time, and carried, 239 againſt 64.

The court of King's Bench was moved by Mr. Dunning on behalf of Mr. Macklin, belonging to Covent-Garden play-houſe, for a rule on ſix gentlemen, to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhould not be filed againſt them for a riotous conſpiracy, to deprive Mr. Macklin of his livelihood, by forcing the managers of Covent-Garden theatre to diſcharge Mr. Macklin therefrom, on the 18th of November laſt, which rule the court was pleaſed to grant accordingly.

4th. This morning a fire broke out at a muſic-ſhop, in King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, which entirely conſumed the houſe and all the furniture. Mr. Younger, prompter of Covent-garden theatre, lived in the dwelling part of the houſe; he had been in bed but half an hour, and had but juſt time to ſave his life. A young lady, and Mrs. Kennedy, were found burnt in the ruins. Mr. Kennedy was terribly ſcorched, in endeavouring to ſave the women; but the flames were ſo violent, that all his endeavours were ineffectual. Mrs. Lejune, the linen-draper's wife at the next door, had been delivered but a quarter of an hour; the gentleman who delivered her took her away, with the infant, in his carriage. Mr. Younger's apprentice, and one of his maids, made their eſcape out of the garret window, over the roofs of the adjoining buildings.—Two gentlemen, coming from the Pantheon maſquerade, dreſſed in their habits, uſed a woman very indecently, when the populace took her part, and they, with much difficulty, eſcaped with their lives.

At the anniverſary meeting 5th. of the ſons of the clergy, the ſeveral collections at St. Paul's, and at Merchant-Taylors-hall, amounted to 929l. 1s. At this meeting the Lord Mayor preſented the Archbiſhop of Canterbury with a hundred pound bank note, as a benefaction to the corporation for the relief of the poor widows and children of clergymen, of which his Grace is preſident.

The deficient gold money paid into the Bank, together with the light money at the above place, amounts to three millions four hundred and eighteen thouſand nine hundred and ſixty pounds.

A petition preſented on Wedneſday from the corporation of London, reſpecting the navigation of the Thames below Staines, ſets forth, "that the petitioners being deſirous to promote a work of ſo great a public concern as the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames, are willing, in caſe all further proceedings in the ſaid bill now depending before the Houſe be ſtopped, to apply the ſum of 10,000l. out of their own eſtates, if neceſſary, towards the improving and compleating the na-

vigation of the ſaid river, within their liberties weſtward of London-bridge; and flatter themſelves, that the ſum of 10,000l. will be ſufficient for that purpoſe, without laying a toll or duty on any perſons navigating the river Thames within their ſaid liberties."

Wedneſday laſt a trial came on before the Judges of the Common Pleas, and a Special Jury, conſiſting of 4 knights and 12 'ſquires, all of them ordered to come in their ſwords, by the ancient cuſtom of the law, (two of the knights were Sir James Eſdaile and Sir James Hodges) relative to a writ of right brought by Francis John Tyſon, Eſq; againſt Mr. Clarke, for being in poſſeſſion of an acre of ground, conſiſting of ſeven houſes, gardens, &c. in the pariſh of Hackney. It appeared on the trial, that Mr. Clarke had been in poſſeſſion of this eſtate for near thirty years, without Mr. Tyſon ever laying claim to it. Mr. Tyſon proved, that his grandfather was the lord of that manor in the year 1706, and was the right heir to the eſtate; and after Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey had ſummed up the evidence, the jury went out of court, ſtaid a quarter of an hour, and brought in a verdict for Mr. Tyſon the demandant.

This day the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the following bills; viz.

The bill for allowing to the Eaſt India Company a further limited time for the diſpoſal of their Bohea and Singlo teas.

The bill for allowing the exportation of corn to Hudſon's Bay.

The bill for preventing abuſes in the woollen trade.

The Scots Bank bill.

And to ſuch other public and private bills as were ready.

7th. The Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland arrived in perfect health at Windſor Lodge, from their tour to Italy, &c.

Laſt night a fire broke out at Mr. Jepſon's Haberdaſher, in Ormond-ſtreet, Rotherhithe, occaſioned by a candle being placed ſo near a bed, in which was Mrs. Jepſon, who lay-in, that it ſet fire to the curtains, which ſurprized her ſo much that ſhe expired in a few minutes.

Early this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Jelling's, hoſier, near Ratcliff highway, which greatly damaged the inſide of the houſe before it could be extinguiſhed. A young lady who lodged with Mr. Jelling, was ſo terrified when ſhe was awakened by the alarm of fire, that ſhe jumped out of her room window into the ſtreet, and falling with her head againſt a poſt, was killed on the ſpot.

Edinburgh, April 30. On Monday laſt arrived, at Leith, the Batchelor, of ditto, Capt. Ramage, from Zetland. She ſailed from Thurſo in Caithneſs on the 14th of September, with 280 emigrants, for North-Carolina; but, meeting with high and contrary winds, was put back to Stromneſs. Some days after ſetting out again, they got as far as the Butt of the Lewis, when, the wind turning againſt them, and blowing furiouſly, their long-boat was ſtaved, one of the rudder-bands broken, and their pumps choked; however, after ſome days of great diſtreſs, and imminent danger of being wrecked on the weſt ſide of Yetland, they got into Vaila Sound on the 3d of October. Moſt of the paſſengers being poor

people, who had ſold all their effects to pay their freight, and the ſhip-maſter not being obliged to maintain them on ſhore, were now in danger of ſtarving, but fortunately for them the Vice Admiral Depute was preſent at their arrival, and a witneſs to their diſtreſs: Moved with compaſſion, he wrote to the gentlemen and clergy of the country, repreſenting their pititiſu ſituation, and forthwith liberal contributions of money, meal, and potatoes, were ſent from all corners. On the 24th of October, the ſhip being repaired and ready to ſail, ſhe was driven from her anchors in a high gale, her bottom damaged, and two of her anchors broken: All poſſibility of proceeding on the voyage for ſome time being now taken away, the poor people were diſperſed through the different pariſhes of that country: They were kindly received, and liberally maintained for upwards of ſix months by thoſe hoſpitable iſlanders. The ſhip was found inſufficient to proceed, and has come to Leith to be repaired; and, as her timbers are broken, it will take ſome weeks before they are in a condition to go to ſea again. The paſſengers are ſtill in the ſame deſtitute ſituation. About 200 of them, who have nothing to maintain themſelves on, are juſt now reduced to the greateſt extremity, and unleſs ſome ſpeedy relief is afforded them they muſt certainly periſh.

10th. Among the reſolutions that were this day reported to the Houſe of Commons, from the committee appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of the gold coin, there is one in which every man in the kingdom will be intereſted. It is this: "Reſolved, that there be made, under the direction of the officers of his Majeſty's mint, one weight of a guinea, and one weight of a ſhilling; and alſo other weights, being parts and multiples of the ſaid guinea weight and ſhilling weight, according to the eſtabliſhed ſtandard of this realm; which ſeveral weights, after they have been aſcertained by the report of the ſaid officers, and approved by his Majeſty in council, ſhall be the ſtandard weights for regulating and aſcertaining all weights to be made uſe of for weighing the gold and ſilver coin of this realm, and ſhall be lodged in the cuſtody of an officer to be appointed for that purpoſe, with a ſalary to be paid out of the coinage duties; *and any weights which ſhall from thenceforth be made uſe of, for weighing the gold and ſilver coin of this realm, ſhall not be reputed and taken to be true and perfect, unleſs they have been firſt compared with the ſaid ſtandard weights, and, in teſtimony thereof, marked by the officer to whom the cuſtody of the ſaid ſtandard weights ſhall be entruſted.*".

11th. A dreadful fire broke out at the work-ſhop of Mr. Kite, tallow-chandler at Chatham, which ſpread ſo rapidly, that 28 houſes were deſtroyed, and many were greatly damaged, before it was extinguiſhed. The engines being in want of water, Mr. Beſt, the brewer, ſupplied that defect with ſmall beer from his ſtore-houſes; otherwiſe, it is thought, half the town would have been laid in aſhes.

13th. This day the report was made to his Majeſty in council by Mr. Recorder, of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the ſix following were ordered for execution on Wednesday

neſday the 25th inſt. James Mullins, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of John Dodd, New-ſtreet-hill, Shoe-lane, a table-clock, a ſilver ſpoon, and a ſilk gown, the property of Eliſabeth Ducheſne; Richard Garret and Frances Hall, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of Valentine Guerin a large quantity of China, plates, diſhes, &c. the property of Thomas Morgan, which they had ordered there on pretence of buying the ſame; Wm. Rice, for burglariouſly breaking open the houſe of Mr. Picking, at Bethnal-green, and ſtealing ſome bedding; George Little, for ſtealing in a dwelling-houſe in Red-lion-court, Ruſſel-ſtreet, a gold watch, the property of John Cheeke; William Grigg, for robbing Henry Vevers and Abigail Potter on the highway, near Kenſington Gravel-pits.

The following were reſpited during pleaſure: Thomas Withall, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of Sarah Weaver, the Bell on Addle-hill, a Bank note for 10l. and about 30l. in caſh; Richard Burnett, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Jacob, in Weſt-Smithfield, two Bank notes, value 80l. Philip Doughty and John Shirley, for burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Poultney, in St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and ſtealing ſeveral pewter-plates and diſhes; Ann Field, for privately ſtealing from the perſon of James Baſe, two pocket-books and two Bank notes, value 45l. and a bond value 40l. Mary Barker, for privately ſtealing from the perſon of John Jones, a ſilver watch, 4s. and a handkerchief; Charles Green, for ſtealing a horſe, the property of John Sherwood; Thomas Morgan, for robbing Edward Minton on the highway of about 6d.

Copenhagen, April 25. Here is eſtabliſhed an office of inſurance for the horned cattle in this kingdom. The inſured are to pay a ſmall ſum per head for all their cattle annually, and are to receive ten crowns for each that ſhall die of the diſtemper. As that country is at preſent entirely free from infection, it is thought a conſiderable ſum will be paid in, which may enable the receivers to anſwer any calls in future, if the diſtemper ſhould again appear in that country.

Yeſterday's Gazette confirms the death of the French king, who expired, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th inſtant, of the ſmall-pox, at his palace of Verſailles, in the 64th year of his age, and the 59th of his reign. 18th.

After the late king's death, the princes and princeſſes of the blood had the honour to pay their homages to the king Louis XVI. his grandſon, and to the queen.

On the 12th inſt. at ſeven in the evening, the corpſe was carried without ceremony to St. Denys, as is cuſtomary for princes who die of the ſmall-pox. The biſhop of Senlis, firſt almoner to his majeſty, attended the proceſſion upon this occaſion.

Immediately after the deceaſe of the king, the friars of the royal monaſtery of St. Barnard, near the Tuilleries, were ſent for by the great almoner of France to pray day and night, by the body of the king, till it was removed to Saint Denys. They have had this office ever ſince their eſtabliſhment

liſhment at Paris, for the princeſſes and the royal family.

The dauphin of France, who ſucceeds to the crown, is grandſon to the late king, is named Louis Auguſtus, was born Auguſt 23, 1754, and married Maria Antonietta, of Auſtria, on May 16, 1770.—His brother and ſiſters are, Louis-Staniſlaus-Xavier, count de Provence, born Nov. 17, 1755; married May 14, 1771, to princeſs Maria Joſepha Louiſa, daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and granddaughter of the late king of Sardinia. Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, born October 9, 1757; married to another daughter of the king of Sardinia.—Maria Adelaide Clotilda Xaveria, born Sept. 23, 1759.—And Elizabeth Philippa Helena, May 3, 1764.

Algiers, April 24. An Engliſh man of war and two frigates, commanded by Admiral Dennis, arrived in our road on the 22d of this month, having on board Mr. Frazer the Engliſh conſul; this ſquadron was ſaluted with twenty-one guns, which were returned. The ſame day an officer came on ſhore with a letter from the king of England to the Dey, in which his Majeſty inſiſts upon the Dey's agreeing to the three following articles, which were the cauſe of Mr. Frazer's being ſent back. Firſt, That neither the conſul nor any of the king of England's ſubjects reſiding here, ſhall be obliged to kiſs the Dey's hand. Secondly, That the conſul and his chancellor may wear ſwords when and where they pleaſe. Thirdly, That all Chriſtian ſlaves, who ſhall take refuge in any cutter or boat belonging to an Engliſh man of war or frigate, ſhall be free, and not liable to be reclaimed. In ſhort, that Mr. Frazer ſhould reſide here again as conſul: but the Dey refuſed to agree to theſe three articles, and returned for anſwer that if the commander choſe to come on ſhore he might, but that Mr. Frazer muſt not on any account; and that if theſe conditions did not pleaſe the Engliſh commander, he might ſet ſail again.

Cadiz, April 25. The Spaniſh flota, that arrived ſafe here the 11th and 18th of laſt month, from La Veru Cruz and the Havannah, is immenſely valuable. The value of it on the king's and merchants account in ſilver, amounts to twenty-two millions three hundred twenty-nine thouſand three hundred and fifty-five crowns; and reckoning in the other valuable merchandizes brought over with them, they amount to twenty-ſix millions three hundred and nineteen thouſand four hundred and thirty-ſix crowns.

Berne, April 23. On the 17th inſtant, about midnight, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt throughout this town.

20th. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſett's Bay.

The bill for better regulating the civil government in Maſſachuſett's Bay.

The bill to continue an act for eſtabliſhing certain free ports in Jamaica.

The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices or employments within the time limited by law, and allowing a farther time.

The

The bill for the future regulating the government of Quebec.

The bill for the better regulation of private madhouſes.

The bill for better regulating inſurances upon lives, and for prohibiting all ſuch inſurances, except in caſes where the perſons inſuring ſhall have any intereſt in the life or death of the perſons inſured.

The bill for ſecuring the lives of priſoners in gaols.

The bill to amend an act for the more effectually preventing frauds and abuſes by perſons employed in the manufacture of hats, woolen, linen, and cotton manufactures, &c.

And to ſeveral other public and private bills.

23d. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions eleven priſoners were capitally convicted; 31 were ſentenced to tranſportation for 7 years; 4 were branded in the hand; 3 ordered to be privately whipt; and 18 were diſcharged by proclamation.

On Saturday Jane Cornforth was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, of the wilful murder of her male baſtard child, and executed this morning. She had been about three months in the ſervice of a perſon at Cow-Croſs, as cook, without being ſuſpected by any of the family of being pregnant; but the morning the fact was committed, one of the ſervants being in the privy heard a noiſe therein, and looking down ſaw a ſtick puſhing againſt ſomething white from one of the holes on the other ſide the privy, and alarming his fellow-ſervants they ſearched and found the child alive, but with part of its bowels preſſed through a ſmall hole in the belly, which were reduced; the child lived but a few hours after.

Madame Adelaide, Madame Sophie, and Madame Victiore, Princeſſes of France, are all taken with the ſmall-pox, by attending on their late father; but the ſymptoms are favourable.

Accounts from different parts of the electorate of Saxony are full of the damage done in that part of Germany by violent ſtorms of hail and ſnow. Whole diſtricts have been laid waſte, and many cattle deſtroyed.

A dangerous riot happened at Greenwich, occaſioned by the commitment of ſome ſailors to the watch-houſe on account of their pilfering the gardens in that neighbourhood; but, by the prudent conduct of the magiſtrates, it was ſuppreſſed with much leſs miſchief than could have been expected. The mob pulled down the watch-houſe, and reſcued the priſoners; but five of the ringleaders being apprehended, and publicly whipt, the reſt were intimidated, and retired quietly.

25th. This morning the three following convicts (out of fourteen which were capitally convicted) were executed at Tyburn, viz. James Mullins, for robbing the houſe of Mrs. Ducheſne, in Fetter-lane; George Little, for ſtealing a watch from the houſe of Mr. Cheeke, in Red-lion-court, Ruſſel-ſtreet; and William Rice, for a burglary in the houſe of Mr. Picking, at Bethnal-green. They all behaved ſuitable to their unhappy ſituation.

On Monday afternoon a boat, with ten paſſengers in it, going to Green-

Greenwich, was overſet, and ſeven were drowned. They had put up a ſail, and the wind blowing briſk when they came near the point, the boat ſhipped ſome water, which alarmed ſome of them; but one of them jumping up, thinking to frighten them, the reſt did the like, by which the boat was overſet. An elderly man, with the waterman and his boy, were with difficulty ſaved. Two of them are the apprentices of Mr. Perkins and Co. watch tool-maker on Snow-hill, another the apprentice of Mr. Keyſer, in the Old-Bayley.

27th. Mr. Colman took his leave of the performers of Covent-Garden theatre, having given up the management, ſold his ſhare in the patent, and retired to a private ſtation.

27th. A travelling tinker, known in Surry by the name of Tantarum George, was found murdered on Blackheath. His dog was lying by his ſide, very much wounded; and, although the poor animal was ſcarce able to crawl, he attempted to ſeize the perſon who found his maſter, on his going to move him.

At Whitby, in Yorkſhire, the tide roſe to a greater height than has been known in the memory of man. It roſe above the top of the high pier, and did conſiderable damage in the town.

A diſtemper has lately manifeſted itſelf among the horned cattle in the county of Suffolk; but, by the care of the magiſtrates of that county, the fatal effects of it have been happily prevented from ſpreading further.

A dreadful fire broke out in the night at the ſeat of Lord Craven, at Beenham, near Newbury, the greateſt part of which was conſumed. Lord and Lady Craven were both in town when this unfortunate accident happened.

The London booksellers bill was read a third time in the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed without a diviſion.

Dreſden, May 15. By accounts from Saxe Weimar we hear, that the reigning Duke's palace in that town was, on the 6th inſtant, entirely burnt down in the ſpace of three hours. The fire began directly under the apartment of the Ducheſs Dowager, who was ill in bed; and the progreſs of the flames was ſo rapid, that there was hardly time to convey her Highneſs down ſtairs, before the fire broke out in three other different apartments at the ſame inſtant. It cannot yet be aſcertained how this accident was occaſioned.

DELIVERED lately, Mrs. Blair (who is now in her 50th year), wife of Robert Blair, baker, at Keſwick, of a ſon, being her 21ſt child.

DIED, a ſervant of Mr. Gifford, tanner, at Saliſbury. His death was occaſioned by a very ſingular accident; for, being at a cock-fighting, one of the cocks ſtruck him in the leg, and in taking the ſpur out too haſtily, it broke, leaving the point in the wound, the anguiſh whereof threw him into a fever, of which he died.

Mr. Owen Terſenny, aged 107, at Kilroſs in Ireland.

Allen Duncan, aged 112 years, at Nine, in Scotland.

At Brayſted, in Kent, Mr. Turtle, aged 102.

At Hagley, in Worceſterſhire, Mr. John Tice, aged 125 years.

He

He was born in 1649, in the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell. A younger brother of his, William Tice, died about 20 years ago, at the age of 102, at Kidderminſter, in Worceſterſhire. Both of theſe brothers retained every faculty to the laſt, except John, who had the misfortune, about 40 years ago, to have both his legs broke by a tree falling on him; and a violent cold that ſettled in his head rendered him very deaf. About three years ago, ſitting by the fire-ſide alone, he was ſeized with a fainting fit, fell into the fire, and being a cripple, could not help himſelf out again; but a perſon providentially coming into the room ſaved him, otherwiſe he muſt have periſhed; and though he was terribly burnt by this misfortune, yet with proper care in a ſhort time he recovered, and went his walks into the fields as uſual. But the greateſt misfortune that could befal him, and which he could not long ſurvive, was the death of his only friend, Lord Lyttelton; after which period he never left his room till his death.

JUNE.

2d. This day the following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion, viz.

The bill for raiſing a certain ſum by loans on Exchequer bills.

The bill to provide commodious quarters for the officers and ſoldiers in America.

The bill to regulate the prices of corn imported and exported.

The bill for continuing an act for allowing the exportation of rice from Carolina and Georgia to the Southward of Cape Finiſterre.

The bill relative to the reſidence of perſons elected members to ſerve in parliament.

The bill for building a church at Liverpool; and the bill for rebuilding the church of Lewiſham.

And alſo to ſeveral other public and private bills.

Came on in the Houſe of Lords the firſt reading of the bill for relief of bookſellers and others, by veſting the copies of printed books in the purchaſers of ſuch copies from authors or their aſſigns, for a time therein to be limited; when Lord Denbigh got up and ſpoke greatly againſt the bill; ſaid it was nothing elſe but encouraging a monopoly, and therefore he ſhould move, that the firſt reading of the bill be put off for two months. Lord Lyttelton anſwered him, and went through all the objections that were ſtarted by his lordſhip: he ſaid, that this bill was not to repeal that deciſion which the Houſe had come to, but to relieve men who had laid out about 600,000l. in copy-right ſince the year 1769. The lord chancellor then got up, anſwering him, and entered fully into the arguments made uſe of by his lordſhip: he ſtated ſeveral caſes relative to the injunctions in the court of Chancery, and concluded for the bill being put off for two months. Lord Lyttelton then got up, and replied to the chancellor. Lord Camden then roſe, and ſpoke for ſome time againſt the bill: he ſaid, that if the bill had ſtated what particular ſet of men had been injured, and what loſs they had ſuſtained, they might have had

ſome

ſome favour ſhewn them; but in the preſent ſtate they could have none. He ſtated many objections to the bill, and concluded with hoping that their lordſhips would reject the bill. After about an hour's debate, the queſtion was put, for putting it off for two months, when the houſe divided, contents 21, not contents, 11. The bill is therefore thrown out, after all the expence and trouble that the booksellers have been at. Lord Manſfield did not attend the Houſe of Peers upon the occaſion.

This day the parliament of Ireland was prorogued till the 26th of July next. The Lord Lieutenant, in his ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſions, ſays, "It is a ſtriking proof of your wiſdom and ſagacity, that the means which you have uſed for raiſing the ſupplies, have not only ſupported his Majeſty's government, but have, at the ſame time, raiſed and eſtabliſhed public and private credit, and promoted the commerce, manufactures and induſtry of the kingdom."

4th. Being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, who then entered into his 37th year, the ſame was obſerved at court with the uſual feſtivity. At noon the ode, written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to muſic by Dr. Boyce, was performed before their Majeſties and Royal Family.

Alexander Davidſon, of Old-Meldrum, was committed to the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, in Scotland, charged with repeatedly beating his father and mother, and threatening to take away their lives. By an act of parliament paſſed in the reign of Charles II. parliament 1ſt, and ſeſſion 1ſt, it is ſtated and ordained, "That what ſon or daughter above the age of ſixteen years, ſhall beat or curſe father or mother, not being diſtracted, ſhall ſuffer death without mercy."

7th. The King has been pleaſed to order a charter to be made under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to reincorporate the borough of Saltaſh, in the county of Cornwall, by the name and ſtile of "The Mayor and Free Burgeſſes of the Borough of Saltaſh;" and to confirm to them, and their ſucceſſors, their ancient powers, authorities, liberties, and privileges. Alſo a charter to be made and paſſed under the ſeal appointed by the treaty of Union to be kept in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof, conſtituting and appointing the Fraternity of Maſters and Seamen in Dundee, in North-Britain, one corporation and body corporate and politic, by the name and ſtyle of, "The Fraternity of Maſters and Seamen in Dundee," with power to make ſuch bye-laws, conſtitutions, orders, and ordinances, as they ſhall judge proper and neceſſary for the better government and direction of the corporation.

The Duc d'Aguillon, having obtained his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign his employments, the Marquis of Muy was promoted to the department of war, and the Count de Vergennes to that of foreign affairs.

9th. The entertainment given on this day by Lord Stanley, at his ſeat at Oaks in Surry, under the title of a *Fete Champetre*, was a moſt ſplendid feſtival. The occaſion

ſion is ſaid to be his approaching marriage with Lady Betty Hamilton. The entertainments of the day and evening were exceedingly grand and agreeable. Its name was truly characteriſtic, every fanciful ruſtic ſport and game being introduced. There were groups of ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes variouſly attired, who ſkipped about, kicking at the tambourines, which were pendant from the trees, and many perſons habited as peaſants, who attended ſwings and other amuſements, and occaſionally formed parties quarrees to dance quadrilles. The day cloſed with dancing, and the night opened with a diſplay of a ſuite of grand rooms erected on the occaſion; an elegant circular veſtibule formed the entrance to a noble ſtate room 120 feet long, which communicated to a ſpacious ſupper room. The apartments were decorated in a ſtile peculiarly ornamental and rich; they were illuminated with a great number of lamps of different colours, the ſeats were all covered, and the drapery of the room, as well as curtains, was trimmed with gold fringe. In the center of the room an ancient Druid appeared with a bough of miſletoe, and in a characteriſtic dreſs. A ſcene was alſo introduced, exhibiting a groupe of fauns and dryads, in pictureſque habits of tiger ſkins ornamented with oak leaves, over a fine roſe-coloured ſilk: theſe entertained the company with a ſerious dance, under the direction of Signor Lepy, the opera houſe ballet maſter. A pantomime ſtory was repreſented by the dance, in which Cupid and Hymen were introduced as principal characters; the little blind god was robbed of his wings by Hymen, by way of expreſſing his wiſh, that ſuch a fate ſhould ever attend his victims. The profuſion diſplayed on the tables and ſideboards was equal to the other elegance of the entertainment. Near 300 of the nobility were preſent.

As the turnkeys of the New-Gaol were locking up the priſoners, John Wrecknorth, alias Hunter, and Elizabeth Kelſon (who were both convicted at laſt Kingſton aſſizes, and have ſince received his Majeſty's clemency for tranſportation) ſtabbed two of them in a very dangerous manner; and one Jones, a debtor, taking their parts, was ſecured, and the above two heavily ironed, and chained to the floor.

Mr. John Malcomb, an officer of the cuſtoms at Boſton, who was tarred and feathered, and led to the gallows with a rope about his neck, and threatened to be hanged, and whoſe houſe and furniture were deſtroyed, is arrived in town. He came on board the Active man of war. After he got on board, it is ſaid, he was offered 300l. ſterling by the people of Boſton, in ſatisfaction of his damages.

On Saturday laſt came on before the court of King's-Bench at Weſtminſter, the complaint of Mr. Macklin, one of the comedians belonging to Covent-Garden theatre, againſt ſix perſons, for a riotous conſpiracy, founded in private premeditated malice, to deprive the ſaid Mr. Macklin of his bread, by cauſing him to be expelled the ſaid theatre laſt winter. The court was pleaſed to grant an information againſt all but Mr. Sparkes. The Bench recommended it to the gentlemen to make reſtitution to Mr. Macklin, and compromiſe the matter 11th

matter without bringing the cauſe to trial.

At a general meeting of the pariſhioners of Eccles, near Manchester, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſtrike off from the poor's-rate all paupers who ſhall after the 20th inſtant keep dogs. They alſo agreed to pay five ſhillings for every mad dog that ſhall be killed in their pariſh.

13th. The King of France having reſolved to be inoculated for the ſmall pox, together with the Prince his brother, and the Count d'Artois, they all ſet out this day for Marly, in order to undergo the operation. The Princeſſes Adelaide, Sophie, and Victoire, are all pronounced out of danger.

Stockholm, May 17. An ordinance has been juſt ſent to all the bailiffs in the provinces of this kingdom, to prevent the emigration of any natives from this country; the ancient regulations with reſpect to mariners have alſo been renewed. By thoſe regulations all maſters of ſhips are enjoined to bring back with them all ſailors in their ſervice; and if it ſhall appear that any have deſerted their ſhips, the maſters ſhall be bound to give the reaſons why they did ſo, and if the maſters are found any way blameable, they are liable to be puniſhed according to the ancient laws.

14th. This day the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to 37 public and private bills, among which are the following, Viz.

The Exchequer loan bill.

The Weſt-India loan bill.

The bill to prevent the exportation of utenſils uſed in the cotton manufacture.

The great raiſins bill.

The ſail-cloth bill.

The bill for regulating the driving of cattle.

The bill relative to Scotch elections for members.

The Weſtminſter watch-bill.

The builders bill.

The bill relative to weighing-engines on turnpike roads.

The Calder navigation bill.

The dyed ſtuffs bill.

The bill to prevent inconveniencies by bills of naturalization.

The Thames navigation bill.

15th. A queſtion was argued in the court of common pleas, on which all the officers of the court were examined as to the eſtabliſhed mode of practice. It was an action of trover for rent, and the defendant having neglected to put in his plea, he ſerved the plaintiff with a Judge's ſummons; but the latter, not deeming the ſummons obligatory, took out an execution the ſame evening. The point in queſtion was, Whether the plaintiff was bound by the ſummons?--Which was determined in the negative.

This day Tahner Feniſh, the Morocco Ambaſſador, had his audience of leave of his Majeſty.

By the new Building Act it is enacted, That every pariſh within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, and the other pariſhes, precincts, and places within the bills of mortality, the pariſhes of St. Marie-la-bonne, Paddington, St. Pancras, and St. Luke at Chelſea, in Middleſex, ſhall at all times, after the 24th of June inſtant, have and keep, in ſome known and public place within each pariſh, three or more proper ladders, of one, two, and three ſtories high, for aſſiſting perſons in houſes on fire to eſcape therefrom; and

and in every default of having and keeping in good repair ſuch ladders, every churchwarden, making default in the premiſes, and being convicted thereof before two of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, where the ſame may happen, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of 10l. one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the ſurveyor or ſurveyors, for the diſtrict where ſuch default ſhall be made.

At the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, Mr. John Matchem, being put to the bar, Frederick William Lincon informed the bench, that on Tueſday the 7th inſtant, at half paſt ten at night, as he, one Jeffries Fidele, and another fellow-ſervant to Lord Egremont, were returning from the Queen's-head, at Chelſea, they were attacked in the Five-fields by three men, who knocked them down, and after ſtriking them ſeveral violent blows with their piſtols, robbed them of their money; that they then walked on, and near Lord March's houſe in Piccadilly were overtaken by a man and a woman, the latter of whom accoſted them, and ſaid, ſhe had reaſon to believe, the perſon ſhe had been in company with had committed ſome bad action, as he appeared to be in great confuſion; that they then ſeized Mr. Matchem, who deſired them to accompany him to the houſe of Mr. Croſby, which they accordingly did, and there releaſed him on receiving Mr. Croſby's promiſe for his appearance when called upon. After this narration, the oath was adminiſtered in a very ſolemn manner both to Lincon and Fidele, who both maintained the charge, but differed in ſome particulars which happened after the fact. Mr. Young, ſon to Sir William Young, gave the priſoner, who had formerly lived with him as a land ſteward, a moſt admirable character as an honeſt man, and declared to his knowledge he had lately lent a perſon 1500l. The Rev. Mr. Collet informed the bench, that he met the priſoner at Bayſwater gate in Hyde-park on the night of the robbery, and walked in company with him to Groſvenor gate, where he parted with him at half after ten. Upon theſe circumſtances the bench admitted him to bail, taking two ſureties of 200l. each, and a recognizance from himſelf of 400l. but they were under the neceſſity of binding over the foreign ſervants to proſecute. Mr. Matchem was very happy in being able ſo fully to prove his innocence; for under a poſitive charge like the preſent, it might happen in ninety-nine inſtances out of a hundred, that the party accuſed, though perfectly guiltleſs, could not eſtabliſh an alibi.

18th. His Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mechlenburgh Strelitz, ſecond brother to her majeſty, arrived at Kew from Hanover, on a viſit to their majeſties.

A motion was this day made in common council to addreſs his majeſty to withhold the royal aſſent from the bill for making proviſion for the government of Quebec, which being ſeconded, was agreed to, drawn up, and approved; and the ſheriffs ordered to wait upon the king, to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the ſame, who appointed Wedneſday the 22d at one in the afternoon.

Florence, May 17. A quarrel happened here laſt week between the ſoldiers and the Sbirri, occaſioned

occaſioned by the ſeizing and cruelly treating a grenadier in a part of the town where ſoldiers are not permitted to go; the conſequence of which was, that the ſoldiers forced their way out of the fortreſs, and proceeded to the town-houſe, where the Sbirri reſide, the gates of which not being ſhut, a ſkirmiſh enſued in the court-yard, in which a grenadier was killed; this exaſperated the ſoldiers, as well as the rabble, who took part with them, and a general inſurrection was apprehended. However, by this time, Gen. Capponi, commander in chief of the troops, General Goes the Great Duke's adjutant, the ſecretary at war, and the fiſcal, were come to the town-houſe; but neither their menaces nor perſuaſions could induce the mob to retire, till a few light horſe arrived and diſperſed them, when the grenadiers alſo returned to the fortreſs, and to the main guard from whence they came. The light horſe patrolled the ſtreets all that day and part of the night; the grenadiers were immediately diſarmed, and the Sbirri confined in the town-houſe. The Great Duke held councils of war twice a day for ſeveral days, during which forty dragoons were ſent from Piſa, and proceſſes were ordered againſt the ſoldiers and the Sbirri; the reſult of which was, that two companies of grenadiers ſhould be ſent to Porto Ferraio in the iſland of Elba; and two Sbirri, who had fired piſtols from the windows of the town-houſe, and wounded two of the mob, were condemned to the gallies for life; and yeſterday the grenadiers were eſcorted by the dragoons to a place ſeven miles diſtant from the town, where barks are provided to carry them to Leghorn, from whence they are to be conducted to Porto Ferraio, on board two of the Great Duke's frigates, which have been prepared for that purpoſe.

The lord-mayor, the aldermen Croſby, Lewis, Plomer, and Sawbridge, the recorder, city officers, and upwards of 150 of the common council, in coaches, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, in order to preſent their addreſs and petition againſt ſigning the bill for the better government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's at a quarter before one, juſt as his majeſty was preparing to go to the houſe; and previous to their admittance, the Lord Hertford delivered to the lord-mayor the following paper: 22d.

"As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two houſes of parliament, of which his majeſty cannot take public notice until it is preſented to him for his royal aſſent in parliament, I am commanded by the king to inform you, that you are not to expect an anſwer."

The lord mayor, immediately on reading it, ſent the remembrancer to preſent his duty to the king, and to inform his majeſty, that he waited officially to preſent to his majeſty an addreſs from the city of London, agreeable to his majeſty's appointment ſignified to the ſheriffs; on which, after ſome little heſitation, they were admitted, and the ſame was read by the recorder.

His majeſty then went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking

ſinking fund for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for redeeming one million of the three per cent. annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

The bill to eſtabliſh a fund for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government of Quebec.

The bill for regulating and aſcertaining the weights to be made uſe of in weighing the gold and ſilver coin.

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The bill for the future government of Quebec.

After which his majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and the parliament was prorogued to the 4th of Auguſt next.

A cauſe came on in Doctor's Commons, inſtituted by a gentlewoman againſt her huſband for committing adultery with her own ſiſter. She proving with child, the huſband procured pills to cauſe abortion; but that failing, and being no longer able to conceal the criminality, the judge was pleaſed to pronounce the appellant to be divorced from her huſband.

Venice, May 15. A ſhock of an earthquake has lately happened at the iſland of Corfu, in the Mediterranean, a ſmall territory belonging to the republic, by which one third of the town was overthrown.

Stockholm, June 12. Some capital merchants here have juſt eſtabliſhed a whale fiſhing company, which met with the greateſt encouragement from his majeſty: he has advanced them 500,000 dollars, at the rate of three per cent. and granted them ſeveral privileges more than to the other companies, in order to make commerce flouriſh in his dominions.

There was a moſt violent 25th.
ſtorm of thunder and lightning at Wooburn, in Bedfordſhire, by which cattle were killed, trees torn up by the roots, and an oak, 12 feet in circumference, was ſhivered, and a part of the tree carried to the diſtance of 50 yards. At Chatham, in Kent, the ſtorm was, the ſame night, ſo alarming, that the inhabitants roſe from their beds, expecting the moſt dreadful conſequences.

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enough of thee,
And now am careleſs what thou
ſay'ſt of me.
Thy ſmiles I court not, nor thy
frowns I fear,
My cares are paſt, my heart lies
eaſy here.
What faults they find in me take
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And look at home, enough is to
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On Friday the recorder made his report to his majeſty of the eight following convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, viz. William Jones, for ſtealing, in the

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June 26, 1774. Poor John the Glover."

On Friday the recorder made his report to his majeſty of the eight following convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, viz. William Jones, for ſtealing, in the

dwelling-houſe of Peregrine Hogg, a quantity of linen; Wm. Houghton, for ſtealing, in the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Fenny, in Duke-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, 24 guineas, 7 half-guineas, and other money, the property of Iſrael Brakewell; James Whitehouſe, for robbing Martha Houſe on the highway, in Bunhill-row, of a bundle containing wearing apparel, &c William Hawke, for aſſaulting Mr. Charles Hart on the highway, and robbing him of about 18d. in money; John Charles, for aſſaulting Charles Errington on the highway, and robbing him of 2d. John Thompſon, for feloniouſly being at large in this kingdom before the expiration of the term of ſeven years, for which he was ordered to be tranſported; Joſeph Medcalfe, for burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling houſe of Thomas Watſon, the Fleece, on Windmill-hill, and ſtealing 20s. and upwards in halfpence; Joſeph Everett, for feloniouſly ſtealing, in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. George Wood, at Hampſtead, ſeveral goods: when William Jones, William Hawke, and John Charles, were ordered for execution on Friday next.

28th. At the cloſe of the poll for ſheriffs, the numbers were

For Alderman Plomer	900
John Hart, Eſq;	908
John Williams, Eſq;	312
Geo. Greive, Eſq;	300

On which the two latter gentlemen declined any farther conteſt.

Glouceſter, June 13. On Thurſday morning, as Mr. Oakey, ſen. a butcher, of Huntley, in this county, was going to his ſheepfold, he was followed by one Thomas Hawkins, of the ſame pariſh, on pretence of bargaining for ſome ſheep, but as Oakey was putting up a hurdle, Hawkins ſtruck him on the back of the head with a great ſtick, on which Oakey ran to a ſheep-cot, where the villain followed him, ſtruck him down, and then attempted to murder him by cutting his throat, which he mangled terribly; but luckily Oakey's cries were heard before the wretch had quite compleated his deſign. Three men came up, and ſaw the villain kneeling on the old man, but he inſtantly jumped up, puſhed one of them down, and ran away into Birdwood Coppice; however, on Saturday morning, he was traced to the houſe of a relation at Stone-houſe, and was there found in a chimney; but as ſoon as the men had taken him by the legs to drag him out, he drew his knife, and cut his own throat from ear to ear, and it is thought he cannot live, though the ſurgeon has ſewed up the wound. Mr. Oakey is likely to recover.

By advices from New York dated April 25, we learn, that on the arrival of the ſhip London, Capt. Chambers, maſter, loaded with 18 boxes of tea belonging to the Eaſt-India company, in that port, a number of perſons habited as Mohawks, entered the ſhip, took out the tea that was at hand, broke the caſes, and ſtarted the contents into the river, without doing any damage to the ſhip or cargo.

The Americans received a copy of the Boſton port bill on the 15th of May, by Capt. Cooper, who ſailed from the Downs on the 10th of April. The firſt ſtep was printing it at Boſton and New York upon mourning paper, with a black border, and crying it about the ſtreets under the name of a barbarous,

barous, cruel, bloody, and inhuman murder. In the firſt tranſports of rage they denounced vengeance with great warmth; but the cooler and wiſer people checked this impetuoſity of temper, and would ſuffer no reſolution to be taken at either Boſton or New York, till they heard further from England.

At a meeting ſince held in Boſton, the following vote paſſed, *nem. con.*

Voted, That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain, and exportation to Great-Britain, and every part of the Weſt-Indies, till the act for blocking up this harbour be repealed, the ſame will prove the ſalvation of North America and her liberties: On the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs, and freedom. And ordered, that this vote be forthwith tranſmitted by the moderator to all our ſiſter colonies in the name and behalf of this town.

MARRIED, Mr. Thomas Fitzwater, aged 72, to Mrs. Nixon, aged 95, at Twickenham.

DIED, in Oxford-ſtreet, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Timothy Walker.—He was a boy in the ſervice of Col. Edward Villiers, and remembered that gentleman's diſpoſing of the manor of Richmond, in Surry, to King James II. who choſe to have his ſon, the Pretender, nurſed in the lodge there. He afterwards went to Holland, as footman to the Princeſs Mary, and returned with her at the revolution. He continued as a livery ſervant in the royal family till the reign of George I. when he retired with a conſiderable ſum of money, which he unfortunately loſt in the South-Sea ſcheme; from which time, for near eight-and-forty years, he experienced a variety of fortunes, having kept an alehouſe, a cook's ſhop, taken in pawns, been an exciſeman, a quack-doctor, a porter, a watchman, and a ſcavenger. During the laſt ſix years of his life, however, he was ſupported by the bounty of ſome of the noble family of the Villiers, by whoſe anceſtors he was educated from his infancy.

At Broadway, near Ilminſter, Somerſetſhire, Lydia Hewett, aged 107.

Mr. Evans, of Kilbroyth, in Montgomeryſhire, who firſt introduced the culture of turneps into Wales,

Mrs. Mary Webſman, of Hackney, who had been mother to 29 children, 18 of whom are ſtill living.

At Prittlewell, in Eſſex, Mrs. Martha Gibbons, aged 107.

Mr. John Smith, aged 108, at Mortimer, in Berkſhire.

JULY.

1ſt. Governor Hutchinſon, juſt arrived in town from Boſton, waited on his majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received. Before his departure from America, he was addreſſed by the gentlemen of the law, who aſſured his excellency, that on account of his great abilities, adorned with an uniform purity of principle and integrity of conduct, they feel the loſs of his

departure ſo ſenſibly, that were it not for the amiable character of his ſucceſſor, and that his excellency's preſence at the court of Great-Britain will afford him an opportunity of employing his intereſt more ſucceſsfully for the relief of the province, no other human ſources could find them conſolation. He was addreſſed likewiſe by the magiſtrates of Middleſex county, who likewiſe aſſure his excellency, that, notwithſtanding the deluſion which prevails in ſome parts of the province, his adminiſtration has ever to them appeared ſincere and uniform with a view to promote its beſt intereſt.

William Hawke, a notorious highwayman, and William Jones, for ſtealing linen, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence. Great intereſt was made for Hawke, by his name's-ſake.

Came on to be tried in the court of King's-bench at Weſtminſter by a ſpecial jury, before Lord Mansfield, a cauſe wherein Capt. Elphinſton, of his majeſty's ſhip Egmont, was plaintiff, and the printer of the St. James's Chronicle was defendant, for printing and publiſhing a libel reflecting on the plaintiff's character as an officer; when the jury, after being out about a quarter of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 500l. damages.

4th. At Plymouth, the round-houſe of the Kent man of war ſuddenly blew up, and in its conſequences exhibited a picture perhaps the moſt dreadful and ſhocking that it is poſſible for human nature to conceive. By the ſplinters of the deck in burſting, between forty and fifty brave fellows were (ſome of them) either ſo terribly maimed as to have had their limbs taken off, or ſcorched ſo as to be deprived of their ſight, whilſt others again are flayed all over. There are now 35 of them patients in the hoſpital at Plymouth, one having been ſince dead of two fractures, his arm and leg, he not ſurviving long after an amputation of the latter.—It is remarkable no officer received any hurt, except Lieut. Shea, of the marines, who is ſlightly wounded.—The accident happened in ſaluting the admiral, by ſome ſparks falling into an arm-cheſt which ſtood on the after-part of the poop and great cabbin. A drummer, who happened to be ſitting on the lid of the cheſt, was blown into the air, fell overboard, and was picked up by the Albion's boat, without receiving the leaſt hurt. It is remarkable, that out of the ſmall ſquadron that ſailed with Sir James Douglas, the Egmont ſprung her foremaſt, the Kent blew up, the Lenox ſprung her foremaſt, the Dublin carried away her main and fore-top-maſt yards and main-top-maſt, the Albion a main-top-ſail-yard, the Raiſonable a fore-top-maſt, and the Cerberus ran on ſhore on Penlee-Point.

8th. A dreadful affray began (and continued all Monday and Tueſday) between the Engliſh and Iriſh haymakers employed in the neighbourhood of Hyde, Mill-Hill, Hendon, and other places adjacent to the Edgware road. Several on both ſides have been dangerouſly wounded; and a man, woman, and child, are ſaid to have loſt their lives in the confuſion.

And on Wedneſday, eleven of the rioters, who had beat and wounded, in a very deſperate manner, many of the poor Iriſh haymakers,

makers, were apprehended by the ſpirit and union of the farmers in that neighbourhood, and were brought to Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden; where, after a long examination by Sir John Fielding, Knt. Sampſon Wright, and William Addington, Eſqrs. they were all committed to Newgate, being ſeparately charged with different offences. The poor Iriſh hay-makers have been treated with great cruelty. It ſeems this quarrel began from a reſolution on the ſide of the Engliſh labourers, to prevent thoſe poor induſtrious Iriſhmen from working at hay-making, as has long been the cuſtom, and without whoſe aſſiſtance the hay round London could not be got in in time.

9th. The original will of the late Jeronimy Clifford, merchant and planter, of Surinam, was regiſtered at Doctor's Commons: the demand on the Dutch on the 4th of October, 1730, amounted to 577,800l. ſterling, ſo that there are forty-four years intereſt due on the 15th of next October, at the rate of 10 per cent. according to the cuſtom of Surinam, beſides Clifford's valuable plantation in that colony.

Came on, in the court of King's bench at Guildhall, a trial, in which the Hon. Charles Fox was plaintiff, and Mr. Williams, bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, defendant. The cauſe of complaint was a letter publiſhed ſome time ago in the Morning Poſt, which the bookſeller at that time publiſhed, reflecting on the Hon. Mr. Charles Fox. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant is to receive ſentence next term.

11th. Came on, in the court of King's-bench, Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, the trial of the printer of the Morning Chronicle, for printing a letter in that paper which was deemed a libel. The trial laſted about an hour, when the jury went out, and after ſtaying five hours, brought in their verdict, Guilty. Immediately after came on the trial of the printer of the Public Advertiſer, for printing the ſaid letter, which laſted about half an hour, when the jury went out, returned in half an hour, and brought in their verdict, Guilty.

At noon, No. 2191, a prize in the late Adelphi lottery of 600l. was ſold by auction at the tavern in the ſaid buildings for 175l. No. 537, a prize in the ſame lottery alſo of 600l. for 155l. No. 1321, a prize of 330l. for 140l. and No. 2263, a prize of 142l. for 32l.

13th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions ſeven priſoners were capitally convicted; 37 were ſentenced to tranſportation; 3 branded in the hand, one of whom (for coining half-pence) is to ſuffer a year's impriſonment; 6 are ordered to be privately whipt; and 27 were diſcharged by proclamation.

Mr. Matchem, who had been ſo injuriouſly and villainouſly charged with a robbery by Lord Egremont's foreign ſervants, was moſt honourably acquitted, to the full ſatisfaction of the court, and the joy of all who were preſent. If this gentleman had not, fortunately, clearer proofs of an alibi than can frequently be produced, his life (notwithſtanding the excellency of his character) would have been in the greateſt danger.

Among thoſe who miſſed the gallows, was the noted Sixteen

String Jack, for robbing a gentleman of his watch and 7 guineas, who now for the 14th time eſcaped that juſtice which has ſo long awaited him.

Thirty capital convicts were pardoned on condition of tranſportation, viz. 2 for life, 19 for 14 years, and 9 for ſeven years.

14th. Capt. Furneaux, of his majeſty's ſloop the Adventure, who ſailed from Plymouth the 31ſt of July, 1772, in company with Capt. Cook, of his majeſty's ſloop the Reſolution, upon a voyage to make diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere, arrived at Spithead, having penetrated as far towards the ſouth pole as the latitude of 67 deg. 10 min. and circumnavigated the globe chiefly between the latitudes of 55 and 60, in which tract he met with much ice, but no land.—The Adventure parted company with the Reſolution on the 29th of November laſt, off the coaſt of New Zealand, and Capt. Furneaux does not expect the latter will return to England this year—Capt. Furneaux brought with him a native of Otaheite, who was deſirous of ſeeing the great king. When they arrived at Charlotte Bay, in New Zealand, they found a note in a bottle informing them that the Reſolution had been there: their boat went on ſhore for vegetables, when a mate (Mr. Rowe) a midſhipman, and ſix ſeamen were cut off by the ſavages, and afterwords roaſted and devoured—their bones were only left.

According to an eſtimate lately laid before both houſes of parliament, the manufactures exported from Great-Britain in the year 1773, to different parts, amounted to thirteen millions, two hundred twenty-ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred forty pounds ſterling; and the value of thoſe imported from foreign countries, during the ſame year, amounted to the ſum of 11,832,469l. ſo that there was a balance in our favour of 1,394,271l.

The commodities exported from Great-Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900l. The commodities imported into Great-Britain from the colonies, for the ſame period of time, have amounted to 3,924,606l. 13s. 4d.

Among many legacies bequeathed by the Right Hon. Francis Andrews, provoſt of the univerſity of Dublin, are the following, 3000l. to the college, to build an obſervatory; 250l. per annum for ever to provide for the neceſſary officers for the above obſervatory; 1000l. to the Bluecoat Hoſpital; 20l. a year for ever to the Derry infirmary; 10l. a year for ever to the Antrim infirmary; and 10l. a year for ever to the Meath infirmary.

Extract of a Letter from Weſt Wycomb.

"According to your requeſt I ſend you a ſhort account of the experiments we tried here laſt Wedneſday to ſet fire to a room which Lord le Deſpencer lately built, the cieling having been plated according to Mr. Hartley's direction. The room in which we made the experiment is 15 feet long and 14 wide; our objects were to try the power of the fire-plates to prevent the fire from aſcending to a floor above, and from deſcending through an armed floor to the apartment below. Our firſt attempt was upon the cieling of the lower apartment, by ſetting fire to two cart loads of dry faggots, which burnt with great fury

fury for near half an hour, and ſeemed like the heating of an oven, but could not penetrate to the joiſts and floor above. We proceeded next to our ſecond experiment, which was, to try the power of the fire-plates in preventing any fire from penetrating from the floor downwards. Accordingly we ſet fire to ſeveral faggots on the bare boards, and let them burn to aſhes; but this was attended with no other conſequence than making the boards look a little black, although the room below was exceeding hot.

17th. The Otaheite man, who came over with Captain Furneaux, was preſented to his majeſty. He had received inſtructions for his behaviour in addreſſing the king, but was under ſo great embarraſſment on approaching the royal preſence, (the manner of ſalutation being ſo very different from the uſual forms in his country) that he forgot every thing that had been taught him, and only could repeat, *How do you do?* His majeſty very familiarly took him by the hand, and made ſeveral kind enquiries concerning him, particularly reſpecting his health and manner of living; and recommended it to his friends, that, as he had not yet had the ſmall-pox, and as that diſtemper is uſually very fatal to thoſe of his complexion, he might be inoculated. At the ſame time his majeſty deſired that he might be properly provided for.

On Sunday laſt a perſon arrived from Holland in the packet, who was found to have 15l. in ſilver coin with him, of which 12l. 15s. were ſeized by the cuſtom-houſe officers at Harwich, agreeable to the late act of parliament, it being found lighter than the true ſtandard. One half of the ſeizure goes to the king, the other half to the proſecutor.

The following are ſaid to be the principal articles in Lord Holland's will.

"Stephen, the Wiltſhire eſtate, 5000l. per annum, and 20,000l. —Charles, the Shepy and Thanet eſtate, 900l. per annum and 20,000l. —The Captain, an eſtate in the North, 500l. per an. and 10,000l. —Lady Holland, 2000l. per annum, with Holland houſe-eſtate, plate, &c. to pay ſome ſmall legacies, and to be held ſole executrix."

20th. The Empreſs of Ruſſia received the melancholy account of the loſs of the prince of Holſtein. His highneſs, about a month ago, embarked as a volunteer on board the Commodore's ſhip of the fleet now cruiſing in the Baltic; and on the 3d inſtant, in coming down from the main-top, he unfortunately miſſed his hold, and fell into the ſea; three ſailors jumped overboard immediately, but too late to ſave his life.

The court of Admiralty at Edinburgh, determined a cauſe, wherein the emigrants from Caithneſs were purſuers, and a merchant in Edinburgh defender. The emigrants had entered into a contract with the defender, who agreed to carry them to America, on their paying their paſſage, amounting to upwards of 700l. which they accordingly did: The ſhip ſailed with them in Sept. laſt, but received conſiderable damage from ſome high ſtorms ſoon after ſhe ſailed, and was obliged to be brought from the Orkneys to Leith to be repaired; ſince which time the emigrants, having expended all their money for their paſſage,

have been ſubſiſting on the charity of the public. The emigrants brought their action againſt the defender for not fulfilling his contract, and for the damages they had ſuſtained, in being ſo long detained from proſecuting their voyage. The court of Admiralty was pleaſed to decree, that the defender ſhould repay the money the emigrants had given him for their paſſage, with intereſt, &c.

28th. This evening was privately baptized at Glouceſter-houſe, the new-born daughter of their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Glouceſter, by the name of Caroline Auguſta Maria. The ſponſors were, their Royal Highneſſes the Ducheſs of Cumberland, the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick, and the Prince of Brunſwick.

Marly, July 3. The king and their Royal Highneſſes the Count de Provence, and the Count and Counteſs d'Artois, are ſo far recovered of their inoculation, that the phyſicians have ceaſed giving any more daily accounts of the progreſs of their diſorder ſince the 30th of laſt month, from which time the health of theſe auguſt perſonages has mended ſo faſt, that their recovery is paſt a doubt.

From the Frontiers of Poland, July 1. The effects of the Jeſuits are all diſpoſed of; and, according to the moſt exact accounts, they amounted to 19,500,000 livres Tournois. Some private perſons only were benefited by them. The church plate, and all the ſacred vaſes, were carried to the mint. Several Jeſuits have yet got no penſions, and are even in want of a ſubſiſtence.

Paris, July 18. Two pamphlets are come out here, in which it appears, that from the 16th of June 1772, to December 1773, out of 59 drowned perſons who received the neceſſary help to recall them to life, 45 have been ſaved.

His Daniſh Majeſty, to increaſe the commerce of his dominions, has declared Gluckſtadt a free port. He has, at the ſame time, prohibited the importation of woolen cloth, in order to encourage that of the home-manufacture.

Mentz, July 18. This day Frederick Charles Joſeph Baron d'Erthal was unanimouſly choſen archbiſhop and elector of Mentz. The houſes of the miniſters, and the nobility, were illuminated on the occaſion.

Bruges, July 10. The diſtemper among the black cattle is totally ſtopped in the Auſtrian Netherlands; and it has been obſerved, that where inoculation has been practiſed, the cattle have not been infected a ſecond time.

30th. Yeſterday came on before the court of common-council at Guildhall, the election of a bailiff of the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Robert Henſhaw, Eſq. The candidates were Mr. Holder, Mr. Winbolt, and Mr. Young. They were reduced to two, viz. Mr. Holder and Mr. Winbolt; when there appeared for Mr. Holder, 10 Aldermen, 118 commoners; for Mr. Winbolt, 7 Aldermen, 66 commoners; whereupon Mr. Holder was declared duly elected.

The above court being informed, that the place was worth 1000l. per annum, they came to a reſolution of allowing Mr. Holder 400l. a year out of the chamber of London,

don, and that he ſhould pay into the Chamberlain's office all his perquiſites, &c.

An inquiſition was taken on the body of Lieutenant Gen. Ganſel, who died in the Fleet-priſon. It appeared clearly by the evidence, that he was ſubject to fits, and that he died in one the 28th. If he had ſurvived ſix days longer, he would have ſettled all his affairs, and have been releaſed from his impriſonment. The general has left his whole fortune, amounting to 2000l. a year, to his ſon, about 17 years of age.

The clearance of debtors at St. Margaret's Hill, according to the terms of the late act, ended, when upwards of 1200 were diſcharged.

DIED lately, the Rev. Francis Chalmers, D. D. in Gateſhead, at Newcaſtle, aged 95.

At Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire, Mrs. Prudence Hudſon, aged 107. She uſed to ſpin for her living, which ſhe followed till the day ſhe died, and was ſitting at her wheel when ſhe expired.

AUGUST.

1ſt. A farmer near Carrickfergus, whoſe name was Doron, being inſtigated, as is ſuppoſed, by jealouſy, (for no other reaſon can be aſſigned), ſent his wife out on ſome frivolous pretence, and then murdered three of his children, and afterwards ſtabbed himſelf. He is ſince dead in gaol.

3d. This day was held at St. James's a chapter of the Bath, when Lieut. Gen. George Howard, and the Right Hon. John Blaquiere, Eſq; ſecretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, were elected, and inveſted by his majeſty with the enſigns of that noble order. The ceremony was performed in his majeſty's cloſet, after the levee, where ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate were preſent.

Marſhal Romanzow's ſon arrived at Peterſburgh, with the agreeable news of the peace having been ſigned on the 21ſt of July, by Prince Repnin (who had powers from the Marſhal for that purpoſe), and two Turkiſh plenipotentiaries, named by the Grand Vizir.

4th. In a thunder-ſtorm which happened in the vicinage of London, the lightning was attracted by the iron ſpindle at the maſthead of a fiſhing-ſmack, lying off Woolwich, and deſcended to the bottom of the veſſel, through which it inſtantly made its way, and the veſſel ſunk. Providentially no perſon was on board.

6th. Robert Tommis, convicted at laſt York aſſizes, of being a party in the murder and robbery of the late Mr. Deighton, ſupervifor of exciſe at Halifax, was executed at Tyburn, near York, and his body afterwards hung in chains. He declared, that the friends of Hartley, the coiner, who was apprehended, and brought to juſtice, by the vigilance of Deighton, were ſo exaſperated againſt him, that they ſubſcribed 100l. among them, to accompliſh his death, and that he himſelf had 30l. of the money.

On Friday laſt, the Lord Chancellor ordered an attorney to be ſtruck off the roll, as a ſolicitor of that court, for mal-practices; and likewiſe ſaid he ſhould acquaint the chiefs of the other courts, in order that he might be ſtruck off the liſts there alſo.

And yeſterday, the Lord Chancellor

cellor ordered two more attorneys to be ſtruck off the roll, for being concerned in procuring a fraudulent commiſſion of bankruptcy.

8th. A dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning alarmed the inhabitants on the ſouth-eaſt part of Kent. At Buckland, near Dover, the church-ſteeple was ſtruck, and very much bent; a houſe and barn was ſet on fire at Kingſton; and, at Littleburn, a barn, with a conſiderable quantity of corn in it, ſhared the ſame fate. At Dover the firmament one moment ſeemed in a blaze, and the next was involved in the moſt profound darkneſs; in ſhort, a more alarming ſtorm has not been known in that part of the country for many years.

9th. The report was made to his majeſty in council of the ſeven convicts now under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution on Friday the 19th inſtant, viz. Levi Barnet, alias Lype Coſer, for breaking and entering the dwelling-houſe of Abraham Lyon Levi, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, and ſtealing ſome wearing-apparel, a pair of ſilver buckles, and other things; Arthur Stephenſon, for robbing Elizabeth Brown, in Harley-ſtreet, of a cloak, a hat, and 6s. Patrick Madan, for robbing William Beckenham, in the City-New-Road, of a coat and waiſtcoat, and about 40s. Wm. Waine, for breaking and entering the dwelling-houſe of William Burgeſs, in Spitalfields, and ſtealing ſome goods.

The following were reſpited: Edward Phipps, for ſtealing 80l. in the dwelling-houſe of William Morgan, in Monmouth-ſtreet; and Michael Brannon, concerned with Patrick Madan (mentioned in the preceding article) in robbing Wm. Beckenham.

Wm. Royle, for robbing Thomas Murrel, near Hampſtead, of a watch and 16s. has obtained his majeſty's free pardon.

11th. The Lord Mayor held a court at Chriſt's hoſpital, when Robert Alſop, Eſq; alderman and father of this city, was unanimouſly elected preſident thereof, in the room of the late Sir Henry Banks.

As Mr. Scott, carpenter at Mile-End, was returning home, he was met by three villains, who remembering, that about a twelvemonth ago, on their attempting to break open his houſe, he had fired at them, reſolved to diſpatch him; for which purpoſe one of them let off a piſtol, the ball of which ſtruck his arm, and ſhattered the bone in a moſt terrible manner. On his falling to the ground with the agony, they fled with precipitation, thinking he was killed; but though, by that means, his life was ſaved for the preſent, he did not long ſurvive the amputation of his arm.

At Bamſdon-dale, in Herefordſhire, a poor family, conſiſting of a man, his wife, and four children, eat a quantity of muſhrooms ſtewed in the common manner; in conſequence of which they were all ſeized with ſickneſs, violent purging, vomiting, and pains, in their bowels; the mother and one child died next day, and the father and the other three children the day following.

The Royal Captain Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Barrow, from China for Balambangan, was loſt three days after ſhe ſailed from China; nothing

nothing ſaved except the company's treaſure, and the crew, except three men.

14th. Peace with the Ottoman Porte was proclaimed at Peterſburgh in four different parts of the capital, by a Major of the Guards, who officiated as herald on that occaſion; and immediately afterwards her imperial majeſty, accompanied by the great duke and ducheſs, proceeded to the church of Caſan, where, after the celebration of maſs, Te Deum was ſung, at which all the nobility and foreign miniſters were preſent. In the evening there was a brilliant court at the ſummer Palace.

Amſterdam, July 25. It is always with ſatisfaction that we announce freſh parts of the Memoirs of the Society formed in this city in behalf of drowned perſons. In the fifth, which is juſt publiſhed, 58 of theſe unfortunate people called to life again, and for whom as many premiums have been diſtributed, preſent a ſpectacle that equally intereſts the mind and the heart.

Paris, Auguſt 5. A dreadful accident, occaſioned by paint, happened here on Tueſday night this week. A milliner, her huſband, child, and ſervant, were ſuffocated by the ſmell of a room which had been juſt painted, and in which they had the imprudence to ſleep, at the ſign of the Raven, in the ſtreet St. Honoré.

Stockholm, July 19. The day before yeſterday notice was given in all our churches that the private debts which the princes or the princeſſes of the royal family may contract for the future will not be paid by the ſtate.

16th. The king has been pleaſed, on the humble petition of the merchants, tradeſmen, and freeholders of the borough of Helleſton, in Cornwall, to re-incorporate the ſame, by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helleſton, and to grant and confirm to them, and their ſucceſſors, their ancient powers, authorities, liberties, and privileges.

Dederic Woolbert (a perſon who a few days ſince was ſuppoſed to be drowned, but who was reſtored to life by means uſed for his recovery) attended at a general meeting of a new ſociety lately eſtabliſhed, for the recovery of drowned perſons, held at the London coffee-houſe, to return thanks to the Lord Mayor, and the other gentlemen of that humane ſociety, for their being the happy means of his recovery. It was full half an hour before the perſons employed in his recovery could perceive any ſigns of life in him; but perſevering, in hopes of the reward given by the ſociety, they at length ſucceeded, though moſt of the by-ſtanders judged it labour in vain.

19th. Levy Barnet, Patrick Madan, and William Waine, three convicts, were carried to Tyburn to be executed, according to their ſentence. At the place of execution, one Amos Merrit addreſſed himſelf to the under-ſheriff, and declared that Madan was innocent of the crime for which he was about to ſuffer; for that he himſelf was the guilty perſon. Mr. Reynolds, the under-ſheriff, deſired that he would look at the priſoner, and declare the ſame aloud. He declared the man was innocent, but declined acknowledging himſelf guilty.

guilty. Merrit was thereupon taken into cuſtody, and Mr. Reynolds was, by order of the ſheriffs, diſpatched to the ſecretary's office, to report what had happened, where he obtained a reſpite for Madan. When he returned, the execution of Barnet and Waine was performed, and Madan, amidſt the acclamations of many thouſands, was reconducted to Newgate. Amos Merrit, before William Addington, Eſq; at the office in Bow-ſtreet, voluntarily confeſſed that he was the perſon who committed the robbery for which Madan had been convicted.

20th. Some workmen, digging, in order to make ſome alterations at Lord Hillſborough's, at Weſtram, in Kent, found the ſkeleton of a man compleat, and five other ſkulls and other human bones, which are ſuppoſed to have been buried there during the great rebellion in king Charles's reign.

The canals between Ghent and Bruges, and between Bruges and Oſtend, began to be drained, in order to deepen them before winter, with a view to prevent the inundations that ſometimes overflow the country.

The veſſels and men that have been employed at Plymouth, in the attempt to weigh the ſhip ſunk with Mr. Day, were this day diſcharged. The reaſon aſſigned is want of power.

John Harrington, of Poplar, fell into the Thames; he was carried a conſiderable way down the river by the tide; the body was at laſt taken up, to all appearance dead, and carried to the Three Cranes. Mr. Patten, Surgeon, of Ratcliff-croſs (one of the medical aſſiſtants to the Society for the recovery of drowned perſons) was immediately ſent for, and after ſome time the young man was reſtored to life.

24th. The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of Abingdon, Berks, have obtained a grant to chuſe, every year, two perſons out of their body to execute the offices of juſtices of the peace, within the ſaid borough and its liberties, for one whole year.

The firſt ſtone of the new bridge to be built at Richmond was laid, on which a braſs plate was fixed with the following inſcription: "The firſt ſtone of this bridge was laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the 23d of Auguſt, Anno Domini 1774, and in the 14th year of the reign of his Majeſty King George the Third."

At a farm houſe, near Amerſham, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the family were alarmed by a noiſe in the yard, which they imagined was occaſioned by ſome perſons endeavouring to break into the houſe. The maſter went up ſtairs with a loaded blunderbuſs, and looking out of a back-window ſaw a man in the yard, at whom he immediately fired, and lodged the contents of the piece in his body. The neighbours, hearing the report, inſtantly aſſembled, and on examining the body, it proved to be the maſter's own ſon. The unfortunate young man had been in London, and was not expected home till the ſucceeding day, but returning at the above time, and having the key of a garden-gate, let himſelf in, which occaſioned this melancholy cataſtrophe. —This lamentable accident may be of uſe in its example, and prove a reſtraint upon others, from a raſh and haſty uſe of deadly weapons.

The

The deplorable feelings of the unhappy father, will prove too fatal a memento of the regards due to humanity; and that however we may be covered by the law, we ſhould not indulge our natural cruelty, by wantonly ſporting with the lives of our fellow-creatures.

Mr. Chydon, of Haydown, in Oxfordſhire, and his wife, were found, the former in his chair, with his brains beat out, and the latter ſpeechleſs on the ground, mangled and cut in ſuch a manner, that ſhe expired ſoon after. The villains who committed the murder ſtripped the houſe of near 200l. in caſh, but took away no furniture, nor any thing elſe of value.

The Bridgewater Eaſt-Indiaman, from Bengal, was ſafely moored in the river Thames. By this ſhip advice has been received, that the Spaniſh governor of the Manillas has ſent a peremptory meſſage to Mr. Harbord, governor of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company's new ſettlement at Balambangan, that if he does not immediately, on receipt of that notice, retire with all the Engliſh who are with him on that iſland, he ſhall, according to the inſtructions of his court, ſend a ſufficient force to drive him away, and deſtroy all ſuch works and fortifications as ſhall have been erected.

The circumſtances of the following melancholy affair render it too ſingular to be omitted:—Mr. H. was the ſon of a couple who preferred the dictates of love to any other conſideration, and married without the conſent of their relations, which could never be obtained.—The grandfather, however, in his will, left 12,000l. to this grandchild when at age, which ſum he took poſſeſſion of about three years ago. Having contracted an acquaintance with one W. a young gentleman in like circumſtances and diſpoſition as himſelf, their finances being exhauſted, they took a reſolution of putting a period to each others exiſtence at the ſame time, with piſtols, and to blind the world with the appearance of a duel. The place of action was to have been at Eaton-Socon, near St. Neot's, and Mr. H. waited three days in expectation of his friend, who, not keeping his aſſignation, he eat his ſupper, and retired to bed, giving ſtrict orders not to be diſturbed by any one but Mr. W. In the morning, the door, however, being broken open, he was found with the piſtol in his mouth; the ball had penetrated through his head, and was found in his night-cap. Mr. W. the ſame morning ſhot himſelf about thirty miles diſtance from the above place.

This morning two houſes in the Mint, Southwark, fell down, and a great number of perſons were buried in the ruins. Nine were ſoon taken out, ſome of them little hurt, four of them very dangerouſly, who were carried to the hoſpital; and on monday, at the inquiſition taken before Roger Pecke, Eſq; his majeſty's coroner for the county of Surry, it appeared that the following perſons were found dead in the ruins, viz. Mary Green, Thomas Pierce, Elizabeth Brown, Moſes Brown, Mary Middleton, with child, Mary Stanton, ſen. Mary Stanton, jun. Mary Butler, Robert Darts, Martha Darts, his wife, George Darts, their ſon, Margaret Bacon, Elizabeth Potts, and James Potts, her ſon. Two more 27th.

more perſons afterwards died in the hoſpital.—A poor woman, near her time, who was dug dead out of the ruins had the child taken from her by inciſion, and we hear it is likely to live. A man, his wife, and a child, were in bed in one of the houſes that fell; the huſband hearing a great crack, jumped out of bed, took the child in his arms, and got under the chimney, by which he and the child were ſaved; but the floor falling in before the wife could reach the chimney, ſhe was buried in the ruins, and killed.

Stockholm, Auguſt 5. The extraordinary hot weather and drought, that has laſted during the whole ſummer in Finland, has cauſed a ſickneſs among the people, and an epidemical diſtemper among the horned cattle in that province; for which reaſon a party of Ruſſian troops are poſted upon the confines of the empire, to prevent travellers from Finland from entering the Ruſſian dominions without performing a quarantine of five days. And we hear that the king, on account of the ſickneſs, has poſtponed his intended journey to that quarter till the ſpring.

Vienna, Auguſt 3. Prince George Auguſtus of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Major General, is arrived here, and purpoſes going to ſee the different encampments. It is a cuſtom of this prince never to lock his bedchamber door, which gave a thief an opportunity of robbing him, the firſt night he lay here, of his gold watch ſet with diamonds, the enſigns of the order of Poland, and his purſe, which were all together valued at 7000 florins: and notwithſtanding every method had been uſed to find out the thief, he has eſcaped the moſt diligent ſearches.

DELIVERED lately, the wife of a labouring man at Putney, of four children.

DIED, at a lodging-houſe near Deptford, a man, who juſt before he expired, declared, that about twenty years ſince he cut his mother's throat whilſt ſhe was aſleep in an eaſy chair, at her apartment near Oxford-road, when he took what money he could find, and made off, and that he had been rambling about the country ever ſince.

At Vienna, Mr. Mazarella, aged 105. A few months before his death, he had new teeth; and his hair, which was grown grey by old age, became black again.

SEPTEMBER.

2d. The coroner's inqueſt having ſat, by adjournment, for ſeveral days, at Nottingham, on the body of Mary Duſry, widow, who died of the cruel uſage ſhe is ſuppoſed to have received on her return from Shenton feaſt, after examining more than twenty witneſſes, brought in their verdict wilful murder againſt four people of Nottingham, and others unknown. It is thought there were ten or more concerned in perpetrating on this unfortunate widow, the three horrid crimes of rape, robbery, and murder.

Omiah, the ſtranger from Otaheite, left Hinchingbroke, the ſeat of Lord Sandwich, in Huntingdonſhire, where he was entertained in a moſt magnificent manner, and where the neighbouring gentlemen vied with each

each other in varying his diverſions, in order to raiſe his ideas of the ſplendor and gaity of this country.

5th. Captain Scott, of the ſhip Favourite, from Turkey, fell overboard, and lay ſo long under water that there were no ſigns of life; his teeth were ſet faſt, and obliged to be opened with a knife; but one of the ſociety's ſurgeons being near at hand, he was recovered.

A poor fellow was ſhot dead by the guard of the Exeter coach, on ſuſpicion of his being a highwayman; but, on examination, they could find no fire-arms, or powder or ball, about him, nor any money in his pocket. He had only a pair of gloves, an apple, and a watch, in his pockets. His horſe had ſaddle-bags, in which they found only two clean ſhirts, and one dirty one, three neckcloths, and three pair of ſtockings, one of ſilk, and five or ſix bundles of hair, which appeared to have been juſt cut from different people's heads, as it was unſorted and uncurled. Before the coroner's inqueſt it appeared, that he was an hair-dreſſer in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter; and it is ſaid, that being much in liquor, and having firſt got entangled among the coach-horſes, he afterwards rode round the coach, calling out to the driver to ſtop; upon which, the guard, without attending properly to his condition, too haſtily and unfortunately fired.

At Auld-Haiks, in Fifeſhire, was the greateſt take of herrings, ever known there. Some boats brought 50,000 on ſhore at one time. They were ſold to the country-people at 3d. a hundred, and to purchaſers by wholeſale 4000 ſo 3s. 6d. It is even ſaid, that 10,000 were offered for a bottle of gin.

8th. The Stamford fly was attempted to be robbed near Stukely, in Huntingdonſhire, by a ſingle highwayman; but the guard fired a blunderbuſs, and lodged two ſlugs in his forehead. Before his death he confeſſed that he was the perſon who robbed the Peterborough ſtage about a fortnight ago. His corpſe was carried to Huntingdon, when it appeared that he was an horſe-keeper belonging to an inn at that place. He had no fire-arms about him, but made uſe of a candleſtick, inſtead of a piſtol.

The Favourite, Capt. Scott, from Turkey, was robbed of caſh to the amount of 1700l. The above captain was the perſon who fell overboard, as already related, and was recovered, after being thought to be drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Warrington, September 1.

"The Duke of Bridgewater has juſt built two packet-boats, which are every day towed from Manchester to Warrington; one carries ſix ſcore paſſengers, the other eighty: each boat has a coffee-room at the head, from whence wines, &c. are ſold out by the captain's wife. Next to this is the firſt cabbin, which is 2s. 6d. the ſecond cabbin is 1s. 6d. and the third cabbin 1s. for the paſſage or voyage upon the canal. By the book of entry at the duke's warehouſe at Runcorn, it appears, that in June and July laſt he brought 43,000 buſhels of corn from Liverpool to Manchester."

10th. The term preſcribed for deepening the canals in Flanders

Flanders being expired, the waters were this day let into the uſual channels.

On Sunday the 5th inſtant, the Elizabeth, Captain Weeks, bound from Briſtol to Cork and Jamaica, ſailed from King Road down the channel; but the wind changing, he was obliged to put back, and early on Tueſday morning he unfortunately proceeding too near the Welch ſhore, the veſſel ſtruck on a rock off a place called St. Dunnel's, and was daſhed to pieces. The ſhip's company and paſſengers conſiſted of 37 perſons, eleven only of whom are ſaved, and ſeveral of thoſe were toſſed on ſhore by the waves. Among the paſſengers loſt were Capt. Sackville Turner, of the 33d regiment, and his lady. They died in each other's arms; in that poſition they were found, and in that poſition they were interred. They have left two children, the eldeſt not a year and a half old.

The experiments making at Landguard Fort, under the direction of General Williamſon, &c. we hear are likely to be of great utility and ſaving to government, by making ſhot weighing 42lb. (in the ſhape of a pear) do as much execution, fired out of an eighteen pounder, with a third of the quantity of powder, as can be effected by round balls of the ſame weight that are fired from a forty-two pounder, the piece of ordnance hitherto uſed for that purpoſe.

Plymouth, Aug. 28. The mountain has at laſt brought forth a mouſe! Dr. Falck, with all his aſſiduity and knowledge of mechanics, finds it utterly impoſſible to weigh *Day*'s veſſel, and has diſcharged the men and barges, after having expended a conſiderable ſum of money.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this 13th. ſeſſions, ſixteen priſoners were capitally convicted; 41 were ſentenced to tranſportation for 7 years; 2 for 14 years; 5 were branded in the hand; 4 ordered to be whipt; and 37 diſcharged by proclamation.

Charles Locket, alias Lockington, alias Wilſon, who with Abraham Abrahams, was convicted upwards of two years ſince of forging drafts and bills of exchange, in fictitious names, and their caſes left for the conſideration of the judges, the ſame have been determined againſt them, and they received ſentence of death.

John Cotton was convicted of ſlaying and killing William Sadler, a publican, at Hornſey, in an affray, begun by the deceaſed, about a reckoning of 13d. and —— Davis was convicted of ſlaying and killing Thomas Brown.

Among the perſons acquitted was Amos Merrit, tried on two indictments, the one for the robbery of which Patrick Madan was convicted in July ſeſſion, and which he took on himſelf at the place of execution to ſave Madan, juſt going to be turned off; and the other for robbing John Dabbs, in company with Beakenham, the proſecutor of Madan; of both of which he was acquitted, and diſcharged out of confinement.

They write from Goſport, 16th. that on the 30th of January, 1733, his majeſty's ſtore-ſhip, the Endeavour, Lieut. James Gordon, commander, ſailed from the Downs, as was ſuppoſed, for Boſton in America; but arriving off the Lizard, the orders were opened, and the commander

commander found he was to proceed, without delay or loſs of time, for Falkland's iſland, though they had but four months proviſion on board. Accordingly the Endeavour proceeded, and on Feb. 10, arrived at Madeira. Here ſhe took in a few caſks of wine, and the next day proceeded on her voyage. On the 22d of April ſhe arrived at Port Egmont on Falkland's iſlands, where the lieutenant, William Clayton, commander of his majeſty's ſhallop, Penguin, and commanding officer at that place, received orders from the lords of the admiralty, to put on board the Endeavour all ſuch ſtores as were ſerviceable, and he and his crew were to embark for England in the Endeavour.

Agreeably to theſe orders, Lieutenant Clayton ſent on board as much of the ſtores as were ſerviceable, and large ſheets of lead were fixed up with this inſcription engraved: "Be it known to all nations, that Falkland iſlands, with this fort, the ſtorehouſes, wharfs, harbours, bays and creeks thereunto belonging, are the ſole right and property of his moſt ſacred Majeſty George the Third, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. in witneſs whereof this plate is ſet up, and his Britannic Majeſty's colours left flying, as a mark of poſſeſſion, by Samuel William Clayton, commanding officer at Falkland iſland, May 22, anno Domini 1774. On which day Mr. Clayton, and 25 ſeamen and officers, with Lieutenant Olive, of the marines, one ſerjeant, a corporal, drum, and 21 private men, went alſo on board the Endeavour.

The Endeavour, in her return home, met with very ſevere weather, in which the maſter (Mr. Allen) and two men were waſhed overboard.

They ſaw no land from the 23d of May till the 29th of Auguſt, when at ſix o'clock they ſaw Fyall, one of the Azores, which they ſteered for, being very ſhort of water, and reduced to an allowance of one quart per man per day for ſome time. The next day they got into Fyall road, where they procured water, and ſome freſh proviſions, and the next day ſailed for England, being obliged to cut her cable, and leave that and an anchor behind. She had a good paſſage from Fyall to Spithead, where ſhe arrived on Friday laſt.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At the aſſizes at Abingdon, two were capitally convicted, one of them was reprieved before the judge left the town.

At the aſſizes at Buckingham, one was capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the county of Suffolk, held at St. Edmundſbury, Edward Abbot, for robbing his maſter, Mr. Knight, of Ipſwich, of forty guineas, received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved for tranſportation for fourteen years.

At the ſame aſſizes an action of damages was brought by a tradeſman of Ipſwich, againſt a gentleman of the ſame place, for an attempt to injure his daughter, a child eleven years old; when the jury, without going out of court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with

400l. damages. He was indicted for the above crime at the crown bar laſt ſummer aſſizes, and was then fined 400l.

At the aſſizes at Cambridge, John Neave, a boy about 15 years old, apprentice to Mr. Favel, a painter in that town, for robbing him of 30 guineas in a box, and attempting to murder his maſter, was capitally convicted: Sarah Hedding, on ſuſpicion of murdering Suſannah Bentley, an ideot, whom ſhe had under her care, by a ſeries of ill uſage, was found guilty of manſlaughter, and ſentenced to be burnt in the hand, and ordered to be impriſoned ten months.

At the aſſizes at Carliſle, none were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Chelmsford, five were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes for the county of Cornwall, three were capitally convicted.

The aſſizes for the county of Derby proved a maiden one.

At the aſſizes at Dorcheſter, one was capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved,

At the aſſizes for Durham, five were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Exeter, four were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Guildford, eight were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Glouceſter, two were capitally convicted.

At Hereford aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Leiceſter, three were capitally convicted, who were all reprieved for tranſportation.

At the aſſizes at Maidſtone, none were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Monmouth, eight were capitally convicted, ſix of whom were reprieved.

At Norfolk aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the city of Norwich, Martha Lorter, for ſtealing ten guineas and a half from her maſter, Mr. Sothern, received ſentence of death; but being found by a jury of matrons to be quick with child, her execution is ſtayed.

At the aſſizes at Newcaſtle, one was capitally convicted, John Dick, for offering a counterfeit bank note, was found guilty; but his ſentence was poſtponed till the next aſſizes.

At the aſſizes for the county of Northumberland, two were capitally convicted.

The aſſizes for Northamptonſhire, proved maiden.

At the aſſizes at Oxford, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

The aſſizes for the county of Rutland, at Oakham, proved maiden.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved; but Abraham Jolly, lately a ſoldier in the 35th regiment, who was found guilty of the murder of Jane Kennedy, on the 23d of July, 1772, in a cloſe at Harnham, near that city, by ſtriking her with a ſword on the temple, which brought her to the ground, was executed for the ſame.

At the aſſizes at Salop, ſix were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved. Roberts, and Parry (whom we have formerly taken notice of) were both found guilty of plundering great part of the cargo of the ſhip the Charming Jenny, that

that was wrecked at Lanſihengely, in the county of Angleſey; but their counſel pleading an arreſt of judgment, ſentence was ſuſpended till the judges opinions have been taken.

At theſe aſſizes, was decided before the Hon. Baron Burland, and a ſpecial jury, the much talked of cauſe between Col. Davenant, and the Rev. Archdeacon Clive, concerning the diſtance required by law in order to be able to procure a diſpenſation to enjoy two livings. The law referred to, was a canon made in the year 1584, which limits that diſtance to thirty miles; the query therefore was, whether theſe miles ſhould be interpreted as computed or ſtatute miles. The counſel on each ſide debated for ſome time, in defence of their reſpective clients. The learned judge, however, declared it as his opinion, that this diſtance ſhould be reckoned by computation, as this was the ancient rule of meaſure; that the boundaries ſhould not be limited from pariſh to pariſh, but be extended from church to church, and as it certainly was more for the benefit of the clergy; to favour and to aſſiſt which reverend body, a regard to religion and the welfare of mankind required. It being then proved by the archdeacon's counſel that the benefices of Aderley and Clun were within thirty computed miles, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

At the aſſizes for Somerſetſhire, none were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, eight were capitally convicted.

At Warwick aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Wincheſter, four were capitally convicted.

At Worceſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted; but was afterwards reprieved.

At the aſſizes at York, ten were capitally convicted, of whom eight were reprieved; of the two left for execution, John Scott, convicted of the murder of Hannah Stocks, of North Owram, was ſentenced to be hanged and his body to be anatomized.

At the aſſizes at Carmarthen, two were capitally convicted.

At the great ſeſſions held at Carnarvon, were tried a man and his wife, for the murder of an infant of ſix years old, the natural ſon of the huſband, who was acquitted as acceſſary before the fact; but the wife was found guilty upon the cleareſt evidence; whereupon ſentence of death was pronounced upon her: ſhe then pleaded her belly, and hath been ſince reſpited.

The judges on the different circuits this year, have allowed all neceſſary and reaſonable charges to ſuch perſons who have been obliged to travel to proſecute felons at the places where the aſſizes were holden, which is a new and very ſalutary regulation, many notorious villains having heretofore got off, on account of the proſecutors not being able to bear the expences.

York, September 13. Tueſday was committed to the caſtle, John Bolton, of Bulmer, near Caſtle-Howard, in this county, a lieutenant of foot on half-pay, for the murder of Elizabeth Rainbow, his apprentice, an Ackworth girl, about 17 years of age, on or about the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt. She had been

miſſing near a fortnight; and no enquiry being made by the maſter, occaſioned a ſuſpicion that ſhe was murdered, and ſhe was then thought to be with child by him; in conſequence of which, application was made to a neighbouring juſtice, who not only granted a ſearch warrant, but likewiſe a warrant of hue and cry. On the 5th inſt. her body was found buried in the cellar belonging to the ſaid John Bolton, a yard and a half deep, being covered with earth brought by his apprentice boy out of the orchard, and thrown into the cellar, where the maſter ſpread it. When found, ſhe had a cord twiſted round her neck, which was brought under her left arm, and tied to the end of a fife, and her hands tied behind her. In purſuance of the above warrant, he was apprehended in this city on Tueſday laſt, and committed to the caſtle. On ſearching him, a brace of loaded piſtols and a large claſp knife were found in his pockets. On Tueſday laſt an inquiſition was taken on the body of the unfortunate girl, when ſhe was opened, and found to be about five months gone with child, which was ſuppoſed to be the occaſion of his committing this dreadful action. The coroner's jury gave in their verdict, *Wilful murder by the ſaid John Bolton.*

The following whimſical circumſtance is an abſolute fact: ſome time ſince a man who had buſineſs with a magiſtrate who is an auctioneer, gave much offence by neglecting to call him his *Worſhip*, on which he committed him to gaol for contempt. When the man obtained his diſcharge, he conſtantly attended his worſhip's ſales, bidding for almoſt every lot, "Three pence, your worſhip, ſixpence your worſhip," which cauſed ſuch ſcenes of laughter at the auctioneer's expence, that he was glad to give the man ten guineas never to attend his ſales any more.

Mr. Geullers, a French gentleman, who lives near Hackney, was attacked, in returning from London, by three villains, who beat him in a cruel manner, and cut off one of his ears, which was found upon the ground, and the other was ſo much cut, that it hung by a bit of ſkin.—The papers are filled with robberies and breaking of houſes, and with recitals of the cruelties committed by the robbers, greater than ever before known. 19th.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, dated the 6th inſtant.

"So great is the ſcarcity of money here, that the price of lands has fallen at leaſt one third within theſe few years. Thirty or forty years purchaſe was not long ago the current price; but the caſe is now greatly altered. The eſtate of Broughton, which rents above 700l. per annum, was, within theſe few days, ſold for 14,000l. Several other eſtates have been offered at 21 years purchaſe, but nobody has bidden."

Four buoys were this day laid in the road of Dunkirk, to point out the paſſage into that harbour: 1. A black buoy on the eaſt ſide of the bank called the Geere; 2. Another black one at the north point of the Snan, a ſmall bank due north of Old Mardike; 3. A white buoy at the weſt end of the Brack-bank; and, 4. A black one on the moſt advanced part of the coaſt, oppoſite the channel of Mardike. Veſſels coming into port 20th.

are

are to keep the three black buoys on the right, and the white one on the left. They are all laid in five fathom water.

The crops having failed in the Venetian ſtate, the port of Venice has been opened for the free importation of foreign corn.

Paris, Sept. 2. Monday night ſeveral people amuſed themſelves with throwing ſquibs about the gates of the palace, which brought the guard there, and they ſhut the gates. This affronted the populace, and they inſulted all the people that paſſed by without diſtinction, throwing ſquibs in every body's face, and into the windows of the palace. The officers of juſtice interpoſed; but ſo little reſpect was paid to them, that they were oppoſed with ſwords and other weapons, by which ſeveral were dangerouſly wounded, and one of them killed; and they would have been totally overpowered, if a detachment of the watch had not come to their aſſiſtance and put an end to the diſturbance, which was not effected till about two o' clock in the morning. Every evening ſince people have aſſembled about the palace, and the neighbouring ſtreets, and it is not known when the fury of the populace will be at an end.

The third of laſt month there was a thunder-ſtorm at Alenſon, which began about noon. At five o'clock the thunder became louder, and the ſky was on a ſudden covered with ſuch thick clouds that the people could hardly ſee in their houſes; to the horror of this darkneſs, and the continual noiſe in the element, ſucceeded ſuch a dreadful ſtorm of hail, that it was firſt thought to be a ſhower of ſtones. It broke down all before it, roofs, windows, &c. and wounded all thoſe who were unhappily then in the ſtreets. Hail-ſtones have been found as large as a hat; others meaſured 18 inches in circumference. A countryman was killed by one of them, and many people were dangerouſly wounded, 18 of whom had the Viaticum adminiſtered. This hail-ſtorm laſted 45 minutes, and did abundance of miſchief in the territory of Alenſon, and in the neighbouring pariſhes.

Dreſden, Aug. 20. The lightening fell the 5th of this month on the caſtle of Neudorf, near the New Town, and deſtroyed 38 houſes; a man was buried under the ruins, and ſeveral lying-in women died of the fright.

Leghorn, Aug. 24. The King of Sardinia, wiſhing to give every aſſiſtance in his power to commerce, has given orders for repairing the port of Nice, and putting it into a ſtate to receive ſhips of the greateſt burden. It is farther ſaid, that his majeſty intends to declare it a free port, and to grant certain privileges to ſuch Engliſh and Dutch as will ſettle there, to form a commercial company, to carry which into execution, his majeſty will advance a million of livres.

Turin, Aug. 26. We have not had a drop of rain here theſe two months, and the hotteſt weather that ever was known; the harveſt in general has been unfavourable.

In a dreadful ſtorm at Haddenham Hilrow, in the iſle of Ely, four mares were killed by the lightening. It is remarkable that the Dee and Don, between which rivers the city of Aberdeen is ſituated,

tuated, ſwelled on that day to ſuch a degree as to lay all the low grounds under water, by which incredible damage has been done, and many farmers abſolutely ruined.

Three new windows of ſtained glaſs, which have been long in painting, were at length compleated, and fixed up in the north ſide of New College chapel, Oxford. They contain 24 figures of patriarchs and prophets, as large as life, each within a nich, upon a pedeſtal, and under a canopy of Gothic decoration. The deſign and execution do equal honour to the painter; and the brilliancy, as well as variety of the colouring, which promiſes to be laſting, exceed any thing of the kind hitherto done in this kingdom.

25th. Mr. Taylor's powder-mill on Hounſlow-Heath blew up, and one man periſhed by the exploſion, whoſe head was found at the diſtance of more than a quarter of a mile from his body.

26th. At a meeting of the freeholders, at Mile-End aſſembly-room, agreeable to an advertiſement of the ſheriffs, for the nomination of two fit and proper perſons to repreſent the county of Middleſex, Mr. Serjeant Glynn and Mr. John Wilkes were almoſt unanimouſly approved, there being only four objectors to Mr. Wilkes's nomination.——They afterwards ſigned the following engagement:

"We, (J. Wilkes and J. Glynn, Eſqrs.) do ſolemnly promiſe and engage ourſelves to our conſtituents, if we have the honour to be choſen the repreſentatives in parliament of the county of Middleſex, that we will endeavour, to the utmoſt of our power, to reſtore and defend the excellent form of government modelled and eſtabliſhed at the revolution, and to promote acts of the legiſlature for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, for excluding placemen and penſioners from the houſe of commons; for a more fair and equal repreſentation of the people; for vindicating the injured rights of the freeholders of this county, and the whole body of the electors of this united kingdom; and an act for the repeal of the four late acts reſpecting America; the Quebec act, eſtabliſhing popery, and the ſyſtem of French Canadian laws, in that extenſive province; the Boſton port-act; the act for altering the charter of the province of Maſſachuſet's-Bay, and the act for the trial, in Europe, of perſons accuſed of criminal offences in America; being fully perſuaded, that the paſſing of ſuch acts will be of the utmoſt importance for the ſecurity of our excellent conſtitution, and the reſtoration of the rights and liberties of our fellow-ſubjects in America.

J. Wilkes,
J. Glynn."

30th. This day the parliament of Great-Britain was diſſolved by royal proclamation, being the only parliament that has received its diſſolution before the expiration of the term of ſeven years ſince his preſent majeſty's acceſſion to the throne. There was but *one* ſuch diſſolution during the long reign of George II. viz. in 1746.

Advice has been received of the loſs of a great part of a Ruſſian ſquadron in the Archipelago, by a ſtorm which happened on the 26th of Auguſt laſt, which came on ſo ſuddenly,

ſuddenly, that all the ſhips were either driven from their anchors, or periſhed in the road. In the St. Paul, of 60 guns and 500 men, the vice-admiral, with 400 of the crew, periſhed; two ſhips, of 50 guns each, foundered, and every ſoul on board went to the bottom; others were driven on ſhore, and only one rode out the ſtorm, who gave the above melancholy account.

For ſeveral months paſt there has reigned an epidemical diſtemper among the horned cattle at Bearn; and, as yet, no remedy has been diſcovered to put a ſtop to it.

The exceſſive heat, and the total want of rain for more than two months, in moſt parts of Italy, having greatly prejudiced the harveſt, the Great Duke of Tuſcany is uſing all the means in his power to get ſupplies of corn from other countries.

It appears by the export entries at the cuſtom-houſe at Dublin, that the linen trade alone has decreaſed 5,000,000 of yards, of the invoice value of 350,000l. in the year 1772; and by the beſt eſtimate that could be formed of the exports from March, 1772, to March, 1773, they were ſuppoſed to have further decreaſed one third, which would bring them under 900,000 l. ſo that the exports of linen and yarn, taken together, will fall ſhort of 1,100,000 l. little more than half of their amount in the year 1771.

The heavy rains that have lately fallen have done incredible damage to the latter crops of corn, and in many places have retarded the harveſt till the corn is ſpoilt upon the ground. Add to this, a partial blight in ſeveral parts of the kingdom among the wheat, inſomuch, that, unleſs a plentiful ſupply of bread-corn can be imported from abroad at a moderate price, the poor muſt inevitably ſuffer greater hardſhips before next harveſt than they have for many years experienced.

The laſt advices from America take notice, that, on the 15th paſt, a new council was choſen for the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, agreeable to the late act of parliament; that the Hon. Thomas Oliver was ſworn in lieutenant-governor of that province; and that General Gage had aſſembled the ſelect-men of Boſton, and read to them that clauſe of the act forbidding town-meetings, without ſpecial licenſe from the governor. Being told that the provincial laws had been the ſole rule of their conduct in thoſe matters, his anſwer was, That he was determined to carry the act of parliament into execution, and that they, if they oppoſed it, muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences.

MARRIED lately, at Dublin, Mr. Abraham Lemon, of Pimlico, aged 25, to the widow Hannan, of Earl-ſtreet, aged 85; on the ſame day, Mr. Mark Conway, aged 16, to Miſs Mary Treacy, aged 30, grand-daughter to the ſaid widow Hannan.

DIED, at Burne, in Staffordſhire, Mrs. Anne Clieve, a maiden lady, well known for her reſearches in natural philoſophy.

At Dartmouth, in Kent, Mr. Stanley, who loſt both his legs and one arm in an engagement in the rebellion in 1745.

In Tottenham Court-road, Captain Samuel Scott, of the royal navy.

navy.—He went round the world with Lord Anſon, and was then Lieutenant of the Glouceſter.

At Dudmaſton, near Bridgenorth, in the 98th year of his age, Thomas Weld, Eſq; formerly Lieutenant colonel of a regiment of foot.

At Harwich, Captain Thomas Forbes, an officer in the royal navy, aged 102.

In the county of Londonderry, Shelagh M'Aleſter, in the 118th year of her age.

In Dublin, Mrs. Wye, aged 105.

At Birmingham, Bridget Howard, aged 101.

In his ſtall in Olive-court, Southwark, Rufus Lane, a cobler. He was firſt an officer in the army, then ſold out, and kept a grocer's ſhop, which he quitted for a commiſſion in the Spaniſh army, but left that ſervice for killing a brother officer in a duel: he was five years valet to a ſingle gentleman in England: on his maſter's death he kept a chandler's ſhop, in which he failed, when neceſſity obliged him to turn cobler.

At Rathfryland, in Ireland, Hugh Crummy, aged 114.

At Rotherhithe, Evan Lindſey, waterman, aged 98; he had worked on the water above 80 years, and at laſt was found dead in his boat.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. The king has been pleaſed to order a congé d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Rocheſter, empowering them to elect a biſhop of that ſee, the ſame being void by the death of Doctor Zachary Pearce, late biſhop thereof; and likewiſe a letter recommending to the ſaid dean and chapter the Rev. John Thomas, D. L. and dean of Weſtminſter, to be by them elected Biſhop of the ſaid ſee of Rocheſter.

About four o'clock in the morning a dreadful tempeſt aroſe, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain, which did conſiderable damage among the ſhipping in the river, unroofed ſeveral tenements in the borough of Southwark, and blew down nine uninhabited houſes.

3d. We hear from Oxford, that the waters are ſo much out round about that place, that ſeveral roads leading to the city are impaſſable, and a great number of ſheep and other cattle have been loſt; and the waters are ſo much out in St. Thomas's pariſh, that the inhabitants are obliged to live up two pair of ſtairs, and have their proviſions brought to them by boats; and the walks belonging to Chriſt Church College are entirely waſhed away, and likewiſe Merton College walks. There is no land to be ſeen within three or four miles of that place. The damage done to the walks of Chriſt Church College is computed to be upwards of 200 l. Advices have been alſo received from Nottingham, and other parts of the country, mentioning great damages to have been done by the continual rains, which had occaſioned great floods.

This day writs, directed to the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, paſſed the Great Seal, for the election of members to repreſent the clergy in convocation for their reſpective provinces.

At

At a meeting of the livery of London at Guildhall, Mr. Stavely in the chair, Frederick Bull, Braſs Croſby, John Sawbridge, and George Hayley, were put in nomination to repreſent the city in parliament, previous to which they all ſigned a paper, in ſubſtance like that ſigned by Mr. Wilkes and Serjeant Glynn.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Baker were likewiſe nominated, but refuſed to ſign the above paper.

4th. At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter, the Lords Mountmorres and Mahon were put in nomination as proper perſons to repreſent that city in parliament; and, at the ſame time, Humphry Cotes offered his ſervices. They have ſince been oppoſed by Lord Percy, and Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton.

Lord North was robbed by a ſingle highwayman, who fired at and wounded the poſtilion.—The villain has ſince been taken.

A diſpute which has long ſubſiſted between the court of Sardinia and that of Great-Britain, on account of Mr. M'Namara's daughter, who was intruſted to the care of the Counteſs of Lozelli, of Nice, is at laſt terminated. This is the proſelyte whom the Biſhop of Nice abjured, confeſſed, and adminiſtered the ſacrament to, at the age of nine years three months; which conduct, approved by the caſuiſts of Turin, though contrary to the canons of the church of Rome, has been condemned by the Pope, and all the excommunications and anathemas *de ipſo facto*, pronounced by this court againſt thoſe who favoured the reſtitution of the child to her parents, have been declared null by the court of Rome: the epiſcopal functions of the Biſhop of Nice are ſuſpended during two years, and the caſuiſts and theological doctors of Turin are forbidden to ſupport and countenance ſuch doctrine for the future, under pain of excommunication. The king of Sardinia entirely diſapproved of the proceedings of his clergy, but he would not take upon him to decide the queſtion, without the authority of the court of Rome, that he might give his ſubjects a proof of his ſubmiſſion to the deciſion of that court. His conduct in this reſpect, has ſo well ſatisfied the court of Great-Britain, that it has given him time to make ſatisfaction, without any diſputes with his clergy. The girl is returned to Ireland with her mother and ſiſter, and her father remains at Villa Franca, by conſent of the Britiſh court, to execute his engagements.

8th. The ſheriffs came on the huſtings at Guild-hall, when the common ſerjeant declared the ſtate of the poll for lord mayor for the year enſuing to be,

For John Wilkes, Eſq; — 1957
The Rt. Hon. Fred. Bull 1923
Sir James Eſdaile — 1474
Alderman Kennet — 1410

And afterwards reported, that the ſheriffs were in conſequence of opinion that the election had fallen on John Wilkes, Eſq; and the Right Hon, the Lord mayor.

The ſheriffs then returned to the court of Aldermen, and in about an hour afterwards they again returned with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Wilkes, Croſby, Lewes, Townſend, Hayley, Eſdaile, Oliver, Hopkins, &c. when the Recorder (who was brought ſupported on the huſtings) ſtood up, and declared

declared the election of the court of Aldermen, for a Lord Mayor of the city of London for the year enſuing, to have fallen on John Wilkes, Eſq;

The courts of judicature at Boſton being ſuſpended becauſe the juries refuſed to be ſworn, the following is the reaſon which the petit-jury gave for their refuſal: "We the ſubſcribers, returned by this county to ſerve as petit jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as the Hon. Peter Oliver, Eſq; ſtands impeached by the late Hon. Houſe of Commons of this province, in their own name, and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and miſdemeanors, which impeachment, with the reaſons thereof, as they are public, would be needleſs for us to repeat:

"We would alſo beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as, by a late act of the Britiſh parliament, the continuance of the judges of the ſuperior court is, ſince the 1ſt of July laſt, made to depend upon the ſaid act, which, it is apprehended, places their dependence entirely upon the crown, and which is eſteemed a great infringement of the charter-rights of this province:

"Taking the above premiſes into our moſt ſerious conſideration, we beg leave to acquaint your honours, that we cannot, in our conſciences, from a ſenſe of that duty we owe to our country, to ourſelves, and to poſterity, act againſt the united voice of this people: Therefore, beg your honours will excuſe us when we ſay, we decline ſerving as petit-jurors for this court."

Signed by thirty-three citizens.

After the court had read the papers, the clerk of the court, by order of the chief juſtice, aſked them, ſeriatim, if they would be ſworn? and every one refuſed. The court ſaid they would conſider of their reaſons, and the juries withdrew. The court then adjourned till ten o'clock next day, when they met, excluſive of Mr. Oliver, and, to the inexpreſſible grief of their fellow-citizens, went on to ſuch buſineſs as is uſually tranſacted, without juries.

15th. At the final cloſe of the poll for members to ſerve this city in parliament, the numbers were as follows:

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor		3096
John Sawbridge, Eſq;	—	3456
George Hayley, Eſq;	—	3390
Richard Oliver, Eſq;	—	3354
William Baker, Eſq;	—	2802
Braſs Croſby, Eſq;	—	1913
John Roberts, Eſq;	—	1398

19th. The Leeds canal between Liverpool and Wigan was opened with great ſolemnity.

A proclamation was this day iſſued, forbidding the exportation of gun-powder, arms, or ammunition, from any part of Great-Britain, for ſix months, and even prohibiting the carrying of any coaſtwiſe, without firſt obtaining a ſpecial licence for ſo doing from the king or his privy council. (From this prohibition, however, the Maſter-General of the Ordnance is excepted.)

The new ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey was opened for the trial of priſoners. In it is a large room appropriated for the uſe of the witneſſes, to prevent their ſtanding in the yard, expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, or being at

public

public houſes, and they are to be ſent for when wanted to give evidence.

20th. This day came on at Brentford the election of knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex. Mr. Wilkes and Serjeant Glynn, the two avowed candidates, ſet off about eight in the morning in the lord-mayor's coach and ſix, accompanied by his lordſhip and a very large train of voters in carriages and on horſeback. No other candidates appearing to oppoſe them, the ſheriffs declared them duly elected.

Boſton, New England, Auguſt 28. On the 23d inſtant the governor publiſhed the following proclamation:

"Whereas certain hand bills, have been paſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the ſaid town, to meet at the town-houſe chamber, on Wedneſday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of parliament:

"And whereas, by a late act of parliament, all town meetings called without the conſent of the governor (except the annual meetings in the months of March and May) are illegal:

"I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid or any other meeting not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer the ſame at their utmoſt peril.

T. GAGE."

Boſton, Sept. 1. We are aſſured Mr. Danforth, late preſident of the council, has reſigned his ſeat at that board.

This morning a party of troops proceeded to Charles-Town, and took poſſeſſion of the powder in the powder houſe there, and are now conveying it round to Boſton in waggons; and then proceeded to Medford powder houſe for the ſame purpoſe; they alſo took the powder from Cambridge.

Williamſburg, Aug. 18. By an expreſs from the frontiers we learn that Col. M'Donald had juſt arrived from Wahatomakie, a Shawaneſe town on the Muſkingham, which he has deſtroyed, with all the plantations round it, taken three ſcalps, killed ſeveral of the Indians, and made one priſoner, with the loſs of only two of his people, and ſix wounded; and that an expedition is planned againſt ſome of their other towns, which, if ſucceſsful, will probably put an end to the war. Several parties of Indians are daily ſeen on this ſide of the Allegheny mountains, but they have done but little miſchief of late, except ſcalping one family on the head of Cedar creek.

25th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions nine priſoners were capitally convicted; 16 were ordered for tranſportation for 7 years; one for 14 years; 4 were branded in the hand, two of whom were for manſlaughter; 9 were ordered to be privately whipt; and 35 were diſcharged by proclamation.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, were the notorious John Rann, (alias Sixteen String Jack) and William Collyer, for robbing the Rev. Dr. Bell, of his watch, and 1s. 6d. on the highway near Gunnerſbury-lane; William Lane and

Samuel

Samuel Trotman, for aſſaulting William Floyd on the highway in the Knightſbridge coach, and robbing him of 2s. and upwards in ſilver: Lane, immediately on ſtopping the coach, ſtruck at Mr. Floyd with a drawn knife, cut him acroſs the back of the hand thro' the ſinews, whereby he loſt a great quantity of blood, and almoſt the uſe thereof, and on putting his hand in his pocket to give him his money, Lane made another puſh with his knife at his pocket, which cut him acroſs the finger, and thereby the knife was prevented from entering his groin; and Wm. Lewis, for uttering and publiſhing, as true, a forged draft upon Meſſ. Drummond and Co. for 48l. 18s.

Mathias M'Mahon was convicted for felonioufly killing and ſlaying Mary the wife of Tho. Cuddy, about four years ago in Eaſt Smithfield, by throwing her down in a ſcuffle, wherein ſhe had intruded herſelf, by which ſhe received a blow on the head, which occaſioned her death.

27th. Elizabeth Grieve, commonly called the Hon. Mrs. Grieve, was tried at Hicks's Hall for defrauding divers perſons of ſeveral ſums of money, under pretence of procuring them places under the government, and ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years. This is the woman who a year ago rendered herſelf ſo famous at Bow-ſtreet, having pretended to be the friend of the prime miniſter, couſin to the Duke of Grafton, and to have various other connections of the firſt rank.

At the final cloſe of the poll, yeſterday at Covent-Garden, for repreſentatives in parliament for Weſtminſter, the numbers were, for Earl Percy 4994; Lord Pelham Clinton 4744; Lord Mountmorres 2531; Lord Mahon 2342; Humphrey Cotes, Eſq; 130; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected. Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton then returned thanks to the electors in a ſhort ſpeech; after which the Lords Mountmorres and Mahon ſpoke a conſiderable time, the purport of which was, that they would ever be ready to ſtand forth in the public cauſe, and for the public good. Mr. Cotes returned thanks to thoſe electors who honoured him with their votes, uninfluenced, unſolicited, and uncontrouled.

Laſt week the mint officers preſented, for the approbation of his majeſty in council, four boxes of very accurate weights, as ſtandards for weighing the coin of theſe kingdoms; two ſeries of which, one for gold, and the other for ſilver, are to be preſerved in the Mint, as originals; the others, as duplicates or copies of the ſame, are to be delivered to a proper officer, who will now be appointed for comparing and marking all ſuch weights for common uſe; and after the laſt day of December next, no money weights will be deemed legal but what are ſtamped by the ſaid officer, according to the late act of parliament.

28th. The report was made to his majeſty in council, of the convicts who were capitally convicted laſt September ſeſſions; when the following were ordered for execution on Monday the 7th of November next, viz. Charles Mills and John Pugh, for robbing Laurence Gilſon in a field near Figlane of 27s; John Victoire Ducrett,

crett, for ſtealing 18 guineas, and goods to a large amount, the property of Mr. De Guingard; William Griffiths, for breaking into the houſe of Joſeph Palmer, and ſtealing ſome plate; Charles Nangle, for forging on a bank poſt bill for the payment of 50l an indorſement of the name of Robert Swyer, and publiſhing the ſame as a true indorſement; Wm. Hughes, for returning from tranſportation before his term; and John Holding, for ſtealing 12l. and a pair of breeches, in the houſe of Timothy Marſhall, at Drayton; alſo John Lockett, alias Lockington, alias Wilſon, tried in April ſeſſions, 1772, for forgery; and Abraham Abrahams, tried in laſt April ſeſſions for forgery.

The following were reſpited; Richard Clarke, Joſeph Dogget, Fabius Lewis, and Lewis Lequint, Robert Edwards, Charles Shaw, Elizabeth Wigley, and John Robertſon.

By an account of the number of inhabitants in the colony of Connecticut, taken the firſt of January laſt, and publiſhed by order of the General Aſſembly, there appeared to be in the whole ſix counties, 191,392 Whites, and 6464 Blacks; by which ſtate of the numbers, compared with an account returned in the year 1756, there is an increaſe of 64,417 Whites, and 3445 Blacks.

The Bey of Tunis has ſent a preſent to his majeſty, conſiſting of two tygers, twelve ſheep, and about two hundred very curious ſkins of different animals. They are come over in the Lætitia, Captain Roſe.

Cadiz, Oct. 11. From the coaſt of Morocco we have advice that an Engliſh ſhip, eſcorted by a frigate, arrived at Tangier the beginning of Auguſt, and had brought back Sidi Tahar Fenis, whom the emperor, ſome time ago, charged with a commiſſion for England. His Britannic Majeſty hath, on this occaſion, ſent to the Mooriſh prince a preſent, which conſiſts of 19 mortars, with their carriages, 2850 bombs, 30 iron cannons with their carriages; likewiſe four cheſts of matches, 3200 bullets, and 25 bales, containing pieces of ſilver plate, mathematical inſtruments, ſabres, fuſees, china, woollen cloaths, linens, and divers other effects. Sidi Tahar Fenis hath brought, beſides, two braſs cannons, 24 pounders, which were recaſt in England from ſome old cannon out of the emperor's arſenal.

Bourdeaux, Oct. 8. People here are in great apprehenſion of an epidemical diſtemper among the horned cattle making its way into this city. The magiſtrates have ordered all cattle to be kept out of the gates, till warranted ſound by perſons of experience; and no milk is ſuffered to be brought into the town. The diſorder makes great ravage all round us.

On the 21ſt inſtant, the marriage of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick of Denmark, with the Princeſs Sophia Frederica, of Mecklenbourg, was celebrated at Copenhagen with great magnificence. The feſtivals on this occaſion laſted three days.——Upon this occaſion the following promotions were made, viz. His Serene Highneſs Prince Lewis of Mecklenbourg, father to the princeſs, and five others, knights of the elephant; eleven knights

knights of the order of Danebrog; four new privy counſellors of conference; three privy counſellors; thirteen chamberlains; one rear-admiral; a new maſter of the ceremonies; and a great many promotions of inferior rank.

The late ſcarcity of corn in Sweden is, by the uncommon plenty of the laſt harveſt, converted into the oppoſite extreme; and the low price at which it is now ſold, it is thought will ruin the farmers.

On the 24th of September, the ſea ebbed and flowed, in the harbour of Malaga, in Spain, thrice in the ſpace of an hour, two feet perpendicular, without any apparent cauſe. The ſame phænomenon happened the ſame day, and about the ſame hour, at Leghorn.

31ſt. Patrick St. John and William Weſt were apprehended, and charged, at the public office in Bow-ſtreet, with robbing the houſe of Lady Parſons, in Kildare-place, Dublin, of plate, money, and jewels, to the amount of 2500 l. Jewels and money, to a conſiderable amount, were found upon them.

Mr. Groome, of the Red-Lion, in Drury-lane, being on a viſit on board a ſhip in the river, had the misfortune to fall overboard, and, before the body could be recovered, he was ſuppoſed to be quite dead; but one of the medical aſſiſtants to the newly eſtabliſhed ſociety for the recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, being ſent for, he was, after two hours labour, brought to life.—This is the tenth perſon ſo reſtored by means of the bounty allowed by this humane ſociety.

During the courſe of the month paſt, the uſual circular letter was ſent from the ſecretary's office to the peers of Scotland, ſignifying the diſſolution of parliament, and recommending a liſt for the election of new members. From this liſt the Marquis of Lothian, and the Earls of Dunmore, Stair, and Errol, late members, are excluded. The following letter to Mr. Bollan, late agent from the council at Maſſachuſett's Bay, written by the Earl of Stair, on the ſubject of American affairs, ſeems to account for the omiſſion of that nobleman's name in the above liſt:

"*Culborn*, *Oct.* 4, 1774.

Sir,

I am to thank you for your letter of the 29th of September, and likewiſe for a phamphlet you ſent me formerly. My conduct in parliament, in theſe unhappy American matters, deſerves not the acknowledgments the late council of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay are pleaſed to honour it with; all I can pretend to is a ſincere affection to both countries, (whoſe intereſts, if rightly underſtood, are, and muſt ever be, the ſame) with little ability, and ſtill leſs power to be of ſervice to either. Great and repeated provocations have drawn down corrections, too precipitate, I think, perhaps too harſh: but we muſt look forward, and hope, that, through the mediation of men of temper, and of diſintereſted principles, conciliatory meaſures will be fallen on. To be in any manner inſtrumental to which is my warmeſt wiſh.

STAIR."

MARRIED lately, Mr. Richard Watley, a wealth, farmer of Uplong,

Upſong, a village in Berkſhire, to Mrs. Lowrel, a widow gentlewoman of Thames-ſtreet; and the next morning about two o'clock, the bridegroom was taken ill, and expired in leſs than an hour after.

NOVEMBER.

1ſt. At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, Alderman Trecothick deſired leave to reſign his gown, as Alderman of Vintry-ward, on account of his ill ſtate of health, which the court accepted; and Nathaniel Newnham, Eſq; has ſince been choſen in his room.

Two inhuman villains cut off the arm of a watchman, in Barrack-ſtreet, Dublin, which was afterwards found wrapt up in the apron of one of their wives; by which means a diſcovery was made, and one of the ſavages apprehended.

6th. Six perſons were drowned in the new paſſage between Briſtol and Wales, by the obſtinacy of one of the paſſengers, who, having loſt his hat, ſuddenly caught hold of the helm, to turn the boat about, by which ſhe was overſet, and all except one man periſhed.

7th. This day, ſeven of the nine malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn. John Lockington, and John Ducret, were reprieved.

Cambridge, Nov. 2. The native of Otaheite has lately viſited this univerſity, where he appeared in our military uniform, with his hair dreſſed and tied behind. Some one offered him a pinch of ſnuff, which he politely refuſed, ſaying, that his noſe was not hungry. The doctors and profeſſors in their robes ſtruck him wonderfully. He diſcovered many marks of natural religion, by his ſuperſtitious dread of every thing which he looked upon as ſacred. In his own country he is himſelf in the prieſthood, which may be an additional reaſon for his attention to theſe things. He has learnt the uſe of fire arms ſince he came amongſt us.

11th. As Lord Berkeley was paſſing over Hounſlow-Heath, in the duſk of the evening, in his poſt-chaiſe, the driver was called to ſtop by a young fellow genteely dreſſed and mounted; but the driver not readily obeying the ſummons, the fellow diſcharged his piſtol at the chaiſe, which Lord Berkely returned; and, in the inſtant, a ſervant came up, and ſhot the fellow dead. By means of the horſe, which he had that morning hired, he was traced, and his lodgings in Mercer-ſtreet, Long-acre, diſcovered; where Sir John Fielding's men were ſcarce entered, when a youth, booted and ſpurred, came to enquire for the deceaſed by the name of Evan Jones. This youth, upon examination, proved to be an accomplice, and impeached two other young men belonging to the ſame gang, one of whom was clerk to a laceman in Bury-ſtreet, St. James's, after whom an immediate ſearch being made, he was traced along the road to Portſmouth, and, at three in the morning, was ſurprized in bed at Farnham, and brought back to London by Mr. Bond, and other aſſiſtants. The other accomplice was alſo apprehended, and all three were carried before Sir John Fielding; when it appeared, that theſe youths, all of good families, had lately committed a number of rob-

beries in the neighbourhood of London; that one of them had 50 guineas due to him for wages when he was apprehended, and that he had frequently been intrusted with effects to the amount of 10,000l. An evening paper says, there are no less than *seven* of these youths in custody, from 18 to 20 years of age, some of whose parents are in easy, some in affluent circumstances, all of them overwhelmed with sorrow by the vices of their unhappy sons.

13th. A fire broke out at the timber-yard of Mr. Flight, in Tabernacle Walk, Moorfields, which consumed all the timber, and the floor cloth warehouse in the same walk. The flames spread so rapidly, that the London Insurance engine was near being burnt, and several of the firemen were terribly scorched in bringing it away. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire.

16th. The report was made to his Majesty in council, of the capital convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate, when the six following were ordered for execution on Wednesday the 30th inst. viz. John Coleby and Charles Jones, William Lewis, John Rann, alias Sixteen String Jack, William Lane and Samuel Trotman.

18th. At a court of aldermen it was unanimously agreed to return thanks to the Right Hon. Frederick Bull, late Lord Mayor, for his indefatigable attention to the duties of that important office; for his upright and impartial administration of public justice; and for his diligence on all occasions to promote the welfare and true interest of this city, and for his unblemished conduct and exemplary behaviour during the whole course of his mayoralty.

At the auction sale of the late Duke of Kingston's live stock, at Leeds, the stud of horses, &c. sold for 582l. Two pointers, Pounce and Hero, 78l. Bull and Bell, 34l. Venus and Moggy, 18l. Sancho and Betty 12 guineas; Ranger and Don, 21 guineas; a setter, 6l. and 15 spaniels for 59l.

This day was argued in the Court of King's Bench, the cause between the post-master of Hungerford, in Berkshire, and the inhabitants of the said town, on the former claiming an extra price for the delivery of letters over and above the postage. It was determined against the post-master.

19th. Came on in the Court of King's-Bench before a Special Jury, the remarkable trial at bar, upon a writ of Mandamus, for settling finally the long contested question concerning the rights of the freemen of Shrewsbury against the corporation. After a long discussion, which lasted eleven hours, of the written and parole evidence on both sides, a verdict was given in favour of the rights of the freemen, by which the verdict obtained in 1771 was fully confirmed. The Chief Justice, after stating the evidence, left the matter to the Jury, who in less than ten minutes brought in their verdict for the plaintiffs the freemen.

20th. The sixteen Noblemen elected this day to represent the peerage of Scotland in parliament are,

Duke of Gordon,
Earl of Cassilis,
Earl of Strathmore,
Earl of Abercorn,
Earl of Galloway,

Earl

Earl of Loudoun,
Earl of Dalhouſie,
Earl of Breadalbane,
Earl of Aberdeen,
Earl of March,
Earl of Marchmont,
Earl of Roſeberry,
Earl of Bute.
Lord Viſc. Stormont,
Lord Viſc. Irwin,
Lord Cathcart.

The Earls of Galloway, Dalhouſie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, and Caſſilis, are the new ones who come in, in place of the Duke of Athole, Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Dunmore, Stair, and Errol.

21ſt. Mr. Williams was brought up for judgment to the bar of the court of King's-Bench, for publiſhing a letter in the Morning Poſt, reflecting on the character of the Hon. C. Fox, when the court fined him 100l. and ordered him to pay all coſts, and to one month's impriſonment in the King's-Bench, to which he was immediately committed.

A grant paſſed the great ſeal to Lord Mulgrave, and the Honourable Conſtantine John Phipps, of the manors of Mowgrave and Seton, together with all mines of alum in the county of York, in conſideration of the ſum of 27,000l. paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer, with the further ſum of 1200l. per ann. to be paid half-yearly, with a clauſe on his Majeſty's part to make ſuch further covenants within ten years as may be judged neceſſary to convey the ſame to them and their heirs for ever.

25th. Was held a Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, at Guildhall, in order to chuſe a town clerk for this city, in the room of Sir James Hodges, deceaſed. There were ſeveral candidates, but Mr. Rix was choſen by a majority of 66.

A violent ſtorm came on from the eaſtward, by which more than 40 ſhips were driven aſhore between Yarmouth and the Frith: among others, a Scots brig, the fate of whoſe company was very ſingular. Between three and four in the morning ſhe was ſtranded about five miles to the ſouthward of Loweſtoff, at a place where the coaſt is formed by a perpendicular cliff, the baſe whereof is ſand, and the ſummit ſtiff clay. By the ſurge beating againſt the baſe of the cliff at high tides, many caves are formed, in one of which the maſter of this devoted crew, with ten others, took ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather: but while one of the company was gone to the aſſiſtance of the only remaining perſon on board, the cliff gave way above, and engulphed the other ten, who were all dug out, as ſoon as aſſiſtance could be procured; and exhibited a ſcene the moſt melancholy that can be imagined—a mother with four children round her, the youngeſt not two years old; and the maſter with four ſailors yet warm with life, but paſt all hope of recovery.

The lords of police in Scotland have formed a plan for the recovery of drowned perſons, on the model of that at Amſterdam.

Liſbon, Oct. 21. A Portugueſe frigate arrived here the 7th, having on board the Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco to this court. This is the firſt ſubject of that ſtate

who has appeared in a public character in this capital ſince the expulſion of the Moors.

A memorial from the Britiſh court has been circulated throughout the ports of France, in order to diſcountenance every ſpecies of illicit commerce between the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and thoſe of the King of Great-Britain in America. By this memorial, owners of ſhips, or merchandize, who engaged in this contraband trade, are given to underſtand, that their ſhips will be ſtrictly ſearched, and that offenders will be rigorouſly puniſhed, for their breach of treaties, without involving the two nations in the conteſt, or diſturbing in the leaſt the public tranquillity. A like memorial has been communicated to the Dutch traders.

Paris, Nov. 14. The day before yeſterday, at nine in the morning, the king, after attending divine ſervice at the holy chapel, went to the great chamber of parliament, attended by his brothers, and the Dukes of Orleans, Chartres, and the reſt of the Princes of the Blood, the great officers of ſtate, &c. &c. When they were arrived, the king ordered them to take their places, and then declared his intention to re-eſtabliſh the ancient magiſtrates of Paris.

After this his majeſty ordered to be regiſtered, 1. An edict for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient officers of parliament; 2. An edict for creating M. de Miromeſnil keeper of the ſeals; 3. An edict for ſuppreſſing the officers lately appointed for the new parliament and the ſuperior councils; 4. Another for re-eſtabliſhing the grand council; 5. Another for re-eſtabliſhing the court of aids of Paris; 6. Another for re-eſtabliſhing the court of aids of Clermont Ferrand; and ſeveral other edicts relating to matters tending to re-eſtabliſh the power of the ancient parliaments.

Altena, Nov. 11. It has ſnowed and frozen here for eight days paſt, with a violent wind at Eaſt, which has made the water in the Elbe fall lower than has ever been remembered. A large ſtone was diſcovered by this means at the bottom of the river, which had been ſeen 100 years ago, as appeared by the date which was then engraved upon it; and the date of the preſent year was accordingly engraved upon it, as a proof of the like circumſtance.

Meſſrs. Henry and Wm. Woodfall were brought up to the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment in the verdict given againſt them for publiſhing in the Public Advertiſer and Morning Chronicle, a letter ſigned a South Briton, which letter was deemed a libel on the revolution. The Court adjudged them to pay each a fine of 200 marks, and ſuffer three months impriſonment in the King's Bench. 26th.

Lord Mansfield delivered the opinion of the Court of King's-Bench on the cauſe between Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Hall, late collector of duties in the iſland of Grenada. The merits on this cauſe turned on the validity of an impoſt of four and a half per cent. made by his Majeſty in Council, without the concurrence of parliament, on all exports from the above iſland. The council for the plaintiff contended, 1ſt. That the crown cannot, by its own authority, impoſe a tax on any country, 28th.

try, though obtained, as Grenada was, by conqueſt: and, 2dly, That, even if the crown ever could have exerciſed ſuch power, yet that by certain proclamations, inviting Britiſh ſubjects to ſettle and coloniſe in Grenada, and promiſing them an eſtabliſhed government by council and aſſembly, as in the other iſlands, his Majeſty had waved that right, and diveſted himſelf of that power prior to the date of the order impoſing the preſent tax. The judges concurred in the latter propoſition, and gave judgment for the plaintiff; in conſequence of which the iſland will be relieved henceforward from the payment of this duty.

29th. The writs for calling a new parliament being returnable this day, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the Houſe of Commons in the Houſe of Peers; who being come, his Majeſty by his chancellor ſignified his pleaſure that they ſhould return and chuſe a ſpeaker, to be preſented next day for his Majeſty's approbation. They returned accordingly, and unanimouſly choſe Sir Fletcher Norton.

30th. This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and having approved of the Commons choice of a ſpeaker, opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The ſix following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, viz. John Coleby, Charles Jones, William Lewis, John Raan, alias Sixteen String Jack, William Lane, and Samuel Trotman.

Lewis, the unhappy ſufferer for forgery, was a moſt ingenious copyiſt, and could counterfeit copper-plate writing to aſtoniſhing exactneſs. He was far from an abandoned character, and died an example of penitence, which, in ſome meaſure, atoned for the injury he had done the public. He compoſed a prayer in the cells, which does credit to his underſtanding.

The friends of Coleby and Jones, paſſing the houſe of Mr. Keat, their proſecutor, in order to the interment of their bodies, committed the moſt outrageous acts of violence that have been known in any civilized country, by breaking the windows, attempting to ſet the houſe on fire, and threatening the life of Mr. Keat.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, Nov. 28, to Anth. Todd, Eſq; Sec. of the Gen. Poſt-Office.

"We have had extreme bad weather for ten days paſt; hard gales from the N. to E. with much ſnow, and heavy ſqualls of wind at intervals. Our harbour is like a foreſt; near 340 ſail of light colliers and others, put in here, near 50 of them without anchors and cables, and many others have been obliged to run aſhore for ſafety: there are about 13 or 14 ſail on ſhore between Loweſtoffe and Orfordneſs, and many have foundered in the Oſſing."

By all the accounts which have been received from Boſton during the courſe of this month, we learn that affairs ſtill remain in the greateſt confuſion in that province, and that Gen. Gage finds himſelf in a very diſagreeable ſituation. All the labourers and artificers of the colony have refuſed to aſſiſt him in

any wiſe in the erecting of the barracks, which are wanted for the uſe of the troops; and on his ſending to New-York for that purpoſe, nobody could be found who would furniſh him either with tools, implements, or their labour.

The following reſolution of the General Congreſs now ſitting at Philadelphia has tranſpired, and been tranſmitted hither:

(COPY.)

"Reſolved unanimouſly,

"That the Congreſs requeſt the merchants and others in the ſeveral Colonies not to ſend to Great-Britain any order for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already ſent, to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the Congreſs, on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the liberties of America, is made public.

"Extracted from the Minutes.

Sept. 22. C. THOMPSON, Clk."

Extract of a letter from Switzerland, Oct. 24.

"On the 10th of laſt month an earthquake was felt at the town of Altdorff, the capital of the canton of Uri, which ſpread conſternation and alarm through all its environs. There were in the morning three ſhocks, the firſt of them at three o'clock, the ſecond at nine, the third at eleven, which, though progreſſively more ſenſible, did not occaſion any damage.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the motion of the earth recommenced with ſuch violence that the great church ſuffered conſiderably. The ſteeple was parted in two. The dome of another church was ſplit, and fell to the ground. A great number of houſes were thrown down, and the town-houſe greatly damaged.

The pariſh church of Stirenzen was intirely deſtroyed. Enormous maſſes of ſtones were thrown from the mountains ſituated along the lake of the four cantons, and the whole country would have been laid waſte, if another ſuch ſhock had happened.

The next day, about midnight, another ſhock was felt, which at three o'clock was followed by another more violent. Public prayers and proceſſions were immediately ordered, to implore the clemency of heaven.

The earth hath continued ſince to be agitated; and the inhabitants, filled with horror, are retired into the country, where they lie under tents."

MARRIED, at Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Edward Clarke, widower, to Mrs. Ann Gibbins, widow, both of the ſame place, whoſe ages together are upwards of 160 years.

They write from Greenock, that laſt week a young man, a ſhoemaker, who is both deaf and dumb, was married to a ſprightly young girl: At the wedding there were preſent three of the bridegroom's ſiſters, with two young men, who were all born deaf and dumb; ſo that there were ſix deaf and dumb perſons convened on this occaſion.

DIED, a few days ago, at Alton, in Hampſhire, Mr. Henry Furſtone; he is ſaid to have died worth 7000l. in the funds, and having no relation, he has left it to the firſt man of his name, who ſhall produce a woman of the ſame name, and it is to be paid them on the day of their marriage.

At Sudbury in Suffolk, an old gentleman, who has been ſix times lawfully married, and was that morning

morning going to be married to the ſeventh wife; but as he and his intended bride were at breakfaſt together, he was taken in a fit, and expired immediately.

At her houſe at Brook-green, Hammerſmith, in an advanced age, Mrs. Joanna Stevens, who, upwards of thirty years ago, received five thouſand pounds for the diſcovery of her medicine for the ſtone. Her death was occaſioned by the fright ſhe received on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, when Henry M'Alleſter and James M'Alleſter entered her houſe, and took from her four half-crown pieces and three pounds in money, for which offence they were tried laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey and acquitted.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Mr. Emanuel Smithſon, aged 101.

Accounts from Paris mention the death of a man ſervant, who was killed by a fall, at the age of 122 years.

DECEMBER.

1ſt. At a general Court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, for the purpoſe of conſidering the recommendation of a ſuperviſor for the new ſettlement of Balambangan, a letter was read from Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor of Bengal, in which he gave a very ſatisfactory account of the progreſs he had made in forming a new code of laws, for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in the Company's territorial acquiſitions; two exodes of which, being ſent as a ſpecimen, on a motion being made for that purpoſe, were ordered to be printed. After which, the chairman acquainted the court, that the directors being informed, by the committee of correſpondence, that a ſuperviſor was neceſſary to be appointed for Balambangan, and that Mr Hurlock, late a director, was a proper perſon for that office, the court of directors, at two different meetings, had taken the matter into conſideration, and had approved of the ſame, and ſubmitted to the general court the neceſſity of the office, as well as the propriety of the nomination, with a ſuitable ſalary, not leſs than 6000l. a-year, to commence on embarkation. But Mr. Dalrymple having demanded on what grounds the directors had founded the neceſſity of ſuch an officer, and being told, on the chief and councils own vouchers, a debate aroſe, whether it were better to ſend out ſuch an officer, with ſuch a ſalary, or abandon the ſettlement altogether, eſpecially as it came out, that the Spaniards had a claim on the ſettlement, which it was doubtful whether our miniſtry would think fit to reſent. This being a queſtion of which the proprietary did not think themſelves competent, the farther conſideration of it was referred to the court of directors.

2d. This day the Lord Mayor of London was ſworn into parliament, as member for Middleſex, and delivered in his qualification upon oath accordingly.

The Coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of John Bolton, at the Sun in Clement's-lane, Wych-ſtreet, who was on Tueſday laſt run over by his Majeſty's ſtate-coach, and brought in their verdict accidental death. A meſſenger was ſent in order to enquire what family he

had left; and as he had left only a widow, an annuity of 20l. was ſettled on her for life.

York, Nov. 29. We have received an account from Sheffield of a great riot there the latter end of laſt week. It was occaſioned by an attempt of the proprietors of the coalpits in the neighbourhood, to raiſe the price from 4d. to 6d. per hundred. The rioters threatened to pull down houſes, &c. but were perſuaded to ſend a deputation to the Duke of Norfolk, who very candidly attended to hear their complaints, and promiſed that if the proprietors of his coal mines perſiſted in their intentions of raiſing the price, he would take the collieries into his own hands, and prevent ſuch impoſitions; on which the mob is diſperſed, and all is quiet again.

5th. This day came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, the mandamus cauſe between John Steel, a journeyman artiſt in the porcelain manufactory at Worceſter, plaintiff, and the magiſtrates of that corporation defendants, who had refuſed to admit the ſaid Steel to the freedom of that city, upon a preſumption that he was not entitled to it, becauſe he had not ordinarily boarded and lodged in the family of the perſon to whom he was bound apprentice; when, after a ſhort examination, it appearing, that the plaintiff was legally bound apprentice, had regularly ſerved his full time, had been competently inſtructed in his buſineſs, and that his boarding and lodging out of his maſter's houſe was with the conſent of the maſter, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 2.

"On Wedneſday the court of ſeſſion determined a very curious cauſe, in which a gentleman was purſuer, and certain Juſtices of Peace defenders. The cauſe was, that after a meeting of the Juſtices, when buſineſs was over, and they were taking a chearful glaſs, it was propoſed to drink a certain well-known toaſt, uſually given in companies of men. The gentleman refuſed to drink it; upon which, reſuming their judicial powers, they had a minute wrote, fining the gentleman for his obſtinacy. The gentleman laid hold of the minute, and tore it in pieces; upon this the Juſtices ordained him to be carried to the Public Croſs of the Town where met, there to make a public acknowledgment of his wrongous proceeding, and to pay half a crown of expences, and on his failure authoriſed their conſtables to detain him for ſix hours upon his own expences, and till they were paid for their trouble and expences, not exceeding five ſhillings, and appointed his ſentence to be recorded in the Juſtices Sederunt book, *in terror to others to commit ſuch abuſe and outrages for the future.* The gentleman was accordingly carried to the Croſs, and obliged to make public conceſſions. The gentleman inſiſted before the court of ſeſſion for a vindication of his character, and for damages and coſts of ſuit. It was alledged for the Juſtices, that the whole was only a frolic in a jovial meeting, and as the purſuer had behaved in a manner very extraordinary in the company of gentlemen, by refuſing the toaſt, he was not entitled to any reparation.

The

The court found the ſentence of the juſtices illegal and oppreſſive, and ordained it to be eraſed, and awarded to the gentleman 15l. of damages, and 35l. of expences. Many curious and entertaining remarks paſſed upon the bench with regard to the ſaid toaſt."

This day came on at Guildhall, before the recorder, in the Lord Mayor's court, the long depending trial between the ward of Bread-ſtreet, plaintiff, and an inhabitant of Watling-ſtreet, defendant, for refuſing to take upon him the office of conſtable, as partner in a warehouſe in that ward, but reſiding in another; when, after a ſhort hearing of counſel on both ſides, the court unanimouſly agreed, that the proſecution was illegal and groundleſs, and therefore a verdict was given for the defendant.

8th. This morning a bill of indictment was preſented to the grand jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hicks's-hall, againſt the Ducheſs of Kingſton, for felony in marrying the late Duke of Kingſton, at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the honourable Auguſtus Hervey; when the jury found the bill to be a true bill, in conſequence of which ſhe muſt appear to take her trial at the Old Bailey as a felon, or an outlawry will iſſue againſt her.

Five Charity-ſchool-boys were carried before the ſitting alderman at Guildhall, charged with picking pockets. It appeared on their examination, that a gang of them went out on nights to pick pockets, and the handkerchiefs they got they ſold at a ſhop near Whitecroſs-ſtreet for 4d. each, good and bad together; that they had ſold 60 on a night. On account of their tender age, not one of them being above nine or ten years old, and on their friends promiſing not to ſuffer them, for the future, to run about the ſtreets after ſchool-hours, they were all diſmiſſed.

On Tueſday a cauſe was tried in the Court of King's-bench, before Lord Mansfield, wherein the pariſh of St. Clement Danes were plaintiffs, and a part of the ſociety of Lincoln's-inn defendants, on an action brought againſt the latter, for refuſing to pay the poor's rates; when, after a hearing of above five hours, a verdict was given in favour of the pariſh, with all coſts of ſuit.

This day the ſeſſions, which began the 7th inſtant, ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions, thirteen priſoners were capitally convicted; 37 were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years; two for coining half-pence were branded in the hand, and ordered to be impriſoned one year; ſix to be whipt, and 44 diſcharged by proclamation. 13th.

The following capital reſpites in Newgate have received his Majeſty's mercy, on condition of tranſportation, viz. John Victoire Ducret, Charles Lockat, Jane Munt, Lewis Lequint, Fabius Lewis, and Michael Brannon, for the term of their natural lives; Charles Shaw, John Robertſon, William Collier, Robert Edwards, Elizabeth Wigley, and Edward Phipps, for 14 years; John Dogget, and Joſeph Tidbury, for 7 years.

Patrick Madan, who in July laſt was capitally convicted of robbing William Beckenham in the fields near the Shepherd and Shepherdeſs of a coat, and his execution reſpited

ſpited on the declaration of Amos Merrit at the place of execution, acknowledging himſelf to be the thief, hath obtained his Majeſty's pardon.

15th. Came on at Guildhall an important queſtion which aroſe on an iſſue directed by the court of Chancery; Hope and Co. of Amſterdam, and Hoare and Co. of London, were plaintiffs, and the aſſignees of Fordyce and Co. defendants: the queſtion was, whether in a money circulation between Fordyce alone and the plaintiffs, a guarantee given by Fordyce, in the name of the houſe, bound the houſe, though in the hand-writing of Fordyce, and though the plaintiffs made no attempts to diſcover whether the houſe were privy to it or no? The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Yeſterday a motion was made in the court of Chancery, for an injunction, to ſtop the payment of a ſum of money in the hands of an auctioneer, from being paid to the truſtees of a certain ducheſs, which aroſe from the ſale of the late duke's horſes, dogs, &c. on the ground of her being an executrix, &c. when the lord chancellor remarked, that as a noble law lord had made it appear that there was no indictment againſt her, as it had been brought againſt Elizabeth Chidleigh, and there being no ſuch perſon, he ordered the money to be paid into the hands of the truſtees, for the payment of funeral expences, debts, and legacies.

The Duke of Mancheſter renewed again in the Houſe of Peers the propoſal for admitting the members of the Houſe of Commons, and other ſtrangers, to hear their lordſhips debates. He particularly preſſed it at this time, as a point to be deſired even by miniſters, that the Public might be informed of the grounds on which they proceed in regard to the meaſures to be purſued reſpecting America, whoſe intereſts are ſo interwoven with thoſe of Great-Britain, that the attention of the people of this country cannot be too much awakened at this truly important Criſis. His grace was ſeconded with great elocution and energy by Lord Lyttelton. The propoſal was to admit the members of the Houſe of Commons, the Scotch and Iriſh Peers, and ſuch other perſons as ſhall be introduced by a Peer. The Lord Chancellor roſe up in reply to the Duke, and acquainted the Lords that he always looked upon himſelf as a ſervant of the houſe, whoſe duty it was to ſee their orders enforced; but that as it ſeemed to be the deſire of many to relax their ſtanding order in this point, he thought the civility due from one lord to another ſhould induce the Houſe to come into the propoſal, which was accordingly agreed to without further debate.

On Monday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, came on to be tried at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, and a ſpecial Jury, the long depending cauſe wherein ſundry Armenian Merchants were plaintiffs, Governor Vereliſt, General Smith, and others, defendants.

The cauſe of action was laid for various inſtances of oppreſſion; for falſe impriſonment, and ſingular depredations on the property of the plaintiffs. The Jury withdrew at almoſt ſeven o'clock, and at ten returned a verdict, acquitting Gen. Smith,

Smith, but finding Governor Verelſt guilty of the falſe impriſonment, by virtue of his letters to the Nabob, with 5000l. damages, and full coſts.

On Tueſday morning, at ten o'clock, the cauſe of ſome other Armenian Merchants againſt Governor Verelſt was tried at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey and a ſpecial Jury. The trial laſted for eight hours, when a verdict was given in favour of the Armenian merchants, with four thouſand pounds damages, and full coſts.

18th. Mrs. Vickars, a widow-lady at Derby, was inhumanly murdered by a villain, who, having rifled the houſe, made off before the murder was diſcovered. There has ſince been found, by the relations of the deceaſed, 300l. in a bag, on the teſter of her bed, which the villain had miſſed; but what he carried off is not yet known.

21ſt. At a general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, the half-yearly dividend was declared to be three per cent.

Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle, Dec. 17.

"The accounts, all along the coaſt, of the loſs among the ſhipping are dreadful, it being ſuppoſed near forty ſail have ſuffered between the Thames and the Frith. All the whole coaſt, from this port to Berwick, exhibits a moſt terrible ſcene of deſolation, and ſuch wreck of ſhipping as never was ſeen here before. Several dead bodies have been driven aſhore."

Letters from different parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Yarmouth, and the ſea ports all round the iſland, contain melancholy accounts of the damages and loſſes of ſhipping by the late ſtormy weather.

23d. This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate, to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the malt-bill, and to a new bill for the free importation of Indian corn, for a limited time, and upon certain conditions; after which both houſes adjourned till Thurſday, the 19th of January.

Yeſterday a copy of the petition from the American congreſs to the King was delivered to Lord Dartmouth, for the purpoſe of ſhewing it to his Majeſty, before it is preſented to him by the agents. It contains a ſtate of grievances, a ſollicitation for the removal of evil counſellors, and a claim that the colonies are exempt from taxation by the Britiſh parliament.

27th. This day Mr. Recorder made his report to his Majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution on Tueſday the 10th of January, viz. Amos Merrit, for breaking and entering the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Edward Ellicot, at Hornſey, and ſtealing a large quantity of plate, and other things; John Williams, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of George Venable, the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes in the Tower, 33l. in money, three bank notes, value 40l. a ſilver ſpoon, and ſeveral other things; Richard Mitchell, for felonioufly ſtealing out of a letter, ſent by the general poſt from Mr. Whitfield, of Lewes, to Mr. Moxon, at Lymington (and which came to the hands of Mitchell, then a ſorter of letters at the General Poſt Office, Lombard-ſtreet), a bank note, value 100l.;

100l.; Edward Parker, Wm. Pritchard, and Peter Shaw, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling-house of Mr. Joſeph Cruttenden, at Surgeons-hall, (where Pritchard had ſome time ſince been a ſervant) and ſtealing a large quantity of ſilver plate, value 40l.

The following are reſpited till further ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure, viz. William Cook, Charles Rogers, Joſeph Horton, William Oxtoby, Edward Blackmore, William Clifton, and Richard Hawke.

31ſt. The river Ribble, near Preſton, in Lancaſhire, ſtood ſtill; and, for the length of three miles, there was no water, except in deep places. In about five hours it came down with a ſtrong current, and continues to run as uſual. The like phænomenon happened in the year 1715.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, Nov. 22.

"The laſt ſhip which came from India brought a letter from the Miſſion of Tranquebar, dated the 5th of October, which contains what follows, viz.

"This year, which now draws near to an end, has been rendered remarkable to us in many reſpects, but particularly by the fall of the kingdom of Tanjour, the chief of our miſſion, from whence it extends to the neighbouring provinces, which was effected on the 7th of September by the Nabob Mahumed Ali Chan, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, who, after a ſiege of two months, carried the place by aſſault, took the king priſoner, and extinguiſhed that kingdom, one of the moſt ancient on the coaſt of Coromandel. Notwithſtanding the Indians looked upon this place as invincible, it being the center of their idolatry, and that they now muſt be convinced of the ridiculouſneſs of truſting to idols, they are not the more inclined to embrace the Chriſtian religion. 80 children and 41 Pagans have been baptized in the church of Talmud; and in another 214 perſons, among whom were 145 Pagans. There have been 860 perſons baptized in the three communities of the miſſion, viz. 136 children of the community, 194 Pagans, and 30 Roman Catholics; 143 perſons have died, and there have been 20 marriages. The number of communicants are 1585, and of all the perſons inſcribed in the regiſters ſince the commencement of the three communities, are 14,000."

Hague, Dec. 16. Advice has been received that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the States General, and that the period for the commencement of hoſtilities is fixed for the 1ſt of next month.

Oſtend, Dec. 21. The board of finances have, by an ordinance of the 13th inſtant, prohibited the exportation of peaſe and beans, as alſo meal of all kinds, except that made from buck wheat.

Letters from Paris mention the execution of a young man, and his accomplice, laſt week, for murdering his father, a ſtable-keeper of that city, with a knife, with which he gave him two mortal-wounds in the body. His mother gave him ten guineas to effect his eſcape; but the murderers, however, were both taken, tried, and ſentenced to the wheel, &c. In the morning of their execution, the ſon was carried to Notre Dame, where, with a lighted torch in his hand, he

be made public confeſſion of his crime to God, his king, and juſtice; after which he had his right hand ſevered at the wriſt from his body; he was next conducted to the foot of a ſcaffold, where he beheld his accomplice on the wheel. Having aſcended it, he was likewiſe put on the rack, with his face upwards, in which excruciating torture he continued near ſix hours uttering the moſt horrid imprecations, before he expired.

Berlin, Nov. 15. The king has renewed his orders to all the chambers of domains in his eſtate, to cultivate all the ground that lies waſte at preſent. His majeſty has ordered a new regiment of grenadiers to be raiſed in New Pruſſia.

Stockholm, Nov. 29. The ſnow was never known to be ſo deep, nor the cold ſo ſevere at this ſeaſon, as now; by which means the navigation is cloſed, before the capital has been ſufficiently provided with neceſſaries from Gothenburg, Finland and other parts; and it is feared the poor in particular will be reduced to great diſtreſs during the winter.

Letters from St. Amant Roche Savine, in the mountains of Lower Auvergne, dated the 28th of November, contain the following account:——"In the memory of man there never was known ſo ſevere a commencement of winter as that we have experienced. For fourteen days there has been a heavy fall of ſnow without intermiſſion. Our roads are ſo covered as to render them impaſſable, and for eight days we have not ſeen the ſight of a traveller, owing to the ſnow lying from nine to ten feet deep on the ground."

By letters from Liſbon we learn, that his Portugueſe majeſty has ordered the duty on leaf tobacco from America to be taken off; an exemption which occaſions ſome ſpeculations, as, at the time that every poſſible obſtruction is thrown in the way of the Britiſh commerce, the greateſt encouragement is given to that of the colonies.

Turin, Dec. 3. The king of Sardinia, and all the royal family, returned from Montcalier to this city on Wedneſday laſt. His majeſty propoſed ſtaying ſome days longer there, but was driven hither by the extreme ſeverity of the weather, which is colder than has been known at this ſeaſon for many years paſt. His majeſty was indiſpoſed, and kept his bed one day, but is now perfectly recovered.

Hamburgh, Dec. 9. Laſt night it froze ſo hard, that the thermometer was ten degrees below the freezing point. The cold has continued as intenſe all this day, and ſeems to increaſe to-night. Not only the poſt, but alſo waggons with heavy loads, paſſed over the ice yeſterday to and from Harbourg.

Vienna, Dec. 14. The very ſevere froſt, which we have had here for upwards of three weeks, and of which there has been no example ſince the year 1740, is now ſucceeded by a gentle thaw, though it is hardly to be expected that the change will be laſting.

The Turkiſh poſt has been delayed ſeveral days later than ordinary by the great fall of ſnow.

Dreſden, Dec. 14. The preſent winter is the coldeſt and ſevereſt that has been known in Saxony ſince the year 1740, hard weather ſeldom beginning in this country before Chriſtmas or the 6th of January;

nuary; but this year it began to freeze on the 11th of November laſt, and has gradually increaſed till within theſe three days, when the air grew milder. The Elbe has been ſhut and frozen up theſe three weeks, ſo that no wood can come down the river, as uſual, from Bohemia; nor are the mills able to work; and there being but two windmills in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, bread and wood are exceſſively dear; there is at preſent a deep ſnow on the ground.

Copenhagen, Dec. 24. The mail from England of the 6th inſtant arrived to-day. The ice that filled this harbour having been looſened partly by the thaw, and partly by the labour of 900 men, who were employed for ſeveral days, ſixty-ſeven ſhips, which were in this road and in the offing, have been enabled to come into harbour; and a great number, long detained here by the ice, have got out and proceeded on their voyages.

Hamburgh, Dec. 20. The cold was ſo ſevere here on the 9th, that ſeveral poor people were found dead; the 13th, 14th, and 15th it rained and thawed, but the froſt ſet in again the 16th, and the Elbe is again blocked up.

Paris, Dec. 4. All the maritime towns of France have charged their deputies in this city to make remonſtrances againſt the orders they have received to conform, in future, to the conventions which the court of Great-Britain has obtained for the prohibition of ſending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went, upon this occaſion, in a body to M. de Trudenne, ſuperintendant of the manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by the court of Great-Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two courts, and which his majeſty had lately renewed; and therefore they muſt not expect any alteration in reſpect to the affair in queſtion.

Hague, Dec. 16. A miſunderſtanding has ariſen between the ſtates of Holland and the Flemiſh government in Auſtrian Flanders, the latter having laid very high duties, amounting in effect to a prohibition, on moſt of the Dutch commodities entering the ports of Oſtend and Newport, in violation of the Barrier Treaty. In conſequence of which a memorial has been ſent to the Dutch miniſter at Vienna, complaining of the conduct of the Flemiſh government, and an anſwer is impatiently expected by the merchants of Amſterdam.

Porto, Dec. 16. On Sunday laſt, the 11th inſtant, this river roſe fifteen feet perpendicular in about ſeven hours, filling the ſtreets near the quays on both ſides; many warehouſes were thrown down; pipes of wine and various other merchandize were carried away; and, in ſome places, the inhabitants had but juſt time to eſcape at the tops of their houſes. On Monday the torrent was extremely rapid: About one o'clock, the ſhip Kirby Hall, James George, maſter, with only one man on board, laden with 262 pipes of wine for London, and ready to ſail, was forced from her moorings, and in a few minutes daſhed to pieces on the Bar; however, by the courage and ſkill of the pilots at St. John's, the man was ſaved.

On Tueſday night the torrent abated; and, though the ſtream

ſtill

ſtill runs with great rapidity, boats begin to paſs. Some freſhes here have been known as high as this, but they always hitherto came on gradually, none having ever been known ſo violent and ſo ſudden.

The loſſes are very conſiderable in wine, ſugar, ſhips, houſes, and merchandize of all ſorts; though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount: however, we do not hear that any lives ha v been loſt.

His Britannic Majeſty's conſul has taken the neceſſary meaſures for the recovery of ſuch parts of the wrecks and merchandize as can be found, in order to their being reſtored to the owners.

Florence, Dec. 24. The great ducheſs was this day delivered of a prince; her royal highneſs and the young prince are as well as can be expected.

It appears by the export entries at the cuſtom-houſe at Dublin, that the linen trade alone has decreaſed 5,000,000 of yards, of the invoice value of 350,000 in the year 1774; and by the beſt eſtimate that could be formed of the exports from March 1772 to March 1773, they were ſuppoſed to have further decreaſed one third, which would bring them under 900,000l. ſo that the exports of linen and yarn, taken together, will fall ſhort of 1,100,000l. little more than half of their amount in the year 1771.

Woollen drapery imported into Dublin in 1774.

	Yards.
From Cheſter -	129,918
Briſtol - -	51,756
Total	181,674

Muſlins imported the ſame time, 65,951 yards.

An eſtimate of the number of ſouls in the following provinces, made in Congreſs, Sept. 1774.

In Maſſachuſetts, 400,000. New-Hampſhire, 150,000. Rhode-Iſland, 59,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 250,000. New-Jerſey, 130,000. Pennſylvania, including the lower counties, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North-Carolina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. ——— Total 3,026,678.

The exciſe on beer and ale, from January 1774 to January 1775, amounted to 1,385,420l. 10s. The whole revenue of the exciſe amounted to 3,487,129l. 12s. 6d.

It appears from the exciſe books, that the coach-tax from 1772 to Midſummer laſt, produced upwards of 42,000l. and is daily increaſing.

The duty on hops for the year 1774, amounted to upwards of 138,800l.

In the year 1600, the laſt year but one of Queen Elizabeth, the whole of the ordinary public revenue amounted to no more than 600,000l. per annum. In 1633, the 8th of Charles I. to 800,000l. In 1660, the 12th of Charles II. to 1,200,000l. In the year 1686, the 2d of James II. to 1,900,000l. In 1714, the 12th of Anne, to 3,200,000l. In 1751, the 25th of George II. to ſomething ſhort of 6,000,000l. and in the 5th of his preſent Majeſty, year 1765, to full 10,300,000l. Thus from Queen Elizabeth to Charles the Second's time, our public burdens were doubled, being a ſpace of about 60 years; and from thence to the laſt of Queen Anne, about 54 years, nearly

nearly trebled; from 1714 again, to the year 1751, that again nearly doubled; and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, this laſt enormous burden increaſed from 6 to upwards of 10,000,000 l. in the narrow compaſs of 14 years, from 1751 to 1765.

DIED lately, at Turin, a man, named Andrew Brizin Debra, at the age of 122 years, ſeven months and 25 days; and his death was then occaſioned by a fall, otherwiſe he ſeemed likely to have lived ſome years longer.

At Verſailles, in the 82d year of his age, N. Queſnay, the king's counſellor, and firſt phyſician in ordinary, member of the royal academies at Paris, Lyons, and the royal ſociety of London, a man diſtinguiſhed by his learning in many reſpects.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Paul Whitehead, Eſq; a gentleman much admired for his many literary publications. Among other whimſical legacies, he has bequeathed his heart, with 50l. to Lord le Deſpencer.

Mr. Iſaac Warnford, farmer, at Harley-Hill, in Berkſhire, in the 103d year of his age.

Iſaac Benjamin, a Jew, aged 108: he was a native of Zamoſhed, in Poland, where he had 13 children; the 12th is here, aged 70; he was the oldeſt Jew in England.

At Cornearth near Sudbury in Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Heckford, near fifty years rector of that place.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 14, 1773, to December 13, 1774.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males	8711	Males	10366
Females	8287	Females	10518
In all	16998	In all	20884

Decreaſed in the Burials this year 3772.
Increaſed in the Chriſtenings 193.
Died under two years of age 7742

Between	2	and 5	2119
	5	and 10	826
	10	and 20	712
	20	and 30	1578
	30	and 40	1721
	40	and 50	1838
	50	and 60	1630
	60	and 70	1256
	70	and 80	974
	80	and 90	422
	90	and 100	53
	100		1
	101		1
	102		6
	103		3
	104		1
	106		1

At Liverpoole, from the 24th of December, 1774, were baptized. Males, 640; Females, 552; in all 1192. Buried, Males, 521; Females, 608; in all 1129. Marriages, 506. Increaſed in Chriſtenings, 32; increaſed in Deaths, 70; increaſed in Marriages, 1.

At South-Shields, Deaths, 263; Baptiſms, 267. Increaſed in Chriſtenings, 26; increaſed in Burials, 112.

In the city of Norwich laſt year there were 1090 Chriſtenings, and 1055 Burials.

By an exact account lately taken, there are 4099 families in Leeds. The number of inhabitants is as follows: Males, 8041; Females, 9076; total, 17,117.

In the courſe of laſt year, 4106 ſhips

ships have been cleared at the custom-house, Newcastle, of which 3720 were coasters, and 386 for foreign parts, which is fewer by 766 than had been cleared out the preceding year.

The number of vessels that have passed the Sound in the year 1774, amount to 8084; of which 892 belonged to Denmark and Norway, 2447 to the Dutch; 2385 English, 1227 Swedish, 39 French, 186 Bremeners, 284 Prussians, 36 Russians, 194 Dantzickers, 59 to Rostock, 40 to Hamburgh, 18 Spanish, 2 Portuguese, 47 Lubeckers, 14 Ostenders, 207 to Embden and the neighbouring country, 3 to Oldenburgh, and 4 to Courland.

BIRTHS for the Year 1774.

Jan. 12. The Lady of the Earl of Galloway, of a son.

15. The Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Walker, of a daughter.

The Countess of Abingdon, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, of a daughter, at Castle Gordon.

Lady Elizabeth Sewell, wife of Thomas Sewell, Esq; of a son.

Lady of Sir Thomas Hallifax, of a son.

15. The Princess of Orange, of a Prince, at the Hague.

24. Her Majesty, of a Prince, being her tenth child.

March 1. The lady of Sir James Grant, Bart. of a daughter.

4. The Lady of the Dean of Worcester, of a son.

5. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cornwallis, of a daughter.

24. The Lady of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of a daughter.

A son and daughter to the Lady of Lord Viscount Milsington.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry's Lady, of a daughter.

April —— The Duchess of Beaufort, of a daughter.

15. The Lady of M. B. Hawke, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, of a son and heir.

28. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Gen. Scot, of a daughter.

May 15. The Countess of Tankerville, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir James Lake, of a son.

June 9. The Princess of Brazil, of a daughter.

24. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Glocester, of a daughter.

26. The Lady of the Hon. Leveson Gower, of a son.

28. Hon. Mrs. De Grey, of a daughter.

July 10. In St. James's-square, her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, of a daughter.

12. The Lady of Sir Robert Dundass, of a daughter.

21. At Dublin, the Lady of Lord Viscount Boyne, of a son.

August 3. Lady Archibald Hamilton, of a daughter.

4. The Lady of the Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, of a daughter.

9. The Lady of Sir James Langham,

Langham, Bart. of a daughter.

15. The Lady of the Hon. Capt. Frederick, ſon of Sir Charles Frederick, of a daughter.

18. The Lady of —— Thorne, Eſq; heir at law to the great Selby eſtate, in Buckinghamſhire, of a ſon and heir.

31. The Princeſs, conſort of the Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a ſon, at Hanover.

Sept. 1. The Lady of Lord Paget, of a daughter, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Kenſington.

2. The Counteſs of Egremont, of a ſon, in Portman-ſquare, which died ſoon after.

13. In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Lady of Lord Willoughby de Broke, of a ſon.

The Lady of Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bart. of a ſon.

14. At Burlington-houſe, her Grace the Ducheſs of Portland, of a ſon.

16. In Arlington-ſtreet, the Ducheſs of Grafton, of a ſon.

21. The Lady of Count Diede de Furſtenſtein, the Daniſh Ambaſſador, of a daughter.

At Brighthelmſtone, the Counteſs of Rothes, Lady of Dr. Pepys, of a ſon.

Oct. 5. Lady Dartmouth, of a daughter.

11. The Hon. Mrs. Vanſittart, of a daughter.

22. The Lady of the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis, of a ſon.

Nov. 8. The Ducheſs of Mancheſter, of a ſon.

15. The Counteſs of Carliſle, of a daughter.

Lady Bridget Tollemache, of a ſon.

18. At Berlin, the Princeſs of Pruſſia, of a Princeſs.

Dec. 18. The Counteſs of Stamford, of a ſon.

20. Her Serene Highneſs the Ducheſs of Saxe-Gotha, of a Prince.

24. At Florence, the Great Ducheſs of Tuſcany of a Prince.

The Lady of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. of a ſon.

31. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harley, of a ſon; in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

MARRIAGES, 1774.

Jan. 6. Wm. Colquhoun, Eſq; of Gasfadden in Scotland, to Miſs Helen Colquhoun, daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.

28. James Hare, Eſq; to Miſs Hume, ſiſter of Sir Abraham Hume.

Feb. 2. At Didbrook, in Oxfordſhire, the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, to the ſecond daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, by the Biſhop of Cheſter, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, nephew of the Lord Chancellor, to Lady

Lady Mary Howard, ſiſter to the Earl of Effingham.

10. At Weſtbury upon Trim, in Glouceſterſhire, Hen. Lippincott, Eſq; of Briſtol, to Miſs Jeffries, of Stoke Biſhop, near that city, grand-daughter of the late Sir Wm. Cann, Bart. an heireſs of 3000l. per ann.

11. Lord Ducie, to Miſs Ramſden, daughter of the late Sir John Ramſden, Bart. of Byrom, in Yorkſhire.

12. At Dreſden, his Highneſs Prince Charles of Deux Ponts, to the Princeſs Amelia of Saxony.

17. Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; of Crutched-friars, to Miſs Heſter Napier, daughter of the late Lord Napier, of Lewes, in Suſſex.

24. Robert de Pellevé, Eſq; of Normandy, to Miſs Charlotte Butts, fourth daughter of Dr. Butts, late Biſhop of Ely.

Lately, Arthur Acheſon, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Archibald Acheſon, Bart. of Ireland, to Miſs Pole, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Pole.

March 6. In the Imperial Chapel at Peterſburgh, the Duke of Courland, to the Princeſs Youſſapow.

17. John Parſon, Eſq; of Parndon, in Eſſex, to Miſs Chetwynd, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd.

At Richmond, Charles Meadows, Eſq; nephew, and heir to the late Duke of Kingſton, to Miſs Ann Mills, daughter of Wm. Mills, Eſq; of Richmond-hill.

22. Sir William Innis, Bart. a captain in the ſecond regiment of dragoon guards, (the queen's bays) to Miſs Parſons, daughter of the late John Parſons, Eſq; of York.

Capt. Archibald Douglas, of the 13th regiment of dragoons, to Miſs Croſbie, daughter of the late Sir Paul Croſbie, Bart. of Ireland.

25. The Right Hon. Lord Carysfort, to Miſs Oſborne, daughter of Sir William Oſborne, Bart.

26. At St. James's church, his Excellency Gov. Browne, to Miſs Charlotte Inglis, of Greenwich, a relation of the Earl of Dartmouth.

April 2. The only ſon of Lord Waſhington, at Leek, to Miſs Challiner of the ſame place.

20. Sir William Middleton, of Belſey-Caſtle, Northumberland, Bart. to Miſs Monck, heireſs and only daughter of Laurence Monck, Eſq; of Caenby, in Lincolnſhire.

23. Capt. Hay, of the guards, to Lady Frances Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale.

Lately, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, to Lady Mary Douglas, ſiſter to the Earl of Morton.

The Hon. Mr. Preſton, to Miſs Pureſoy Aſton,

ſiſter, to Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart.

Thomas Lee Thornton, Eſq; of Brockhall, in Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Reeve, daughter of William, Reeve, Eſq; of Melton Mowbray, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Harborough.

John Morris, Eſq; of Claſemont, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs Henrietta Muſgrave, daughter of Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart. of Kempton Park, Middleſex.

28. Uved. Price, Eſq; of Foxley, Herefordſhire, to Lady Caroline Carpenter, youngeſt ſiſter to the Earl of Tyrconnel.

May 8th. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Hon. Col. Harvey, of the third regiment of foot guards, to the daughter of the late Alderman Beckford.

11. Clement Winſtanley, Eſq; High-Sheriff for Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Parkins, daughter of Sir Thomas Parkins, Bart. of Bunny Park, in Nottinghamſhire.

21. The Earl of Clanbraſil, to Miſs Foley, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Foley, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for Hereford.

24. The Rev. Charles Mordaunt, ſecond ſon of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. to Miſs Muſgrave, daughter of Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bt. of Kempton Park, Middleſex.

June 2. Lord Viſcount Hereford, to the Hon. Miſs Henrietta Charlotte Tracy, lately one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen.

7. By a ſpecial licence, at the ſeat of the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon in Surry, his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, to Lady Georgina Spencer, daughter of Earl Spencer.

12. The Hon. Thomas Lyon, brother to Lord Strathmore, to Miſs Wren, daughter of Farrer Wren, Eſq; of Binchester, in Durham.

The Hon. John Beresford, to Miſs Montgomery, daughter to Sir William Montgomery, and ſiſter to Viſcounteſs Townſhend.

Stephen Ram, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Newborough, alias Gorey, in Ireland, to the Hon. Lady Charlotte Stopford, ſiſter to the Earl of Courtown.

15. The Hereditary Prince of Baden-Dourlach, to the Princeſs Amelia Frederica, of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

23. At Argyle-Houſe, by a ſpecial licence, Lord Stanley, to Lady Betty Hamilton, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton and of the preſent Ducheſs of Argyle.

At Edinburgh, William Elphinſtone, ſon of Lord Elphinſtone, and Captain in the Eaſt-India Company's

pany's ſervice, to Miſs Fullerton, of Garſtairs.

30. —— Foljambe, Eſq; of Aldwick, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Mary Thornhagh, daughter of John Hewett, Eſq; Member for Nottinghamſhire, and niece to Sir Geo. Saville, Bart.

July 4. At St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, Arthur Owen, Eſq; Captain of a Company in the third regiment of guards, and ſecond ſon of Sir William Owen, of Orielton, Bart. to Miſs Thurſby, daughter of the late John Hervey Thurſby, Eſq; of Abington in the county of Northampton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of Edw. Taylor, Eſq; late of Aſkeating, in Ireland.

At Whitehaven, George Edward Stanley, Eſq; of Ponſonby-hall, Cumberland, to Miſs Dolly Fleming, ſiſter to Sir Michael Le Fleming, Bart. of Rydal-Hall, Weſtmorland.

7. At Stockholm, the Duke of Sudermania, brother to the King of Sweden, to the Princeſs of Holſtein Eutin, daughter to the Prince, Biſhop of Lubec.

13. Thomas Wharton, Eſq; Commiſſioner of Exciſe, in Scotland, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Sophia Duff, ſiſter of the Earl of Fife.

18. William Huſſey, Eſq; of King's-ſtreet, St. James's, brother to Lord Beaulieu, to Miſs Byrne, daughter of Alex. Byrne, Eſq; of Dublin.

19. James Clayton, Eſq; late of Sunbury, to Miſs Penn, of Laleham, in Middleſex, daughter of the late Hon. Richard Penn, Eſq; and ſiſter to the Hon. John Penn, Eſq; one of the proprietors of the province of Pennſylvania, with 30,000l.

22. Walter Blunt, Eſq; Brother of Sir Charles Blunt, Bt. to Miſs Gatehouſe, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gatehouſe.

At Cartown-houſe, Ireland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bellamont, Knight of the Bath, to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, ſiſter to his Gr. the Duke of Leinſter.

28. The Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Grimſton, to Miſs Walters, only daughter of Edward Walters, Eſq; of Stalbridge, and member for Milborne Porte, in Somerſetſhire.

Auguſt 5. Sir John Fielding, Knt. to Miſs Sedgley, of Brumpton.

7. At Walcot church, Somerſetſhire, the Hon. Charles Hamilton, to Miſs Frances Calvert.

15. The Rev. Digby Cayley, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of the late Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; of Welburn.

18. Thomas Littler, Eſq; to Miſs Ann Ladbroke, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Rob. Ladbroke.

22. Thomas Moreland, Eſq; of Brentford, to the Dowager

Lady Caldwall, of Portman-ſtreet.

The Rev. Mr. Lafargue, of Stamford, to Miſs Elizabeth Torkington, niece to the Earl of Harborough.

Sept. 2. Francis Sykes, Eſq; Member for Shafteſbury, to the Hon. Miſs Elizabeth Monckton, daughter to the late William Lord Viſcount Galway, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Galway.

7. At Corke in Ireland, Richard Mead, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs de Courcy, daughter of Lord Kinſale.

The Rev. Mr. Harding, A. B. late of Barnet College, Cambridge, to Lady Compton, relict of the late Sir William Abington Compton, Bart.

15. John Corbet, of Sundorn, Eſq; to Miſs Emma Leighton, ſecond daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.

29. The Hon. Capt. Patrick Maitland, to the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Rothes.

Oct. 1. —— Moore, Eſq; Capt. in a regiment of foot, to Miſs Janſſen, daughter of Sir Steph. Theodore Janſſen.

6. Thomas Eſtcourt, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Grimſtone, ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Grimſtone.

7. At Annsfield, in Scotland, Lord Cochrane, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Dundonald, to Miſs Anne Gilchriſt, ſecond daughter of Capt. Gilchriſt.

10. Francis Reynolds, Eſq; brother to Lord Ducie, to Miſs Provis, of Bryanton Street, Portman-ſquare.

The Rev. Samuel Peploe, Chancellor of Cheſter, and Warden of Manchester, ſon of the late Biſhop of that ſee, to Miſs Rebecca Roberts, of Cheſter.

13. Sir Thomas Kent, of Kingſton, in Surry, to Miſs Bell, of Southwark.

21. His Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick of Denmark, to the Princeſs Sophia Frederica, niece to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

25. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Gormanſtone, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of the late John Robinſon, Eſq; of Denſtall-hall, Suffolk.

Sir John Ruſſel, Bart. of Chequers, in Bucks, to Miſs Carey, daughter of the Hon. General Carey, and ſiſter to Lady Amherſt.

28. J. Graham, Surgeon, at Newcaſtle, to Lady Holburne, relict of the late Sir Alexander Holburne, Bart. of the ſame place.

Nov. 1. Sir Thomas Mills, of Portland-ſtreet, to Miſs Moffat, of Cranburne, in Eſſex.

3. Henry Bolton, Eſq; to Miſs Raymond, daughter of Sir Charles Raymond.

17. Stephen Popham, Eſq; of Lincoln's inn-fields, to Miſs Anna Thomas, grand-daughter of Sir Geo. Thomas, Bart.

25. Wm.

25. Wm. Charles Sloper, Eſq; of South-Audley-ſtreet, to Miſs Amelia Shipley, ſecond daughter of the Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

Dec. 8. The Hon. Peter King, eldeſt ſon of Lord King, to Miſs Charlotte Tedcroft, daughter of the late Edward Tedcroft, Eſq; of Horſham, in Suſſex.

Sir Stanier Porten, Knt. to Miſs Mary Wibault, of Titchfield-ſtreet.

14. Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, Bart. to Miſs Stanhope, only daughter of Edwin Francis Stanhope, Eſq;

17. Sir Robert Fletcher, to Miſs Pybus, daughter of John Pybus, Eſq; Banker, in Bond-ſtreet.

19. Lord Mahon, to the Hon. Miſs Pitt, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham.

22. Charles White, Eſq; of Lincoln, to Miſs Bernard, eldeſt daughter of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.

26. His Grace the Duke of Athol, to Lady Jane Cathcart.

Thomas Graham, Eſq; of Hanover-ſquare, to ——, daughter of Lord Cathcart.

Abel Moyſey, Eſq; member for Bath, to Miſs Charlotte Bampfylde, daughter of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Devon.

The Hon. Pierce Butler, Eſq; brother to the Earl of Carrick, to Miſs Roth, daughter of the late Richard Roth, of Mount Roth, Eſq; and niece to the late Sir Wm. Cooper, Bart.

Principal PROMOTIONS *for the Year* 1774; *from the* London Gazette, *&c.*

Jan. 11. Robert Cheſter, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to the office of Collector or Receiver of the perpetual yearly tenths of all dignities, offices, benefices, and promotions ſpiritual whatſoever, granted to the corporation of the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, in the room of Thomas Parry, Eſq; deceaſed. — Sir Alexander Powell, Knt. one of the Recorders of Saliſbury.—John Weir, Eſq; Commiſſary-general of the ſtores in the iſland of Dominica.—Mr. Ford, Secretary of Appeals, Decrees, and Injunctions.

— 25. Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, and Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſqrs; the Hon. Robert Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Ld. Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Whitſhed Keene, Eſqrs; and the Hon. Charles Greville, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for trade and plantations.—Daniel Chamier, Eſq; to be Commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions in North-America.

— 27. The Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway, a Commiſſioner of the Police in Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Galloway. — James Harris, Eſq; of Saliſbury, Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, in the room of General Graeme.—Mr. Thomas Conway,

to be Deputy Comptroller of Exciſe, in the room of James Comyn, Eſq; who has reſigned.—The Hon. Mrs. Frances Talbot, to be keeper of their Majeſties ice-houſes, in the room of Mr. Eldridge, deceaſed.—The Rev. Doctor Durnford, to the Prebend of Itchin Abbots, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, —The Rev. Dr. Watſon, King's Profeſſor of Divinity, in Cambridge, to a ſtall in Ely cathedral.

Feb. 5. Thomas Shirley, Eſq; Governor of Dominica, in room of Sir William Young, who has reſigned.—Montford Browne, Eſq; Governor of the Bahama iſlands. —Peter Livius, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of New-Hampſhire.—John Jackſon, Eſq; Receiver General of all the rights and perquiſites of Admiralty belonging to the King.—Ralph Ward, Eſq; Receiver General of the ſtamps in Ireland.

— 25. To Robert Herries, Eſq; the honour of Knighthood.—General Michael O'Brien Dilkes, Colonel of the 50th Regiment of foot, in the place of Sir William Boothby. — Colonel Robert Gordon, Commander in Chief of the Eaſt-India Company's forces at Bombay. —General John Clavering, Commander in Chief of the Eaſt-India Company's forces in India.—The Hon. Colonel George Monſon, Commander in Chief of the Eaſt-India Company's forces in India, in caſe of General Clavering becoming Governor Gen. of Bengal, Bahar and Oriſſa.—Hugh Finlay, Eſq; deputy Poſtmaſter General in North America, in the room of Dr. Franklin, removed.—Commodore George Mackenzie, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips at Chatham and Sheerneſs, and as far as the Buoy at the Nore.—Joſhua Mauger, Eſq; an elder brother of the Trinity-Houſe.—Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart. Recorder of Plymouth.

March 4. Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London, to the honour of Knighthood.

— 9. The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Meredith, Bart. Comptroller of his Majeſty's houſhold, (in the room of Lord Pelham), and Privy-Counſellor.—The Right Hon. Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; Cofferer of his Majeſty's houſhold, (in the room of the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, whoſe appointment as Governor of the Iſle of Wight is increaſed, and confirmed for life), and a Privy-Counſellor.

— 22. The Right Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, and Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, (in the place of the Right Hon. Charles Fox, Eſq; who has reſigned), and Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; appointed Cofferer of the houſhold.—The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, to the offices of Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre, of all his Majeſty's foreſts, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond Trent.

— 15. The Right Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Somerſet.

— 19. Thomas Laurence, of Eaton, in the county of Bucks, Eſq; to the office of Clerk of the faculties and diſpenſations in his Majeſty's Court of Chancery, in the

the room of William Talbot, Eſq; deceaſed.—Lieutenant Col. Maxwell, to be Colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant Gen. Hamilton Lambert, deceaſed.—Capt. Baillie, to be Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, in the room of Commodore Boys, deceaſed.

— 22. The King has been pleaſed to grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, That there ſhall be within the factory of Fort William at Calcutta, in Bengal, a Court of Record, which ſhall be called, The Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and that the ſaid Supreme Court ſhall conſiſt of one principal Judge, who ſhall be called the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and three other Judges, who ſhall be called the Puiſne Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to appoint Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; to be Chief Juſtice; Robert Chambers, of the Middle Temple, Stephen Cæſar Le Maiſtre, of the Inner Temple and John Hyde, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſquires, to be the Puiſne Juſtices of the ſaid Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with power to exerciſe and perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

— 30. Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the honour of Knighthood.

— April 2. Thomas Gage, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay in North America, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, in the room of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; who has requeſted leave to come to England.

— 8. John Burland, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at law, to be a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Adams, deceaſed, together with the honour of Knighthood.

— 9. Thomas Dampier, D. D. to the Deanry of the cathedral of Durham, void by the death of Dr. Spencer Cowper. — John James Majendie, D. D. the place of a Prebendary of his Majeſty's free chapel of St. George, in the caſtle of Windſor, void by the reſignation of Dr. Dampier.—Thomas Fountaine, Clerk, M. A. the place of a Canon or Prebendary of the cathedral of Worceſter, void by the reſignation of Dr. Majendie.

— 26. The Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Charles Moſs, Biſhop of St. David's, to the See of Bath and Wells, in the room of Dr. Edward Willes, deceaſed.

— 29. The Right Hon. Charles Lord Cathcart, to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the church of Scotland.—The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Charles Coote, of Donybrook, in the county of Dublin, Eſq; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

May 3. The dignity of Baronet of Great Britain, unto the following gentlemen, viz. Richard Clayton, of Adlington, in Lancaſhire, Eſq;

Eſq; and in default of iſſue male, to the heirs male of John Clayton, Eſq; his late father, deceaſed, and their heirs male. Archibald Edmonſtone, of Duntreath, in Stirlingſhire, North Britain, Eſq. Walden Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Flintſhire, Eſq. Richard Symonds, of the Meend, in Herefordſhire, Eſq. William Lemon, of Carelew, in Cornwall, Eſq. Francis Blake, of Twiſel-Caſtle, in the county of Durham, Eſq. Martin Folkes, of Hillington Hall, in Norfolk, Eſq. William Jones, of Ramſbury-Manor, in Wilts, Eſq. William Montgomery, of Macbiehill, in the ſhire of Tweedale, North Britain, Eſq. Philip Gibbs, of Spring Head, in Barbadoes, Eſq. Charles Raymond, of Valentine-houſe, in Eſſex, Eſq; and, in default of iſſue male, to William Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Eſq; and his heirs male by Sophia his wife, daughter of the ſaid Charles Raymond. And, John Smyth, of Sydling, St. Nicholas, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq.

— 11. By letters patent under the great ſeal of Great Britain, Sir Stanier Porten, Knt. Keeper and Regiſter of his majeſty's papers and records for the buſineſs of ſtate, eſtabliſhed at his majeſty's palace of Whitehall, in the room of Andrew Stone, Eſq; deceaſed. He this day in council took the oaths appointed to be taken.—Lieutenant General George Auguſtus Elliott, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.—John Cleve Pleydell, Eſq; Secretary to the ſaid Commander in Chief of the forces there.

— 14. William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, George Quarme, Anthony Lucas, and William Lowndes, Eſqrs. together with William Burrel, D. L. to be Commiſſioners for the management and receipt of his majeſty's revenue of exciſe and other duties, within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

— 20. John Sylveſter, M. D. of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, to the honour of Knighthood.—Sir Hugh Palliſer, Governor of Scarborough Caſtle.—The Rev. Mr. Topping, of Hampſhire, to a Prebend and Donative belonging to Llandaff cathedral.—The Rev. Dr. Kaye, of Kirkby, in Nottinghamſhire, to be Canon Reſidentiary of the collegiate church of Southwell.—The Rev. Dr. James Hume Spry, to be Prebend in Saliſbury cathedral.

June 4. The Hon. James Yorke, Doctor in Divinity, to the Biſhoprick of St. David's, in the room of Dr. Charles Moſs, tranſlated to Bath and Wells.

— 9. Thomas Oliver, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay in America, in the room of Andrew Oliver, Eſq; deceaſed.—Thomas Baker, Eſq; to be Attorney General, and Aſhton Warner Byam, Eſq; to be Solicitor General, of the iſland of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago, in America.—Walter Robinſon, Eſq; to be Chief Juſtice of the iſland of Tobago in America.

— 11. The Rev. James King, D. D. to the place and dignity of a Canonry or Prebend in the collegiate church or free chapel of St. George in the caſtle of Windſor, the ſame being void by the death of Dr. Walter Harte, late one of the

the Prebendaries thereof. — The Rev. Mr. Arthur Onſlow, to be Chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, in the room of Dr. King, made a Canon of Windſor.—The Rev. Robert Pye, D. D. to be a Prebend of Rocheſter, in the room of Dr. Courtenay, reſigned.

— 20. His grace the Duke of Grafton, Comptroller of the Green Wax Office, and Receiver and Comptroller of the profits of the ſeals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the room of the late Duke of Cleveland.

— July 2. By letters patent under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinſon, Doctor of Laws, his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant, of the Office and Place of Provoſt of Trinity College near Dublin, in the room of the Right Honourable Francis Andrews, Doctor of Laws, late Provoſt thereof, deceaſed.

— 15. Daniel de Laval, Eſq; his Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of Copenhagen.

— 30. Mr. Lynn, ſon of Capt. Lynn, to be Groom of his Majeſty's Wardrobe, in the room of Godfrey Heathcote, Eſq; deceaſed. —John Larpent, jun. to be a Groom of the Privy Chamber to his Majeſty.—Edward Whitehouſe, Eſq; to be a Gentleman Uſher and Quarter Waiter to his Majeſty, in the room of Mr. Larpent.

Aug. 2, Thomas Browne, Eſq; (Clarencieux King of Arms) to be a Principal King of Engliſh Arms, and a Principal Officer of Arms of the Noble Order of the Garter, and to grant unto the ſaid Thomas Browne, Eſq; that office which is commonly called Garter, and alſo the name Garter, with the ſtile, liberties, preheminencies, and emoluments, belonging and anciently accuſtomed to the ſaid office, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Townley, Knt. late Garter.

— 3. Lieutenant General George Howard, and the Right Hon. John Blaquiere, to the order of the Bath.

— 4. Robert Irvine, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Schiedam, and town of Delftſhaven, upon the Maeſe, in Holland. —John Peter, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul in the ſeveral ports of Oſtend, Newport, and Bruges, in the province of Flanders, in the room of Robert Irvine, Eſq.

— 23. William Nelthorpe, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Cuſtoms in Scotland, in the room of Joſeph Tudor, Eſq; deceaſed. — John Michael Dwyer, to be Collector of the Cuſtoms at Port Antonio, in Jamaica, in the room of Anthony Wilkinſon, Eſq; deceaſed.— John Mead, Eſq; to be Provoſt Marſhal General of Jamaica, in the room of William Gray, Eſq; who retires.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Rainsford, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, to be Aide de Camp to his Majeſty, in the room of Colonel Launcelot Baugh, preferred.

— 27. Ralph Bigland, Eſq; (Norroy King of Arms) the Office of Clarencieux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South Weſt, and Weſt Parts of the kingdom of Great Britain called England.

Sept. 3. Nathaniel Green, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Trieſte and Fiume, and the other ports

ports of the Auſtrian dominions on the Adriatic ſea.

— 10. Roger Moſtyn, Clerk, A. M. to the place and dignity of a Prebendary of his Majeſty's free chapel of St. George in the caſtle of Windſor, void by the death of Doctor John Foſter, late one of the Prebendaries thereof. — Rev. Mr. Payne, Canon Reſidentiary of the Cathedral of Wells.

Oct. 1. The Rev. John Thomas, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of Weſtminſter, to the Biſhoprick of Rocheſter, in the room of Dr. Zachary Pearce, deceaſed.

— 20. Philip Jennings Clerke, of Duddleſtone Hall, in the county of Salop, Eſq; to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.

— 22. Clement Richardſon, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Cagliaria in Sardinia.

— 24. John Ives the Younger, Eſq; a Herald at Arms Extraordinary, by the name and title of Suffolk Herald.—John Jenkinſon, Eſq; to be Gentleman Uſher to her Majeſty, in the room of Sir James Calder, deceaſed. John Gowſlade, Eſq; ſucceeds Mr. Jenkinſon, as Gentleman Uſher Daily Waiter. John Smith, Eſq; ſucceeds Mr. Cowſlade, as Gentleman Uſher Quarterly Waiter.

— 29. The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto the following gentlemen, viz. Sir Clifton Wintringham, Knt. of Dover-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and to his heirs male, and in default thereof, to Jarvis Clifton, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir Jarvis Clifton, Bart. of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham;— John Duntze, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Eſq; — And, William Pepperrell, of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſett in America, Eſq.

Nov. 1. To George Harriſon, Eſq; the office of Windſor Herald of Arms, vacant by the death of Henry Hill, Eſq.

— 8. Right Rev. Dr. Thomas, Biſhop of Rocheſter, to the Deanery of Weſtminſter. The Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, to be Conſtable and Commander of Fort Toome, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.—George Chamberlayn, Eſq; Secretary to the Tax Office, in the room of Auſtin Leigh, Eſq; deceaſed. Edward Naigh, Eſq; to be Aſſiſtant Secretary, in the room of Hugh Owen, Eſq. — George James Williams, Eſq; to be Receiver General of the Exciſe, in the room of Sir William Milner, Bart. deceaſed.

— 10. Richard Browne, Doctor in Divinity, the office of Hebrew Profeſſor in the univerſity of Oxford, with the Prebend of Chriſt Church thereunto annexed, the ſame being void by the death of Dr. Thomas Hunt. — Wadſworth Buſk, Eſq; the office and place of his majeſty's Attorney-General in the Iſle of Man.

— 22. Thomas Earl of Weſtmeath, Richard Earl of Shannon, Brinſley Earl of Laneſborough, Charles Earl of Bellamont, Lieut. General George Auguſtus Elliot, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's land forces in Ireland, Charles Dillon, Eſq; Henry Flood, Eſq; of the county of Kilkenny, to be Privy Counſellors in Ireland.— Henry Hamilton, of Manor Cunningham, in the county of Donegal, Eſq; John Allen Johnſtone, of the county of Dublin, Eſq; and Francis Lumm, of Lumville, in the King's county, Eſq; and to their heirs

heirs male, the dignity of Baronets of the kingdom of Ireland. — Godfrey Lill, Eſq; (late his Majeſty's Sollicitor General) to be one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in the room of Edmund Malone, Eſq; deceaſed.—John Scott, Eſq; (late Counſel to the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's revenue, and one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law) to be his Majeſty's Solicitor General in Ireland, in the room of the ſaid Godfrey Lill, Eſq.

— 26. James Earl of Courtown, to be of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council in Ireland.—The Right Hon. Lord North, to be Recorder of the borough and town of Taunton, in the county of Somerſet, in the room of the Earl of Thomond, deceaſed.--Richard Earl of Shannon, to be Muſter Maſter and Clerk of the Cheque of his Majeſty's armies and garriſons in Ireland, in the room of Robert Earl of Belvedere, deceaſed.—Major-General James Johnſton, to be Governor of Quebec. — The Hon. Lieut. General James Murray, late Governor of Quebec, to be Lieut. Governor of Minorca.—Lieut. Col. Beauclerc, to be Governor of Pendennis Caſtle, in the room of Colonel Owen, deceaſed.—Colonel James Grant, of Ballindalloch, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Fort George, near Inverneſs, in the room of Colonel Beauclerc.

Decemb. 3. By letters patent under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, George Lewis Jones, D. D. to the Biſhoprick of Kilmore, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Denniſon Cumberland, late Biſhop thereof.

— 6. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Dr. Brownlowe North, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the See of Worceſter, in the room of Dr. James Johnſon, late Biſhop thereof, deceaſed.

— 24. The Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Eſq; the Right Hon. Henry Viſcount Palmerſton of the kingdom of Ireland, Charles Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, the Right Hon. Wilmot Viſc. Liſburne of the kingdom of Ireland, the Right Hon. Auguſtus John Hervey, and Henry Penton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Iſlands, and Territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

— 29. Commiſſions paſſed the Great Seal, conſtituting Guy Carleton, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in and over the province of Quebec. And Commodore Shuldham Governor of Newfoundland.—Miſs Johnſon, daughter of Gen. Johnſon (one of the equerries to the King), to be one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, in the room of the Hon. Miſs Cathcart.—Thomas Bernard, Eſq; to be Deputy Commiſſary of the Muſters.—Colonel Amherſt, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Saint John's, Newfoundland.

DEATHS, 1774.

January. Lately, at Hawkſton in Salop, the Lady of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.

At Hopetoun Houſe, in Scotland, Miſs Jemima Hope, third daughter of Lord Hope.

At Paris, the Princeſs du Tulmont,

mont, of the houſe of Jablonnowſki, in Poland. This Lady (who countenanced the Jeſuits after their late diſgrace) was allowed by the French King 80,000 livres a year for the ſupport of her dignity.

Mrs. Ethelred Mannock, lady-abbeſs of the Engliſh Benedictine ladies, at Bruſſels.

4. The Counteſs Dowager of Oxford, mother to the preſent Earl.

7. In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, greatly advanced in years, Lady Dowager Dorothy Montague. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths accidentally taking fire, as ſhe was ſitting in her apartment.

16. At Bury, Sir John Cullum, Bart. King at Arms. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Rev. Mr. Cullum, of Hardwick, in Suffolk.

21. At Coſteſey Hall, in his 94th year, Sir George Jerningham, Bart. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon William.

At Conſtantinople, the Grand Signior, Muſtapha III. in the 59th year of his age and 17th of his reign. He is ſucceeded by his brother Abul Hamed, after a confinement of 44 years.

In Grafton-ſtreet, Dublin, of an apoplectic fit, Lady Dorothea Dubois.

At the Hague, Peter Queſnel, ſurnamed Benard, well known in the republic of letters, particularly by the two firſt volumes of his Hiſtory of the Jeſuits, publiſhed in 1741 in Utrecht.—A few hours before his death, he was prevailed upon, by ſome perſons who made it a point of conſcience, to burn the remainder of the manuſcript of that work, which he finiſhed about three months ago, and which would have made 20 volumes in 12mo.

In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Moleſworth, relict of the Hon. Edward Moleſworth, Eſq; and aunt to the preſent Lord Viſcount Moleſworth.

In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, aged 92 years, the Marchioneſs de Montandre.

26. At Stradbally in the Queen's County, Ireland, the Right Hon. Dudley Alexander Sidney Coſby, Lord Sydney of Leix, Baron of Stradbally, L. L. D.

In St. Margaret's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Lady I'Anſon, widow of the late Sir Tho. I'Anſon.

Feb. 8. At his ſeat at Newburgh, Yorkſhire, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl Fauconberg. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father as Viſcount, Baron, and Baronet, in the year 1718; and was created Earl Fauconberg by his late Majeſty. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by Henry, now Earl Fauconberg, his only ſurviving ſon and heir, who married, in the year 1766, Charlotte, eldeſt daughter of Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart. deceaſed, and has iſſue 3 daughters.

At Paris, aged 74, M. de Condamine, Fellow of the Royal Society at London, and celebrated for his voyages to determine the figure of the earth.

14. The Rev. Mr. Bertie, prebendary of Exeter, and rector of Kenn, in Devon, brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent Earl of Abingdon.

18. At Edinburgh, Lady Amelia Lindſay, relict of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Lindſay, Bart.

23. Sir Marmaduke Aſty Wyvil, Bart. of Conſtable Burton, in Yorkſhire.

24. The Lady of Aſheton Curzon, Eſq; Member for Clithero, in Lancaſhire, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Groſvenor.

The

The Right Hon. Lady Anne Parker, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

25. At Vienna, Count Wallis, Count of the Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c.

At Chadderton, in Lancaſhire, Sir William Horton, Bart.

At Dreſden, in the 73d year of his age, Prince John George Chevalier de Saxe, Field Marſhal of the Electoral Saxon army, Commander of the artillery, and Chief of the council of war, Knight of the order of Malta, and of the White Eagle of Poland.

March 2. At Salthill, in his way to Briſtol, the Rt. Hon. Henry William Arundell, Viſcount Galway, and Baron of Killard, in Ireland.

3. The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in New England, in his 68th year.

The Rev. William Talbot, rector of St. Giles's in Reading, ſon of the late Gen. Talbot, and grandſon of Dr. Wm. Talbot, late Biſhop of Durham.

6. The Hon. Henry Fane, youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

7. At Pardo, his Royal Highneſs Charles, Infant of Spain, aged two years and ſix months.

8. In Dover-ſtreet, the Rt. Hon. Dowager Lady Mary Griffin, relict of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Griffin.

10. In Queen-ſquare, Sir William Browne, Knt. M.D. aged 82.

11. At Quanbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Henry Benedict Barnewall, Lord Viſcount Kingſland, and Baron of Turvey, aged 66.

14. The Hon. Robert Harley, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, Recorder of Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, uncle to the Earl of Oxford, and one of the members for Droitwich, in Worceſterſhire.

18. At Gaſk, in Scotland, the Hon. Amelia Nairn, relict of Laurence Oliphant, and daughter of the deceaſed Lord Nairn.

At Huntingdon, on the Norfolk circuit, Sir Richard Adams, Knt. one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer, whoſe death is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the gaol diſtemper, which it is ſuppoſed he caught laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

20. At Sherfield, in Hampſhire, Mrs. Beauclerk, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Beauclerk.

24. At his houſe near the Horſe Guards, Sir Matthew Featherſtonehaugh, Bart. Sir Matthew was member in the laſt and preſent parliament for Portſmouth, and before for Morpeth in Northumberland; a governor of St. Thomas's and the Middleſex hoſpitals, and F. R. S. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon, now Sir Harry Fetherſtonehaugh.

Lately, Mrs. Harris, relict of John Harris, Eſq; late of Hayn, in Devonſhire, and ſiſter to the Earl of Hertford.

At his ſeat near Kilkenny, the Right Hon. Somerſet Hamilton Butler, Earl of Carrick, one of his Majeſty's privy counſellors in Ireland. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Butler, Lord Ikerrin, one of the repreſentatives of the borough of Killyleagh.

25. At Durham, the Rev. Dr. Spencer Cowper, Dean of that cathedral.

27. At

27. At Darmſtadt, the Princeſs of Deux-Ponts, in her 69th year.

30. At Manheim, her Highneſs the Ducheſs Dowager of Deux-Ponts, grandmother of the reigning Electreſs of Saxony, in her 65th year.

31. James Leigh, Eſq; of Adleſtorp, in the county of Glouceſter, brother-in-law to the Duke of Chandos, at his Grace's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

April 1. The Hon. Thomas Hamilton, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Haddington, in Park-ſtreet.

4. At his chambers in the Temple, the ingenious Dr. Goldſmith, much admired in the literary world for his poetic and other publications.

5. Sir Alexander Gibſon, Bart. of Pentland, in Scotland.

8. In Hatton-ſtreet, Mrs. Martha Peers, ſiſter of Sir Charles Peers, Bart.

18. At Kenſington, the Rev. Thomas Herring, M. A. rector of Chevening, in Kent, and Cuſſelden, in Surry, treaſurer of Chicheſter, prebendary of Southwell, and one of the principal regiſters of the prerogative court of Canterbury. He was nearly related to Archbiſhop Herring, and one of his executors. He married a daughter of Sir John Torriano.

Sir Charles Styles, Bart. He married the Hon. Iſabella Wingfield, daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt, and ſiſter to the preſent lord; by whom he has left one ſon and one daughter.

22. In Dublin, the Hon. Edmund Malone, one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, in Ireland.

23. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Greathead, ſiſter to his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter.

26. The Right Hon. the Earl of Weſtmoreland, after a few hours illneſs. His lordſhip ſucceeded his father on Nov. 24, 1771. He firſt married Auguſta, daughter and coheireſs of Lord Montague Bertie, ſecond ſon of Robert Duke of Ancaſter; but which lady deceaſing on January 3, 1766, he married, ſecondly, May 28, 1767, the Right Honourable Lady Suſan Gordon, ſiſter of Alexander Duke of Gordon. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded by his ſon, who is a minor.

At Shawfield, in Scotland, Lady Harriet Campbell, widow of John Campbell, Eſq; and ſiſter to the Earl of Glencairn.

29. At Bargat, near Fordingbridge, Hants, in her 105th year, Lady Bulkley, relict of the late Sir Dewey Bulkley.

May 4. In Berner's-ſtreet, Major-General Worge. He commanded the expedition to Senegal, in the late war, and was afterwards Governor of that place.

6. At his houſe in Park-Lane, the Right Hon. John Ward, Viſcount Dudley and Ward, Lord Warden of Birmingham, and Recorder of Worceſter. His Lordſhip was born in March 1704, and ſucceeded William, the late Viſcount Dudley and Ward, as Baron Ward of Birmingham, in May, 1740. On Dec. 26, 1723, he married Anna Maria, (who died in 1725), daughter of Charles Bourchier, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue, the Hon. John Ward, born in 1724, now Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward. He married, ſecondly, in Jan. 1744-5, Miſs Mary Carver, daughter of John Carver, Eſq; by whom

whom he has a ſon, William, born on Jan. 21, 1750. His Lordſhip has one nephew, Humble Ward, and a niece, Frances. On April 22, 1763, 3 George III. his Lordſhip was raiſed to the dignity of a Viſcount, by the title of Viſcount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley, in the county of Worceſter.

9. At Aix, in Provence, in France, Lady Ryder, relict of Sir Dudley Ryder, late Chief Juſtice of the court of King's Bench.

10. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, at Verſailles, of the ſmall-pox, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in the 64th year of his age, and 59th of his reign.

17. In Southampton-row, Lady Cave, daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Fermanagh, and mother of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. one of the knights of the ſhire for Leiceſter.

18. At Ratby caſtle, in the biſhopric of Durham, his Grace William Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Earl of Chicheſter, &c. comptroller of the ſeal or green wax-office, receiver and comptroller of the profits of the ſeals in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. His Grace was born in 1698; and in the year 1730, he ſucceeded his father Charles, eldeſt natural ſon of King Charles II. by the Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter of Viſcount Grandiſon, one of the moſt celebrated beauties of that monarch's court, who roſe ſo high in the king's favour, that he created her Ducheſs of Cleveland after the birth of the child, who was born in 1662. His Grace married, in 1731, Lady Henrietta Finch, daughter to the late Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who died in 1742, leaving no iſſue. By the failure of iſſue in that line, a perpetual annuity of 8000l. per ann. devolves to the Duke of Grafton.

20. In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lady Palmer, relict of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart.

23. The Rev. William Herring, D. D. Dean of St. Aſaph, Prebendary of Apeſthorp, and Rector of Bolton Piercy, in Yorkſhire.

25. At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Sir William Wiſeman, Bart.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Lday Frances Gardiner, widow of Col. Gardiner, and daughter of David Earl of Buchan.

At Kermingham, in Cheſhire, John Conway Glynne, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John Glynne, Bart. member for Flint.

At Lewes, in Suſſex, Mrs. Taylor, widow, daughter of Dr. Moreton, formerly Biſhop of Meath, in Ireland, and half-ſiſter of Sir William Moreton, late Recorder of London.

3. Lady Goring, wife of Sir Henry Goring, of Highden, in Surry.

7. At Beverley, in Yorkſhire, Mrs. Pennyman, mother to Sir James Pennyman, Bart.

8. At Iſlington, Sir Charles Townley, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms.

At his ſeat at Edgbaſton, in Warwickſhire, Sir Henry Gough, Bart.

11. About 5 o'clock in the evening, his Serene Highneſs the Elector of Mentz, of a dropſy in his breaſt.—Baron Frederic d'Erthall, Preſident of the Council of Regency, is fixed upon as his ſucceſſor.

13. At Brompton, where ſhe

went

went for the recovery of her health, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Delawar.

18. At Shrewſbury, in his way from Dublin to London, the Right Hon. Francis Andrews, Provoſt of the Univerſity of Dublin, member of parliament for the city of Londonderry, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council in Ireland.

22. At Edinburgh, Lady Elliot, widow of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt.

24. The Hon. Mrs. Wright, wife of Alexander Wright, Eſq; of Bath, and eldeſt daughter of John Lord Chedworth.

29. At his houſe, at Little-Ealing, the Right Rev. Dr. Zachary Pearce, Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, aged 84. His Lordſhip was conſecrated Biſhop of Bangor in the year 1748, and was promoted to the ſee of Rocheſter, and Deanery of Weſtminſter, in the year 1756, which latter he reſigned ſome years ſince. His Lordſhip has left a conſiderable ſum to augment the income of twenty relicts of loyal and orthodox clergymen, in the college founded by biſhop Warner, at Bromley, in Kent.

July 1. The Right Hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley, in Wilts, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland for life, and alſo for the lives of his two ſons, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council. He married May 2, 1744, Lady Georgina Carolina, eldeſt daughter of his Grace Charles, late Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, (created Baroneſs Holland, May 1762, 2 Geo. III.) by whom he had iſſue, the Hon. Stephen Fox, born Feb. 20. O. S. 1744-5, (and married, April 20. 1766, to Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, Earl of Upper-Oſſory, in the kingdom of Ireland.) Henry, born October 8, 1746, who died in January following; Charles-James, born Jan. 13, O. S. 1748-9, and Henry-Edward, born March 4, 1755.—His Lordſhip was choſen one of the members for Hindon, in Wiltſhire, in March 1735; and being conſtituted Surveyor General of his Majeſty's board of Works, a writ was ordered, June 17, 1737, and he was re-elected. In the next parliament, which ſat on buſineſs Dec. 5. following, he ſerved for Windſor; for which place he continued to ſerve (ſeveral times vacating his ſeat, by obtaining poſts under the government, but being conſtantly re-elected) till April 16, 1763, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the Peerage; in which and eſtate he is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Stephen, now Lord Holland, which vacates his ſeat in parliament for the city of Saliſbury.

Lady Williams, relict of Sir John Williams, Bart. of Langibby-caſtle, Monmouthſhire.

3. Unfortunately drowned in the Baltick, the young prince of Holſtein; his highneſs, about a month ago, embarked as a volunteer on board the Commodore's ſhip of the Ruſſian fleet cruizing in the Baltic; and in coming down from the main-top he unfortunately miſſed his hold, and fell into the ſea; three ſailors jumped overboard immediately, but not time enough to ſave him.

8 At Arbury, near Coventry, the Lady of Sir Roger Newdigate.

11. At Lord Napier's houſe, in the Abbey of Holyrood-houſe, in Scotland, the Right Hon. Mary-Anne,

Anne, Lady Napier, in the 44th year of her age. Her Ladyſhip was ſiſter of the preſent Lord Cathcart; and was married to Lord Napier, in 1754, by whom ſhe has left a ſon and four daughters.

At his ſeat, at Johnſon-hall, in the province of New-York, in America, the very brave and worthy Sir William Johnſon, Bart. not more celebrated for his conduct in the laſt war, than remarkable for the aſcendency he had gained over the Indian nations; he has left a large ſum of money to be employed in preſents to the Indians of the Mohawk caſtles, through whoſe faithful and invariable attachment the worthy baronet was enabled to conduct the buſineſs of his department with admirable ability, juſtice, and humanity. All the inhabitants, men, women, and children, of thoſe caſtles, had mourning preſented to them on the much lamented death of their beloved patron.

13. The Hon. Miſs Elizabeth Stuart, an infant, daughter of lord Mount Stuart, at his lordſhip's houſe, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

14. In Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, Sir Matthew Blackiſton, Bart.

17. At Pull, near Shepton, in Somerſetſhire, Edward Berkeley, Eſq; a near relation to the late Right Hon. Lord Berkeley.

At the German Spa, Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq; ſon of the late Admiral, nephew to Lord Falmouth, brother-in-law to the Duke of Beaufort, and member for Truro in Cornwall.

18. Sir Thomas Alſton, Bart. of Odel, in Bedfordſhire.—He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his brother, now Sir Rowland Alſton.

19. Of an apoplectic fit, Sir Henry Banks, Knt. He was elected Alderman of Cordwainers ward on the death of Wm. Alexander, Eſq; in September, 1762, and ſerved the office of Sheriff with Sir Thomas Challenor, in 1763, in the firſt mayoralty of William Beckford, Eſq; and was elected Preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital the latter end of laſt year, on the deceaſe of Sir Robert Ladbroke. He was nephew to Alderman Marſhal, who, when knighted by the late King, fell down. The king was ſurprized: but, on his riſing up, he facetiouſly ſaid, "Your Majeſty has conferred ſo much honour upon me, that I was not able to ſtand under it." His Majeſty ever after, called him his Merry Knight.

21. In Dover-ſtreet, the Right Hon. Percy Wyndham Obrien, Earl of Thomond. His Lordſhip was ſecond ſon of Sir William Wyndham (Secretary at War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy-Counſellor to queen Anne) by Lady Catharine Seymour, ſecond daughter to Charles, Duke of Somerſet, and was uncle to the preſent Earl of Egremont. On Nov. 29, 1756, he was created Baron of Ibracken, and Earl of Thomond, in Ireland, and took on him the name and arms of Obrien, purſuant to the will of his uncle, the late Earl of Thomond. His lordſhip was of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, and member of parliament for Winchelſea, in Suſſex.

22. At Florence, the Archduke Albert John Joſeph Fauſtus.

23. In Albemarle-ſtreet, the Rt. Hon. John Monſon, Lord Monſon, and Baronet, LL.D. and a Vice

Preſident of the Lock-hoſpital. His Lordſhip ſucceeded John, his father, the late lord, on July 18, 1748, and in June, 1752, married Theodoſia, daughter of John Maddiſon, of Harpſwell, in the county of Lincoln, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, John, and ſeveral other children.

24. At Holland-houſe, near Kenſington, the Right Hon. Caroline, Lady Holland. She was created Baroneſs Holland, in her own right, May 6, 1762.

28. At his apartments in the Fleet priſon, Lieutenant-General Ganſell, Colonel of the 55th regiment.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Lady Clayton.

Auguſt 4. At the palace of Rivalta, her Serene Highneſs Elizabeth Erneſtine d'Eſté, Princeſs of Modena, in the 34th year of her age.

Henry Cadogan, youngeſt ſon of the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Eſq; at Caverſham-lodge.

Sir Peter Fenoulhet, at Exeter.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Kincaid, daughter of the late Lord Charles Ker.

30. At Briſtol, Henry Swymmer, Eſq; brother to the Counteſs Dowager of Weſtmoreland, and great uncle to the preſent Earl.

Sept. 3. At her houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Lady Wentworth, lady to his Excellency John Murray, Eſq; our ambaſſador at the Porte.

5. At his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart. The title and eſtate devolve to his eldeſt ſon, now Sir John Sheffield, Bart.

Robert Marſhall, Eſq; formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

11. At her houſe near Hales-Owen, Miſs Pearſall, a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pearſall, of Hawen.

12. At High-field, in Hales Owen, Salop, Mrs. Peſhall, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Peſhall, Bart. of the Hawn, and ſiſter to the preſent Sir John Peſhall, Bart. of Oxford.

15. At Thame-Park, in Oxfordſhire, Miſs Mackie, ſiſter to the late Counteſs of Abingdon.

19. At Bayſwater, Sir James Calder, Bart.

Lately, At Newton, near Durham, Mrs. Liddell, mother to Lord Ravenſworth.

The Rt. Hon. —— Widdrington, commonly called Lord Widdrington, who was attainted for the ſhare he had in the rebellion in 1715.

At Grantley, near Ripon, Mrs. Norton, mother of Sir Fletcher Norton.

21. At Mr. Lewes's, in Carmarthen, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Graham, Lord Viſcount Preſton. He was immediately deſcended from Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, and Plump, in Cumberland, Gentleman of the Horſe to King Charles I. who created him a Baronet, in 1629, March 29. His grandſon, Sir Richard, was created Baron of Eſk, and Viſcount Preſton, in the county of Haddington, on May 12, 1681, by King Charles II. By James II. after his abdication, he was created Baron Eſk, in Cumberland, but the patent was rejected by the Houſe of Lords. In the year 1690 he was tried and condemned, with Mr. Aſhton,

Aſhton, for a treaſonable conſpiracy to reſtore King James. Aſhton was executed, but his lordſhip received pardon for his life. He married Lady Anne, daughter of Charles, Earl of Carliſle, and had iſſue a ſon, Charles, who married Miſs Cox, ſiſter of the Counteſs of Peterborough, and, dying in 1738-9, left iſſue by her the above-mentioned William Graham, deceaſed.

At Edinburgh, Robert Keith, Eſq; late his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Peterſburgh.

At Hill houſe, Glouceſterſhire, Sir Oneſiphorus Paul, Bart.

At Chilton, in the county of Bucks, Miſs Aubrey, only daughter of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. of Llantrithyd in Glamorganſhire.

At Rome, his holineſs Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, Pope, born at St. Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, Oct. 31, 1705, and elected to the Papacy, May 19, 1769, when he aſſumed the name of Clement the 14th.

22. At Konigſberg, Prince Charles Louis de Holſtein Beck, Field-Marſhal in the ſervice of Ruſſia.

29. In Sicily, the Earl of Morton. His Lordſhip has left two ſons by his Lady, who is couſin to the Earl of Haddington.

Oct. 1. At her houſe in Berkeley ſquare, the Hon. Lady Dowager Bleſſington, in an advanced age.

At Naples, Sir William Duncan, one of his Majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary.

6. Sir Richard Corbett, Bart. The title deſcends to Mr. Corbett, formerly of Fleet-ſtreet, Bookſeller, now Sir Charles Corbett, Bart.

Mrs. Daubuz, of Bath, ſiſter to Sir Joſhua Van Neck, Bart.

8. The Right Hon. Lady Catherine Drummond, of Megginch, ſiſter to the Duke of Bolton.

9. In Albemarle-ſtreet, Lady Winn, wife of Sir William Winn, Bart.

The Lady of Sir John Colthurſt, Bart. of Ardrum in Ireland, ſiſter to the late Lord Shelburne, and third daughter of the late Thomas Earl of Kerry.

Mrs. Winn, wife of the Hon. Mr. Baron Winn, and daughter of the late Sir Rowland Winn, Bart. of Noſtel in Yorkſhire.

11. At Pitmedden in Scotland, Sir William Seton, Bart.

13. At Sorgvlied, Wm. Count de Bentinck, one of the nobles of the province of Holland, Preſident of the college of deputies of their high mightineſſes, keeper of the ſeals, ſtadtholder and regiſter of the fiefs in Holland and Weſt-Frieſland.

21. Sir William Milner, Bart. Receiver General of the Exciſe.

Lately, on the frontiers of Ruſſia, where he had been priſoner ſix months, Profeſſor Gmelin; one of the learned men choſen by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in 1767, to travel to different parts, in order to perfect ſcience.

At New-York, Major-General John Bradſtreet.

At Sydenham, the widow Benoitre, a French lady of diſtinction, who diſtributed twenty ſhillings weekly in charity to the poor about Spitalfields.

24. At Bothwell-caſtle in Scotland, her Grace the Ducheſs of Douglas.

25. At Bath, Sir Will. Evans Morres, Bart. member of parliament for the borough of Newton in Ireland, brother to the late, and

uncle to the preſent Lord Mountmorres.

27. At the ſeat of John Sawbridge, Eſq; at Ollantigh in Kent, Sir William Stephenſon, Knight, father-in-law to the above gentleman, and alderman of Bridge-ward within. He was elected an alderman in 1754, and is ſaid to have died poſſeſſed of upwards of 60,000l. which he has divided equally between his two daughters, Miſs Stephenſon and Mrs. Sawbridge.

28. At his ſeat near Worceſter, the Right Rev. Dr. John Ewer, Lord Biſhop of Bangor.

31. Rt. Hon. Edward Noel, Viſcount Wentworth, of Wellſborough in Leiceſterſhire, (ſo created May 4, 1762,) Baron Wentworth, of Nettleſted, and Baronet, and LL.D. His lordſhip ſucceeded Martha, Baroneſs Wentworth, in 1745, and married Judith, daughter of William Lamb, of Farndiſh, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue, Thomas, born Nov. 18. 1745, and three daughters, Judith, Elizabeth, and Sophia-Suſannah. Of the iſſue of Sir Cloberry Noel, father of the Viſcount, there is living another ſon, the Rev. and Hon. Cloberry Noel.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Canon of Chriſt-church, Oxford, Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew, and Profeſſor of Arabic, in that Univerſity.

Nov. 5. At Dunkeld, in Scotland, his Grace John Murray, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Athol, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardin, Viſcount Glenalmond, Lord Murray, and one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland. His Grace was the eldeſt ſon of Lord George Murray, fourth ſon of John firſt Duke of Athol, who was attainted in 1746, for his concern in the rebellion of the preceding year: but that attainder only operating againſt himſelf, upon the death of his uncle the late Duke James, on Jan. 8, 1764, he ſucceeded to his honours, and having married his couſin, Lady Charlotte, who, upon the deceaſe of her father the late Duke, became Baroneſs Strange, and lady of the iſle of Man, by that marriage, the heirs male and line of this illuſtrious family are conjoined. They have iſſue, John Marquis of Tullibardin, born June 30, 1755; Lords James, George, and William; Ladies Charolotte, Emilia, and Rachael.

At Belvedere, in the county of Weſtmeath, the Earl of Belvedere, Muſter Maſter General of his Majeſty's forces in that kingdom. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Lord Bellfield.

The Counteſs Dowager of Effingham, one of the Ladies of her Majeſty's Bedchamber. Her death was occaſioned by a fright ſhe received by her cloaths taking fire as ſhe ſat reading on Tueſday evening, at her apartments at Hampton-court.

16. Lady Conyers, in Cheſterle-ſtreet, Durham, mother of Sir Blackſton Conyers, Collector of the cuſtoms in Newcaſtle.

17. In South-Audley-Street, Th. Bradſhaw, Eſq; one of the lords of the Admiralty, and a member in the preſent parliament.

18. At his houſe at Highgate, Sir James Hodges, Knt. town clerk of the city of London.

At Arley, in Cheſhire, Sir Peter Warburton, Bart.

At

At Portumna, in Ireland, the Hon. Dorothea Lambert, mother to the Earl of Cavan.

22. At his houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive of Plaſſey, in the kingdom of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General in the Eaſt-Indies, repreſentative in parliament for the town of Shrewſbury, LL.D. and F. R. S. His lordſhip had been twice Governor of Bengal, and commander in Chief of the King's and Company's forces in that province, where his eminent ſervices to his country and to the Eaſt India Company are well known. His lordſhip was born on Michaelmas day in 1725, and married Margaret, the daughter of Edmund Maſkelyne, Eſq; of Purton, in the county of Wilts, by whom he had iſſue, now ſurviving, Edward (now Lord) Clive, member for Ludlow; Robert, an infant, and three daughters; Rebecca, Charlotte, to whom her preſent Majeſty ſtood godmother, and Margaret.

25. Mrs. Henrietta Ogle, one of the two daughters and co-heireſſes of Thomas Ogle, Eſq; late of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnſhire, by Lady Henrietta Bruce, youngeſt daughter of the late Earl of Ayleſbury.

26. At his ſeat at Redrice, near Andover, the Right Hon. Stephen Lord Holland, Baron of Boxley, in the county of Wilts, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland. His lordſhip married Lady Fitzpatrick, ſiſter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Upper Oſſory, by whom he had one daughter, and a ſon now an infant, to whom the title deſcends. The Hon. Charles James Fox, brother to his lordſhip, ſucceeds to the clerkſhip of the Pells, it having been given to the late Lord Holland, who died in July laſt, for the lives of himſelf and his two ſons.

At Bath, the Right Rev. Doctor James Johnſon, Lord Biſhop of Worceſter. His lordſhip was formerly one of the under maſters of Weſtminſter-ſchool, from whence he was promoted to be a Canon Reſidentiary of St. Paul's. On the death of Dr. Benſon, Biſhop of Glouceſter, in 1752, he was conſecrated Biſhop of that ſee; and in 1759, he was tranſlated from thence, on the death of Dr. Maddox, to the ſee of Worceſter.—His lordſhip died a batchelor.

Dec. 5. Sir Jonathan Briggs, Bart. of Mancheſter.

At Bath, Theodore Baron de Luders, a Knight of the moſt holy Roman empire.

8. At Paris, Louis de Geſveres, Duke of Treſmes, a Peer of France, a Lieutenant General and Knight of the different orders.

13. Mrs. Cholmley, wife of Mr. William Cholmley, of Lad-lane, and daughter of the late Sir John Cartwright.

14. At Bath, in the 78th year of her age, Lady Hanham, relict of the late Sir William Hanham, Bart. of Dean's Court, Dorſet, and ſiſter to Mrs. Cracraft, of the Cloſe of that city.

15. At Woollaton, in Nottinghamſhire, the Rt. Hon. Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton, Baron of Middleton, in Warwickſhire, and Baronet. His lordſhip ſucceeded his father Francis, the late lord, Aug. 1, 1758; and dying unmarried, the title and eſtate devolve to his only

brother, the Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Knight of the Shire for the county of Nottingham.

16. At her houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, Mrs. Mary Pye, the laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late Sir Robert Pye, of Clifton Campville in the county of Stafford, Bart.

22. Archibald Campbell, Eſq; in France, eldeſt ſon of Lord Stonefield.

23. Lady Mannock, relict of Sir William Mannock, Bart. at Giffard's-hall in Suffolk.

Sir George Francis Hampſon, Bart. of the iſland of Jamaica.

29. At Paris, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Montagu, brother of his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter,

Charles Obrien, Earl of Thomond, Viſcount Clare, an attainted Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, Marſhal of France, and Colonel of a regiment of Iriſh infantry, in the French ſervice.

30. Paul Whitehead, Eſq; at his apartments in Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, a gentleman well known in the literary world.

31. The Right Hon. William Lord Napier, in Scotland.

In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Hon. Sir George Thomas. He was many years Governor of Antigua, and afterwards Governor General of the Leeward iſlands; when, on his retiring, his ſervices were rewarded with a Baronetage. The title and eſtate devolve to his ſon, now Sir William Thomas of Titchfield-ſtreet.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Letter from the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſett's Bay *to Lord* Dartmouth.

To Lord Dartmouth.

Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, June 29, 1773.

My Lord,

THE re-eſtabliſhment of the union and harmony that formerly ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and her colonies is earneſtly to be wiſhed by the friends of both. As your Lordſhip is one of them, the two houſes of the aſſembly of this province beg leave to addreſs you.

The original cauſes of the interruption of that union and harmony may probably be found in the letters ſent from hence to adminiſtration, and to other gentlemen of influence in parliament, ſince the appointment of Sir Francis Bernard to the government of this province; and there is great reaſon to apprehend that he, and his coadjutors, originally recommended and laid the plans for the eſtabliſhing the American revenue, out of which they expected large ſtipends and appointments for themſelves, and which, through their inſtrumentality, has been the occaſion of all the evils that have ſince taken place.

When we had humbly addreſſed his majeſty, and petitioned both houſes of parliament, repreſenting our grievances, and praying for the repeal of the *revenue acts*; the like inſtruments, and probably the ſame, exerted themſelves to prevent thoſe *petitions* being laid before his majeſty and the parliament, or to fruſtrate the prayer of them. Of this we have juſt had ſome new and unexpected evidence, from *original letters* of Gov. Hutchinſon and Lieut. Gov. Oliver, in which the former particularly and expreſsly by his letter of the 10th of December, 1768, endeavoured, in co-operation with Gov. Bernard, to fruſtrate a petition of a number of the council for the repealing thoſe acts, and to procure his majeſty's cenſure on the petitioners; and the letters of the latter by the diſadvantageous idea conveyed by them of the two houſes of aſſembly, manifeſtly tended to create a prejudice againſt any petition, coming from a body of ſuch a character; and his letter of the 11th of May, 1768, in particular, mentions the petition of the houſe of repreſentatives to his majeſty, and their letters to divers noble lords, with ſuch circumſtances as had a tendency to defeat the petition, and render the letters of no effect.

It

It is manifeſt, my lord, what practices and arts have been uſed to miſlead adminiſtration, both in the firſt propoſal of American revenue acts, and in the continuance of them; but when they had loſt their force, and there appeared, under the influence of your lordſhip, a diſpoſition in parliament to repeal thoſe acts, his excellency Gov. Hutchinſon, in his ſpeech at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion of the general court, was pleaſed to throw out new matter for contention and debate, and to call on the two houſes, in ſuch a preſſing manner, as amounted to little ſhort of a challenge, to anſwer him; into ſuch a dilemna were they brought by the ſpeech, that they were under a neceſſity of giving ſuch anſwers to it as they did, or having their conduct conſtrued into an acquieſcence with the doctrines contained in it, which would have been an implicit acknowledgment, that the province was in a ſtate of ſubjection, differing very little from ſlavery. The anſwers were the effects of neceſſity, and this neceſſity occaſioned great grief to the two houſes.

The people of this province, my lord, are true and faithful ſubjects of his majeſty, and think themſelves happy in their connection with Great-Britain; they would rejoice at the reſtoration of the harmony and good-will that once ſubſiſted between the parent ſtate and them; but it is in vain to expect this happineſs during the continuance of their grievances; and while their *charter rights, one after another, are wreſted from them.* Among theſe rights is the ſupporting of the officers of the crown by grants from the aſſembly; and, in an eſpecial manner, the ſupporting of the judges in the ſame way, on whoſe judgment the province is dependent in the moſt important caſes of life, liberty, and property. If warrants have not yet been, or if they already have been iſſued, we earneſtly beg the favour of your lordſhip's interpoſition to ſuppreſs or recall them.

If your lordſhip ſhould condeſcend to aſk, "What are the means of reſtoring the harmony ſo much deſired!" we would anſwer in a word, that we are humbly of opinion, if things were brought to the general ſtate in which they ſtood at the concluſion of the late war, it would reſtore the happy harmony which at that time ſubſiſted.

Your lordſhip's appointment to be principal ſecretary of ſtate for the American department has given the colonies the higheſt ſatisfaction: they think it a happy omen, and that it will be productive of American tranquility, conſiſtent with their rights as Britiſh ſubjects.

The two houſes humbly hope for your lordſhip's influence to bring about ſo happy an event; and in the mean time they can with full confidence rely on your lordſhip, that the *machinations of Sir Francis Bernard*, and other known enemies of the peace of Great-Britain and her colonies, will not be ſuffered to prevent or delay it.

This letter, which has been agreed on by *both houſes*, is in their name, and by their order, ſigned and tranſmitted to your lordſhip, by,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

And very humble ſervant,

Thomas Flucker, Sec.

The preceding is a true copy of the letter wrote to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

(Atteſted, *Thomas Flucker*, Sec.)

Petition

Petition of the American Congreſs to the King.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's Bay, Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of *thoſe* colonies, *who have deputed us to repreſent them in general congreſs*, by this our humble petition beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief, and under him of the brigadiers-general, has in time of peace been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The commander in chief of all your majeſty's forces in North America, has in time of peace been appointed governor of a colony. The charges of uſual offices have been greatly increaſed, and new expenſive and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are empowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves; the officers of the cuſtoms are empowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any civil magiſtrate founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions. Counſellors holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries: aſſemblies have been repeatedly and injuriouſly diſſolved; commerce has been burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth years of your preſent majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits; whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent, the trial by jury in many civil caſes is aboliſhed, enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages, to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both houſes of parliament have reſolved that coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the VIII. and in conſequence thereof, attempts

tempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute. A ſtatute was paſſed in the twelfth year of your majeſty's reign, directing that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm; whereby the inhabitants of theſe colonies may, in ſundry caſes, by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a tryal by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt ſeſſions of parliament an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton; another, empowering the governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for tryal, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third, for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubjected to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government and the Roman Catholic religion throughout thoſe vaſt regions that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

To a ſovereign "who glories in the name of Briton," the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the laſt war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears, and jealouſies, that overwhelm your majeſty's dutiful colonies with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe colonies from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned. Had they proceeded, on our part, *from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons*, we ſhould merit the opprobrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere.

But ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them; and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to receive injuries, and be ſenſible of them.

Had our Creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but thanks to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant.

Your majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from *Divine Providence*, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated

vared the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude, from the pre-eminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our breaſts, which though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects, in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information *we do all in our power* to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of the people.

Duty to your majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to intreat your royal attention; and as your majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing.

Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bands of ſociety by abuſing your majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulating injuries, *too ſevere to be any longer tolerable*, to diſturb your majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts *that much more willingly* would bleed in your majeſty's ſervice; yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our conſent, "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been, and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been, and ſhall be judged by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, *as they earneſtly deſire may immediately be done*, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in times of peace; and, in caſe of war, your faithful coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects in affectionate attachment to your majeſty's perſon, family, and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expreſſing that attachment by thoſe proofs that are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, *ever to reſign it to any body of men upon earth.*

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully and uſefully employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony

teſtimony of devotion to your majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs by a contention with that nation, in whoſe parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexed circumſtances from any former experience; yet we doubt not but the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will juſtify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety; we wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour; your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions----We preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes, and regulation adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America; extending the powers of courts of admiralty; trying perſons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America; affecting the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec---By the abolition of which ſyſtem, the harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, with the uſual intercourſes, will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your majeſty, and the parliament, we confide for a redreſs of our other grievances; truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed in our happier days to enjoy. For, appealing to that Being who ſearches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs that *our councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.*

Permit us then,

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

In the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining; for the glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſts of your family, *depending in an adherence to the principle that enthroned it*; for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes; that your majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties, to be further violated in uncertain expectation of effects, which, if attained, never can compenſate

penſate *for the calamities through which they muſt be gained.*

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief, and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your majeſty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be our ſincere and fervent prayer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1774.

(Signed)

H. Middleton,	*W. Floyd,*
J. Sullivan,	*H. Wiſner,*
N. Folſom,	*S. Boerum,*
T. Cuſhing,	*W. Livingſton,*
S. Adams,	*J. D. Hart,*
J. Adams,	*S. Craine,*
R. Treatpaine,	*R. Smith,*
S. Hopkins,	*G. Reid,*
S. Ward,	*M. Tilghman,*
E. Biddle,	*T. Johnſon, jun.*
J. Galloway,	*W. Paca,*
J. Dickinſon,	*S. Chare,*
J. Morton,	*R. H. Lee,*
T. Mifflin,	*P. Henry,*
G. Roſs,	*G. Waſhington,*
C. Humphreys,	*F. Pendleton,*
C. Rodney,	*R. Bland,*
T. M'Kean,	*B. Harriſon,*
E. Dyer,	*W. Hooper,*
R. Sherman,	*J. Haws,*
Silas Deane,	*R. Caſwell,*
P. Livingſton,	*T. Lynch,*
J. Alſop,	*C. Gadſden,*
J. Low,	*J. Rutledge,*
J. Duane,	*E. Rutledge.*
J. Jay,	

To the People of Great-Britain, from the Delegates appointed by the ſeveral Engliſh Colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's Bay, Rhode Iſland, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to conſider of their Grievances in General Congreſs, at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774.

Friends and Fellow Subjects,

WHEN a nation, led to greatneſs by the hand of Liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the glory that heroiſm, munificence, and humanity can beſtow, deſcends to the ungrateful taſk of forging chains for her Friends and Children, and inſtead of giving ſupport to Freedom, turns advocate for Slavery and Oppreſſion, there is reaſon to ſuſpect ſhe has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her Rulers.

In almoſt every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, againſt many and powerful nations, againſt the open aſſaults of enemies and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your iſland, your great and glorious anceſtors, maintained their independence and tranſmitted the rights of men and the bleſſings of liberty to you their poſterity.

Be not ſurpriſed therefore, that we, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors; that we, whoſe forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties and the conſtitution, you ſo juſtly boaſt, and who have carefully conveyed the ſame fair inheritance to us, guarantied by the plighted faith of government,

vernment, and the moſt ſolemn compacts with Britiſh ſovereigns, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to men, who found their claims on no principles of reaſon, and who proſecute them with a deſign, that, by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enſlave you.

The cauſe of America is now the object of univerſal attention: it has at length become very ſerious. This unhappy country has not only been oppreſſed, but abuſed and miſrepreſented; and the duty we owe to ourſelves and poſterity, to your intereſt, and the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, leads us to addreſs you on this very important ſubject.

Know then, That we conſider ourſelves, and do inſiſt, that we are, and ought to be, as free as our fellow-ſubjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our conſent.

That we claim all the benefits ſecured to the ſubject by the Engliſh conſtitution, and particularly that ineſtimable one of trial by jury.

That we hold it eſſential to Engliſh liberty, that no man be condemned unheard, or puniſhed for ſuppoſed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the legiſlature of Great-Britain is not authoriſed by the conſtitution to eſtabliſh a religion fraught with ſanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. Theſe rights, we, as well as you, deem ſacred. And yet, ſacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the proprietors of the ſoil of Great Britain lords of their own property? Can it be taken from them without their conſent? Will they yield it to the arbitrary diſpoſal of any man, or number of men whatever?——You know they will not.

Why then are the proprietors of the ſoil of America leſs lords of their property than you are of yours, or why ſhould they ſubmit it to the diſpoſal of your parliament, or any other parliament, or council in the world, not of their election? Can the intervention of the ſea that divides us cauſe diſparity in rights, or can any reaſon be given, why Engliſh ſubjects, who live three thouſand miles from the royal palace, ſhould enjoy leſs liberty than thoſe who are three hundred miles diſtant from it?

Reaſon looks with indignation on ſuch diſtinctions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety. And yet, however chimerical and unjuſt ſuch diſcriminations are, the parliament aſſert, that they have a right to bind us in all caſes without exception, whether we conſent or not; that they may take and uſe our property when and in what manner they pleaſe; that we are penſioners on their bounty for all that we poſſeſs, and can hold it no longer than they vouchſafe to permit. Such declarations we conſider as hereſies in Engliſh politics, and which can no more operate to deprive us of our property, than the interdicts of the Pope can diveſt kings of ſceptres which the laws of the land and the voice of the people have placed in their hands.

At the concluſion of the late war —a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a miniſter,

to

to whoſe efforts the Britiſh empire owes its ſafety and its fame: at the concluſion of this war, which was ſucceeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auſpices of a miniſter of principles and of a family unfriendly to the proteſtant cauſe, and inimical to liberty—we ſay at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enſlaving your fellow-ſubjects in America was concerted, and has ever ſince been pertinaciouſly carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You reſtrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument. You exerciſed unbounded ſovereignty over the ſea. You named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize ſhould be carried, and with whom alone we ſhould trade; and, though ſome of theſe reſtrictions were grievous, we nevertheleſs did not complain; we looked up to you as to our parent ſtate, to which we were bound by the ſtrongeſt ties; and were happy in being inſtrumental to your proſperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you yourſelves to witneſs our loyalty and attachment to the common intereſt of the whole empire: did we not, in the laſt war, add all the ſtrength of this vaſt continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native ſhores, and meet diſeaſe and death, to promote the ſucceſs of Britiſh arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburſe us large ſums of money, which, you confeſſed, we had advanced beyond our proportion and far beyond our abilities? You did.

To what cauſes, then, are we to attribute the ſudden change of treatment, and that ſyſtem of ſlavery which was prepared for us at the reſtoration of peace?

Before we had recovered from the diſtreſſes which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppreſſive ſtamp-act. Paint, glaſs, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchaſe of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country ſubject to the Britiſh ſtate, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners, without paying a tax, impoſed by your parliament, on all we imported. Theſe and many other impoſitions were laid upon us moſt unjuſtly and unconſtitutionally, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.—In order to ſilence complaint, it was, indeed, provided, that this revenue ſhould be expended in America for its protection and defence.—Theſe exactions however can receive no juſtification from a pretended neceſſity of protecting and defending us. They are laviſhly ſquandered on court favourites and miniſterial dependants, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themſelves, by partial repreſentations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the neceſſary ſupport of government here, we ever were and ever ſhall be ready to provide. And, whenever the exigencies of the ſtate may require it, we ſhall, as we have heretofore done, chearfully contribute our full proportion of men and money. To enforce this unconſtitutional and unjuſt ſcheme of taxation, every fence, that the wiſdom of our Britiſh anceſtors had carefully erected againſt arbitrary power, has been violently

thrown down in America, and the ineſtimable right of trial by jury taken away in caſes that touch both life and property. It was ordained, that, whenever offences ſhould be committed in the colonies againſt particular acts impoſing various duties and reſtrictions upon trade, the proſecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the courts of admiralty; by which means the ſubject loſt the advantage of being tried by an honeſt uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was ſubjected to the ſad neceſſity of being judged by a ſingle man, a creature of the crown, and according to the courſe of a law which exempts the proſecutor from the trouble of proving his accuſation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or to ſuffer. To give this *new judicatory* the greater importance, and as if with a deſign to protect falſe accuſers, it is further provided, "that the judge's certificate, of there having been probable cauſes of ſeizure and proſecution, ſhall protect the proſecutor from actions at common law for recovery of damages."

By the courſe of our law, offences committed in ſuch of the Britiſh dominions in which courts are eſtabliſhed, and juſtice duly and regularly adminiſtered, are to be there tried by a *jury of the vicinage*. There the offenders and the witneſſes are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their teſtimony can be aſcertained.

In all theſe colonies juſtice is regularly and impartially adminiſtered; and yet, by the conſtruction of ſome, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are "to be taken by force, together with all ſuch perſons as may be pointed out as witneſſes, and carried to England, there to be tried in a diſtant land, by a *jury of ſtrangers*," and ſubject to all the diſadvantages that reſult from want of friends, want of witneſſes, and want of money!

When the deſign of raiſing a revenue from the duties impoſed on the importation of tea into America had in a great meaſure been rendered abortive, by our ceaſing to import that commodity, a ſcheme was concerted by the miniſtry with the Eaſt India company, and an act paſſed enabling and encouraging them to tranſport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving ſucceſs to this inſidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be eſtabliſhed among us, various methods were adopted to elude the ſtroke. The people of Boſton, then ruled by a governor, whom as well as his predeceſſor Sir Francis Bernard, all America conſiders as her enemy, were exceedingly embarraſſed. The ſhips which had arrived with the tea were by his management prevented from returning. The duties would have been paid; the cargoes landed and expoſed to ſale; a governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchaſers. While the town was ſuſpended by deliberations on this important ſubject, the tea was deſtroyed. Even ſuppoſing a treſpaſs had been committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages,—the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown preſided in them.—The Eaſt India company however did not think proper to commence any ſuits, nor did they even demand ſatisfaction either from

from individuals or from the community in general. The miniſtry, it ſeems, officiouſly made the caſe their own, and the great council of the nation deſcended to intermeddle with a diſpute about private property.—Divers papers, letters, and other unauthenticated *ex parte* evidence were laid before them; neither the perſons who deſtroyed the tea, nor the people of Boſton, were called on to anſwer the complaint. The miniſtry, incenſed by being diſappointed in a favourite ſcheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of fineſſe, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boſton was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to be ſuſpended, and thouſands reduced to the neceſſity of gaining ſubſiſtence from charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the yoke, and conſent to become ſlaves, by confeſſing the omnipotence of parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! Conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes *unheard, unqueſtioned*, and without even the ſpecious *formality of a trial*; and that too by laws made expreſsly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact being committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more arduous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by hearſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, diſtreſs and calamity on thirty thouſand ſouls, and theſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow-ſubjects.

It would be ſome conſolation to us, if the catalogue of American oppreſſions ended here. It gives us pain to be reduced to the neceſſity of reminding you, that under the confidence repoſed in the *faith of government*, pledged in a royal charter from a Britiſh ſovereign, the fore-fathers of the preſent inhabitants of the Maſſachuſett's Bay left their former habitations, and eſtabliſhed that great, flouriſhing, and loyal colony. Without incurring or being charged with a forfeiture of their rights, without being heard, without being tried, without law, and without juſtice, by an act of parliament "their charter is deſtroyed, their liberties violated, their conſtitution and form of government changed." And all this upon no better pretence, than becauſe in one of their towns a treſpaſs was committed on ſome merchandize, ſaid to belong to one of the companies, and becauſe the miniſtry were of opinion that ſuch high political regulations were neceſſary to compel due ſubordination and obedience to their mandates.

Nor are theſe the only capital grievances under which we labour. We might tell of *diſſolute, weak*, and *wicked governors* having been ſet over us; of legiſlatures being ſuſpended for aſſerting the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; of needy and

ignorant dependants on great men, advanced to the ſeats of juſtice and to other places of truſt and importance; of hard reſtrictions on commerce, and a great variety of ſmaller evils, the recollection of which is almoſt loſt under the weight and preſſure of greater and more poignant calamities.

Now mark the progreſſion of the miniſterial plan for enſlaving us.

Well aware that ſuch hardy attempts (to take our property from us---to deprive us of that valuable right of trial by jury---to ſeize our perſons, and carry us for trial to Great-Britain---to blockade our ports---to deſtroy our charters, and change our forms of government) would occaſion, and had already occaſioned great diſcontent in all the colonies, which might produce oppoſition to theſe meaſures, an act was paſſed "to protect, indemnify, and ſcreen from puniſhment, ſuch as might be guilty even of *murder*, in endeavouring to carry their oppreſſive edicts into execution;" and by another act "the dominion of Canada is to be ſo extended, modelled, and governed," as that by being diſunited from us, detached from our intereſts, by civil as well as religious prejudices, that by their numbers ſwelling with catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to adminiſtration, ſo friendly to their religion, they might become formidable to us, and, on occaſion, be fit inſtruments in the hands of power, to reduce the ancient free proteſtant colonies to the ſame ſtate of ſlavery with themſelves.

This was evidently the object of the act: and in this view, being extremely dangerous to our liberty and quiet, we cannot forbear complaining of it, as hoſtile to Britiſh America.——Superadded to theſe conſiderations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy condition to which it has reduced the many Engliſh ſettlers, who, encouraged by the royal proclamation, promiſing the enjoyment of all their rights, have purchaſed eſtates in that country. They are now the ſubjects of an arbitrary government, deprived of trial by jury, and when impriſoned cannot claim the benefit of the habeas corpus act, that great bulwark and palladium of Engliſh liberty:——nor can we ſuppreſs our aſtoniſhment, that a Britiſh parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that country a religion that has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder, and rebellion, through every part of the world.

This being a true ſtate of facts, let us beſeech you to conſider to what end they lead.

Admit that the miniſtry, by the powers of Great Britain, and the aid of our Roman Catholic neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a ſtate of perfect humiliation and ſlavery; ſuch an enterprize would doubtleſs make ſome addition to your national debt, which already preſſes down your liberties, and fills you with penſioners and placemen. We preſume, alſo, that your commerce will be ſomewhat diminiſhed: however, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious---in what condition will you then be? What advantages, or what laurels will you reap from ſuch a conqueſt?

May not a miniſtry, with the ſame armies, enſlave you?---It may be ſaid, you will ceaſe to pay them;"

them;"---but remember the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, and particularly the Roman Catholics of this vaſt continent, will then be in the power of your enemies; nor will you have any reaſon to expect, that after making ſlaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject ſtate.

Do not treat this as chimerical: ---Know that in leſs than half a century, the quit-rents reſerved to the crown, from the numberleſs grants of this vaſt continent, will pour large ſtreams of wealth into the royal coffers, and if to this be added the power of taxing America at pleaſure, the crown will be rendered independent on you for ſupplies, and will poſſeſs more treaſure than may be neceſſary to purchaſe the remains of liberty in your iſland.---In a word, take care that you do not fall into the pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much virtue, much juſtice, and much public ſpirit in the Engliſh nation.--- To that juſtice we now appeal. You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of government, and deſirous of independency. Be aſſured that theſe are not facts, but calumnies.---Permit us to be as free as yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem a union with you to be our greateſt happineſs; we ſhall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire ---we ſhall conſider your enemies as our enemies, and your intereſt as our own.

But if you are determined that your miniſters ſhall wantonly ſport with the rights of mankind; if neither the voice of juſtice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the conſtitution, nor the ſuggeſtions of humanity can reſtrain your hands from the ſhedding human blood, in ſuch an *impious cauſe*, we muſt then tell you---"That we never will ſubmit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any miniſtry or nation in the world."

Place us in the ſame ſituation that we were at the cloſe of the laſt war, and our former harmony will be reſtored.

But leſt the ſame ſupineneſs, and the ſame inattention to our common intereſt, which you have for ſeveral years ſhewn, ſhould continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the conſequences.

By the deſtruction of the trade of Boſton, the miniſtry have endeavoured to influence ſubmiſſion to their meaſures. The like fate may befal us all; we will endeavour therefore to live without trade, and recur for ſubſiſtence to the fertility and bounty of our native ſoil, which will afford us all the neceſſaries and ſome of the conveniencies of life. We have ſuſpended our importation from Great Britain and Ireland; and in leſs than a year's time, unleſs our grievances ſhould be redreſſed, ſhall diſcontinue our exports to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt Indies.

It is with the utmoſt regret, however, that we find ourſelves compelled, by the over-ruling principles of ſelf-preſervation, to adopt meaſures detrimental in their conſequences to numbers of our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain and Ireland. But we hope, that the magnanimity and juſtice of the Britiſh nation will furniſh a parliament of ſuch wiſdom, independence, and public ſpirit, as may ſave the violated

violated rights of the whole empire from the devices of *wicked miniſters*, and *evil counſellors*, whether in or out of office, and thereby reſtore that harmony, friendſhip, and fraternal affection between all the inhabitants of his majeſty's kingdoms and territories, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true and honeſt American.

The Aſſociation of the American Congreſs.

WE his majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, the delegates of the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a continental congreſs, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majeſty, our affection and regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain and elſewhere, affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions at thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes, with which his majeſty's American ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation, the ſtate of the whole continent, find, that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for inſlaving theſe colonies, and, with them, the Britiſh empire. In proſecution of which ſyſtem, various acts of parliament have been paſſed for raiſing a revenue in America, for depriving the American ſubjects, in many inſtances, of the conſtitutional trial by jury, expoſing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the ſeas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America; and in proſecution of the ſame ſyſtem, ſeveral late, cruel, and oppreſſive acts have been paſſed reſpecting the town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſett's Bay, and alſo an act for extending the province of Quebec, ſo as to border on the weſtern frontiers of theſe colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary government therein, and diſcouraging the ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to diſpoſe the inhabitants to act with hoſtility againſt the free proteſtant colonies, whenever a wicked miniſtry ſhall chuſe ſo to direct them.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, which threaten deſtruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majeſty's ſubjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure; and therefore we do, for ourſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies, whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows:

Firſt. That from and after the firſt day of December next, we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandize what-

whatſoever, or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, as ſhall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any Eaſt-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, or piemento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the weſtern iſlands: nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchaſe any ſlave imported, after the firſt day of December next; after which time, we will wholly diſcontinue the ſlave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our veſſels nor ſell our commodities or manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea imported on account of the Eaſt-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and from and after the firſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor ſhall any perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe goods, wares, or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt day of December, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article herein after-mentioned.

Fourth. The earneſt deſire we have, not to injure our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts and parts of acts of the Britiſh parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatſoever to Great Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents and correſpondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them, on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland, ſhall directly or indirectly ſhip any goods, wares, or merchandize, for America, in order to break the ſaid non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public; and, on the ſame being ſo done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with ſuch merchant.

Sixth. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains or maſters, not to receive on board their veſſels any goods prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

Seventh. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end, we will kill them as ſparing as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt

profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt-Indies or elſewhere: and thoſe of us who are or may become over-ſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will in our ſeveral ſtations encourage frugality, œconomy, and induſtry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, eſpecially that of wool: and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dreſs, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will diſcontinue the giving of gloves and ſcarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do, for twelve months laſt paſt.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize, ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſons ſhall import any goods or merchandize after the firſt day of December, and before the firſt day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either re-ſhipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored at the riſque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold under the direction of the committee aforeſaid; and in the laſt mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods, ſhall be reimburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, as are immediate ſufferers by the Boſton port bill; and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes ſhall be imported after the ſaid firſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation: and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all

ſuch

ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publickly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their cuſtom-houſes, and inform each other from time to time of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to their aſſociation.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and reſolve that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province, in North-America, which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, ſugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubjects of trial by jury, authoriſe the judge's certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages, that he might otherwiſe be liable to, from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed.—And until that part of the act of the 12 G. III. ch. 24. intituled, "An act for the better ſecuring his majeſty's dock yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores," by which any perſon charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed, in America, may be tried in any ſhire or county within the realm, is repealed—And until the four acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, viz. That for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton—That for the altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſett's Bay—And that which is intituled, "An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice," &c.——And that "For extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this aſſociation.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the *congreſs*, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

In Congreſs, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774. *Signed*,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Preſident.*

New-Hampſhire. John Sullivan, Nat. Folſom.

Maſſachuſett's Bay. Tho. Cuſhing,

ing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.

Rhode-Iſland. Stephen Hopkins, Sam. Ward.

Connecticut. Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.

New-York. Iſaac Low, John Alſop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Weiſner, S. Boerum.

New Jerſey. James Kinſey, Wm. Livingſton, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith.

Pennſylvania. Joſeph Galloway, John Dickinſon, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Roſs.

Newcaſtle, &c. Cæſar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read.

Maryland. Matth. Tilghman, Tho. Johnſon, William Paca, Sam. Chaſe.

Virginia. Richard Henry Lee, Geo. Waſhington, P. Henry, Jun. Rich. Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, Edmund Pendleton.

North-Carolina. William Hooper, Joſeph Hawes, R. Caſwell.

South-Carolina. Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.

Addreſs of the General Congreſs to the Inhabitants of the Province of QUEBEC.

Friends, and Fellow-Subjects,

WE, the delegates of the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's Bay, Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, to repreſent them in a general congreſs at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, to conſult together of the beſt methods to obtain redreſs of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to addreſs your province, as a member therein deeply intereſted.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious reſiſtance, had incorporated you with the body of Engliſh ſubjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generoſity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bleſs to you the diſpenſations of his over-ruling providence, by ſecuring to you and your lateſt poſterity the ineſtimable advantages of a free Engliſh conſtitution of government, which is the privilege of all Engliſh ſubjects to enjoy.

Theſe hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, iſſued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of thoſe advantages.

Little did we imagine that any ſucceeding miniſters would ſo audaciouſly and cruelly abuſe the royal authority, as to with-hold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights, to which you were thus juſtly entitled.

But ſince we have lived to ſee the unexpected time, when miniſters of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the moſt ſacred compacts

compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from diſcovering the unſpeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we eſteem it our duty, for the weighty reaſons herein after mentioned, to explain to you ſome of its moſt important branches.

"In every human ſociety, (ſays the celebrated Marquis Beccaria) there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happineſs, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakneſs and miſery. The intent of good laws is to oppoſe this effort, and to diffuſe their influence univerſally and equally."

Rules ſtimulated by this pernicious "effort," and ſubjects animated by the juſt "intent of oppoſing good laws againſt it," have occaſioned that vaſt variety of events, that fill the hiſtories of ſo many nations. All theſe hiſtories demonſtrate the truth of this ſimple poſition, that to live by the will of one man, or ſet of men, is the production of miſery to all men.

On the ſolid foundation of this principle, Engliſhmen reared up the fabric of their conſtitution with ſuch a ſtrength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars: and as an illuſtrious author * of your nation, hereafter mentioned, obſerves, "They gave the people of their colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying proſperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the foreſts they were ſent to inhabit."

In this form the firſt grand right is, that of the people having a ſhare in their own government, by their repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves, and in conſequence of being ruled by laws which they themſelves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark ſurrounding and defending their property, which by their honeſt cares and labours they have acquired, ſo that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free conſent, when they in their judgment deem it juſt and neceſſary to give them for public ſervices; and preciſely direct the eaſieſt, cheapeſt, and moſt equal methods, in which they ſhall be collected.

The influence of this right extends ſtill farther. If money is wanted by rulers, who have in any manner oppreſſed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redreſſed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without truſting to deſpiſed petitions, or diſturbing the public tranquillity.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the poſſeſſor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with his character, and the character of the witneſſes, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as chooſe to

* Monteſquieu.

attend,

attend, ſhall paſs their ſentence upon oath againſt him; a ſentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their intereſt alſo: as the queſtion may turn on points that, in ſome degree, concern the general welfare: and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a ſimilar trial of their own, may militate againſt them.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the perſon. If a ſubject is ſeized and impriſoned, though by order of government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a judge, whoſe ſworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal reſtraint, to be quickly enquired into and redreſſed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of eaſy rents, and not by rigorous and oppreſſive ſervices, frequently forcing the poſſeſſors from their families and their buſineſs, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated ſtates, by men hired for the purpoſe.

The laſt right we ſhall mention, regards the freedom of the preſs. The importance of this conſiſts, beſides the advancement of truth, ſcience and morality, and arts in general, in its diffuſion of liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between ſubjects, and its conſequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppreſſive officers are ſhamed or intimidated into more honourable and juſt modes of conducting affairs.

Theſe are the invaluable rights that form a conſiderable part of our mild ſyſtem of government: that ſending its equitable energy through all ranks and claſſes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the induſtrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their ſuperiors.

Theſe are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, theſe colonies have hitherto ſo amazingly flouriſhed and increaſed. Theſe are the rights a profligate miniſtry are now ſtriving, by force of arms, to raviſh from us, and which we are, with one mind, reſolved never to reſign but with our lives.

Theſe are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exerciſe. And what is offered to you by the late act of parliament in their place? Liberty of conſcience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected firmly ſtipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws divine and human, could ſecure it againſt the deſpotic capacities of wicked men, it was ſecured before. Are the French laws in civil caſes reſtored? It ſeems ſo. But obſerve the cautious kindneſs of the miniſters who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the ſtatute are, that thoſe "laws ſhall be the rule, until they ſhall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the governor and council." Is the "certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commended

mended in the ſaid ſtatute, and ſaid to "have been ſenſibly felt by you," ſecured to you and your deſcendants? No. They too are ſubject to arbitrary "alterations" by the governor and council; and a power is expreſsly reſerved of "appointing ſuch courts of criminal, civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, as ſhall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere will, by which you hold your lives and religion.

The crown and its miniſters are impowered, as far as they could be by parliament, to eſtabliſh even the *inquiſition* itſelf among you. Have you an aſſembly compoſed of worthy men, elected by yourſelves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money ſhall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the governor and council, all of them dependent upon, and removeable at the *pleaſure* of a miniſter.—Beſides, another late ſtatute, made without your conſent, has ſubjected you to the impoſitions of *exciſe*, the horror of all free ſtates; they wreſting your property from you by the moſt odious of taxes, and laying open to inſolent tax-gatherers, houſes the ſcenes of domeſtic peace and comfort, and called the caſtles of Engliſh ſubjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authoriſed to "aſſeſs, levy, or apply any *rates* and taxes, but for the inferior purpoſes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniencies, within your reſpective towns and diſtricts." Why this degrading diſtinction? Ought not the property honeſtly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as ſacred as that of *Engliſhmen?* Have not Canadians ſenſe enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering ſtones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but inſulted. Nay more!—With ſuch a ſuperlative contempt of your underſtanding and ſpirit has an inſolent miniſter preſumed to think of you, our reſpectable fellow-ſubjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to perſuade themſelves that your gratitude, for the injuries and inſults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourſelves the ridicule and deteſtation of the world, by becoming tools, in their hands, to aſſiſt them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherouſly denied to *you*; the unavoidable conſequence of which attempt, if ſucceſsful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your poſterity being ever reſtored to freedom; for idiotcy itſelf cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with leſs cruelty than they have us, who are of the ſame blood with themſelves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Monteſquieu*, have ſaid to ſuch a plan of domination, as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenſeneſs of thought ſuited to the importance of the ſubject.—"In a free ſtate, every man, who is ſuppoſed a free agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government*; therefore the *legiſlative*

giſlative ſhould reſide in the whole body of the *people*, or their *repreſentatives*."—"The political liberty of the ſubject is a *tranquillity of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the ſame body of magiſtrates, *there can be no liberty*; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the ſame *monarch* or *ſenate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

"The power of *judging* ſhould be exerciſed by perſons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and purſuant to a form and manner preſcribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *ſeparated* from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers."

"Military men belong to a profeſſion, which *may be* uſeful, but is *often* dangerous."—"The enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments."

Apply theſe deciſive maxims, ſanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own ſtate. You have a governor, it may be urged, veſted with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *adminiſtration*. In him, and in your council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *judges*, who are to *decide* every cauſe affecting your lives, liberty or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and proſperity. But ſcorning to be illuded by a tinſelled outſide, and exerting the natural ſagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the ſpecious device, and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of Holy Writ, "a painted ſepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *judges*, and your *legiſlative council*, as it is called, are *dependent* on your *governor*, and *he* is *dependent* on the ſervant of the crown in Great Britain. The *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a miniſter. Privileges and immunities laſt no longer than his ſmiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms diſſolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every ſentence, beginning with a benevolent pretenſion, concludes with a deſtructive power: and the ſubſtance of the whole, diveſted of its ſmooth words, is — that the crown and its miniſter ſhall be as abſolute throughout your extended province, as the deſpots of Aſia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of neceſſitous and cruel maſters? your perſons from *lettres de cachet*, gaols, dungeons, and oppreſſive ſervice? your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, caſting your view upon every ſide, to diſcover a ſingle circumſtance, promiſing from any quarter the faineſt hope of liberty to you or your poſterity, but from an entire adoption

adoption into the union of theſe colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a juſt love of our invaded rights, and united by the indiſſoluble bands of affection and intereſt, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourſelves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous conteſt, to make a common cauſe with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating ſubjection under governors, intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of Engliſh freemen, whoſe cuſtom it is, derived from their anceſtors, to make thoſe tremble who dare to think of making them miſerable.

Would not this be the purport of his addreſs? "Seize the opportunity preſented to you by Providence itſelf. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a ſmall people, compared to thoſe who with open arms invite you into a fellowſhip. A moment's reflection ſhould convince you which will be moſt for your intereſt and happineſs, to have all the reſt of North America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boſton have rouſed and aſſociated every colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and ſtrong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political intereſts. For their own ſakes, they never will deſert or betray you. Be aſſured that the happineſs of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their ſpirit to aſſert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immenſe. Heaven grant you may not diſcover them to be bleſſings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment diſtinguiſhing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you againſt a hearty amity with us. You know, that the tranſcendent nature of freedom elevates thoſe, who unite in the cauſe, above all ſuch low-minded infirmities. The Swiſs Cantons furniſh a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is compoſed of Catholic and Proteſtant ſtates, living in the utmoſt concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever ſince they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all ſocieties, who prefer the favours of miniſters, and their own intereſts, to the welfare of their country; the temper of ſuch ſelfiſh perſons will render them incredibly active in oppoſing all public-ſpirited meaſures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their ſordid induſtry, by their ſuperiors: but we doubt not you will be upon your guard againſt ſuch men, and not ſacrifice the liberty and happineſs of the whole Canadian people and their poſterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not aſk you, by this addreſs,

dreſs, to commence acts of hoſtility againſt the government of our common ſovereign. We only invite you to conſult your own glory and welfare, and not to ſuffer yourſelves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous miniſters ſo far, as to become the inſtruments of their cruelty and deſpotiſm, but to unite with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by ſuch an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly deſirable union, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congreſs, may chuſe delegates, to repreſent your province in the continental congreſs to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this preſent congreſs, beginning on the 5th of laſt month, and continued to this day, it has been with univerſal pleaſure, and an unanimous vote, reſolved, that we ſhould conſider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own; and that you ſhould be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect ſecurity of the natural and civil rights of all the conſtituent members, according to their reſpective circumſtances, and the preſervation of a happy and laſting connection with Great-Britain, on the ſalutary and conſtitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting theſe purpoſes, we have addreſſed an humble and loyal petition to his majeſty, praying relief of our grievances; and have aſſociated to ſtop all importation from Great Britain and Ireland, after the firſt day of December, and all exportation to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unleſs the ſaid grievances are redreſſed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and neceſſary meaſures, to add yourſelves to us, to put your fate, whenever you ſuffer injuries which you are determined to oppoſe, not on the ſmall influence of your ſingle province, but on the conſolidated powers of North-America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cauſe is juſt, is the fervent prayer of us, your ſincere and affectionate friends and fellow-ſubjects.

By order of the Congreſs,

HENRY MIDDLETON, preſident.

Oct. 26, 1774.

Articles of Impeachment of high Crimes and Miſdemeanors againſt Peter Oliver, *Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. over the province of* Maſſachuſett's Bay, *by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, in their own name, and in the name of all the inhabitants of that province,* February 24, 1774.

THE principal articles of impeachment were in ſubſtance as follows. —— "Whereas Peter Oliver, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the ſuperior Court of Judicature over this province, a Court wholly erected

erected and conſtituted by the great and general court or aſſembly by a power granted to the ſaid general court by the clauſe in the royal charter, well knowing the premiſes but not regarding the ſame, with deſign to ſubvert the conſtitution of this province as eſtabliſhed by royal charter, and to introduce into the ſaid court a partial, arbitrary, and corrupt adminiſtration of juſtice, declining to take and receive any more of the grants of the general aſſembly of this province, did, on or about the 10th day of January, 1774, at Boſton, take and receive, and reſolve for the future to take and receive from his majeſty's miniſters and ſervants, a grant or ſalary for his ſervices as chief juſtice of the ſaid ſuperior court, againſt his own knowledge of the ſaid charter, and of the way and manner preſcribed therein for the ſupport of his majeſty's government in the province, and contrary to uninterrupted, and approved uſage and cuſtom ſince the erecting and conſtituting of the ſaid court: and the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; continues in his ſaid reſolution ſo to do, againſt the opinion and conduct of the other judges of the ſaid court, each of whom has declared reſpecting himſelf his reſolution to the contrary. And whereas the unmerited ſum of 400l. granted by his majeſty, and annually to be paid to the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; for his ſervices as chief juſtice of the ſaid ſuperior court, together with the hopes of its augmentation, if he is ſtill ſuffered to continue in the ſaid office, cannot fail to have the effect of a continual bribery in his judicial proceedings, and expoſe him to a violation of his oath. And by his accepting and receiving the ſaid ſum he hath betrayed the corruption and baſeneſs of his heart, and the ſordid luſt of covetouſneſs, in breach of his engagements to rely ſolely upon the grants of the general aſſembly, neceſſarily implied and involved in his accepting the ſaid office.

"And the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; did, on the 8th of February inſtant, cauſe to be delivered to this houſe a writing under his own hand, dated Feb. 3, the purport of which was as follows:

"*May it pleaſe your Honours,*

In the year 1756, I was appointed as a juſtice of the ſuperior court, and accepted the office contrary to my own inclination, but by the perſuaſion of gentlemen who were then members of the general aſſembly. In this office I have continued for above 17 years; and I hope your honours will excuſe me if I ſay, that I never was yet conſcious that I had ever been guilty of any violations of the laws of my country in a judicial capacity, but have always endeavoured to act with that fidelity required in ſo important a character; and with this ſentiment I doubt not of ever conſoling myſelf in the approbation of my own mind.

During theſe 17 years I have annually felt the great inconveniencies of my judicial office, by ſuffering in my private buſineſs, and not having a ſalary which would any ways ſupport my family, which was large; and I cannot charge myſelf with any degree of extravagance in the ſupport of it; and I wiſh I may not have been too parſimonious for the dignity of the province, in my judicial character.

I can

I can with the ſtricteſt truth aſſert, that I have ſuffered, ſince I have been upon the bench of the ſuperior court, in the loſs of my buſineſs, and not having ſufficient to maintain my family, from my ſalaries, above 3000l. ſterling! I have repeatedly thrown myſelf on former aſſemblies for relief, but never have obtained any redreſs: I have repeatedly attempted to reſign my office, but have been diſſuaded from it, by many reſpectable gentlemen who encouraged me with hopes of ſupport, but I never received any relief in that way.

When his majeſty, of his great goodneſs and favour, granted me a ſalary (as he did to ſeveral others on the continent in my ſtation) it was without any application of mine; and when it was granted, I thought it my incumbent duty, from the reſpect and gratitude which I owed to his majeſty, from a ſenſe of that fidelity which I owed to my country, by being enabled to diſcharge the duty of my office in being leſs embarraſſed in my mind whilſt in the execution of it, and being more at liberty to qualify myſelf for the duties of it in vacation time, as alſo from a principle of juſtice due to my family and to others; on theſe accounts, and not from any avaricious views, I was obliged to take his Majeſty's grant from the 5th of July, 1772, to the 5th of January, 1774, and have taken the grant of the province only until July.

With reſpect to my not taking any future grant from his majeſty, permit me to ſay, that without his majeſty's leave I dare not refuſe it, leſt I ſhould incur a cenſure of the beſt of ſovereigns. And as the tenor of the grant is during my reſidence in the province as chief juſtice, I receive it as during good behaviour, which in my opinion preſerves me from any undue bias in the execution of my office."

The houſe of repreſentatives expreſſed their reſentment at the above writing in very ſevere terms, charging the ſaid Mr. Oliver with ungratefully, falſely, and maliciouſly, labouring to lay imputation and ſcandal on this his majeſty's government, &c. and conclude their articles of impeachment as follows:

"Wherefore this houſe of repreſentatives, in their own name, and in the name of all the inhabitants of this province, do impeach the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; of the high crimes and miſdemeanors aforeſaid. And they pray that the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; chief-juſtice of the ſuperior court of judicature, &c. over this whole province, may be put to anſwer to all and every of the premiſes; and that ſuch proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments, may be had and ordered thereon, as may be agreeable to law and juſtice."

The above articles of impeachment were agreed to; the yeas being 92, the nays 8.

The houſe having, previous to the carrying up this impeachment, acquainted the governor of their reſolution, and deſired he would then be in the chair; his excellency was pleaſed to ſend them the following meſſage, viz.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

By your meſſage of yeſterday you informed me, that you had reſolved to impeach Peter Oliver, Eſq; chief

chief juſtice of the ſuperior court, &c. before the governor and council, of high crimes and miſdemeanors, and that you had prepared the articles of impeachment, and prayed that I would be in the chair, that you might then have an opportunity of laying them before the governor and council.

I know of no ſpecies of high crimes and miſdemeanors, nor any offence againſt the law committed within this province, let the rank or condition of the offender be what it may, which is not cognizable by ſome judicatory or judicatories, and I do not know that the governor and council have a concurrent juriſdiction with any judicatory in criminal caſes, or any authority to try and determine any ſpecies of high crimes and miſdemeanors whatſoever.

If I ſhould aſſume a juriſdiction, and with the council try offenders againſt the law without authority granted by the charter, or by a law of the province in purſuance of the charter, I ſhould make myſelf liable to anſwer before a judicatory which would have cognizance of my offence, and his majeſty's ſubjects would have juſt cauſe to complain of being deprived of a trial by jury, the general claim of Engliſhmen, except in thoſe caſes where the law may have made ſpecial proviſion to the contrary.

Whilſt ſuch proceſs as you have attempted to commence ſhall appear to be unconſtitutional, I cannot ſhew any countenance to it.

Milton, Feb. 26.

T. HUTCHINSON."

The houſe, upon the conſideration of this meſſage, ſent up to the governor and council the ſame articles, with an introduction and concluſion in a different form from the other; by no means however retracting their impeachment, or their original addreſs for the removal of the chief juſtice. The introduction was altered as follows:

" Articles of high crimes and miſdemeanors, offered and preſented to his excellency the governor, and to the honourable his majeſty's council, againſt Peter Oliver, Eſq; chief juſtice, &c. this 1ſt day of March, 1774.

[Here the articles were brought in, *totidem verbis*, as they ſtood in the impeachment, and the concluſion was as follows, viz.]

All which matters, contained in the foregoing articles, the ſaid houſe of repreſentatives are ready to verify and prove. They therefore pray in their own name, and in the name of all the inhabitants of this province, that the governor and council would give orders that the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; may be notified to make anſwer to the charges contained in the foregoing articles, and be brought to a hearing and trial thereon; that if he be found guilty thereof, he may, by the governor and council, be forthwith removed from his ſaid office, and ſome other more worthy be nominated and appointed in his ſtead."

There were 78 members preſent in the houſe, and the diviſion was 71 to 7.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of ſeveral Natives of North America.

(Preſented March 25, 1774.)

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners, being natives of his majeſty's dominions in America, are deeply intereſted in every proceeding of the houſe, which touches the life, liberties, or property of any perſon or perſons in the ſaid dominions. That your petitioners conceive themſelves and their fellow-ſubjects intitled to the rights of natural juſtice, and to the common law of England, as their unalienable birthright. That they apprehend it to be an inviolable rule of natural juſtice, that no man ſhall be condemned unheard; and that, according to law, no perſon or perſons can be judged without being called upon to anſwer, and being permitted to hear the evidence againſt them, and to make their defence; and that it is therefore with the deepeſt ſorrow they underſtand that the houſe is now about to paſs a bill, to puniſh with unexampled rigour the town of Boſton, for a treſpaſs committed by ſome perſons unknown upon the property of the Eaſt-India company, without the ſaid town's being apprized of any accuſation brought againſt them, or having been permitted to hear the evidence, or to make their defence. That your petitioners conceive ſuch proceedings to be directly repugnant to every principle of law and juſtice; and that, under ſuch a precedent, no man, or body of men, in America, could enjoy a moment's ſecurity; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accuſation againſt the people of America, ſupported even by perſons notoriouſly at enmity with them; the accuſed, unacquainted with the charge, and, from the nature of their ſituation, utterly incapable of anſwering and defending themſelves; every fence againſt falſe accuſation will be pulled down, juſtice will no longer be their ſhield, nor innocence an exemption from puniſhment. That the law in America miniſters redreſs for any injuries ſuſtained there; and they can moſt truly affirm, that it is adminiſtered in that country with as much impartiality as in any other part of his majeſty's dominions. In proof of this, they appeal to an inſtance of great notoriety, in which, under every circumſtance that could exaſperate the people, and diſturb the courſe of juſtice, Captain Preſton and his ſoldiers had a fair trial, and favourable verdict. While the due courſe of law holds out redreſs for any injury ſuſtained in America, they apprehend the interpoſition of parliamentary power to be full of danger, and without any precedent. If the perſons who committed this treſpaſs are known, then the Eaſt-India company have their remedy againſt them at law; if they are unknown, the petitioners cannot comprehend by what rule of juſtice the town can be puniſhed for a civil injury committed by perſons not known to belong to them; and the petitioners conceive, that there is not an inſtance, even in the moſt arbitrary times, in which a city was puniſhed by parliamentary authority, without being heard, for a civil offence not committed in their juriſdiction, and without redreſs having been ſought at common law. The caſes which they have heard adduced are directly againſt it. That of the king againſt the city of London, was

for a murder committed within its walls, by its citizens, in open day; but even then, arbitrary as the times were, the trial was public in a court of common law, the party heard, and the law laid down by the judges was, that it was an offence at the common law to ſuffer ſuch a crime to be committed in a walled town *tempore diurno*, and none of the offenders to be known or indicted. The caſe of Edinburgh, in which parliament did interpoſe, was the commiſſion of an atrocious murder within her gates, and aggravated by an overt act of high treaſon, in executing, againſt the expreſs will of the crown, the king's laws. It is obſervable, that theſe cities had, by charter, the whole executive power within themſelves; ſo that a failure of juſtice neceſſarily enſued from the connivance. In both caſes, however, full time was allowed them to diſcharge their duty, and they were heard in their defence; but neither has time been allowed in this caſe, nor is the accuſed heard, nor is Boſton a walled town, nor was the fact committed within it, nor is the executive power in their hands, as it is in thoſe of London and Edinburgh. On the contrary, the governor himſelf holds that power, and has been adviſed by his majeſty's counſel to carry it into execution; if it has been neglected, he alone is anſwerable; if it has been executed, perhaps at this inſtant, while puniſhment is inflicting here on thoſe who have not been legally tried, the due courſe of law is operating there, to the diſcovery and proſecution of the real offenders. Your petitioners think themſelves bound to declare to the houſe, that they apprehend, a proceeding of exceſſive rigour and injuſtice will ſink deep in the minds of their countrymen, and tend to alienate their affections from this country; and that the attachment of America cannot ſurvive the juſtice of Great-Britain; and that, if they ſee a different mode of trial eſtabliſhed for them, and for the people of this country; a mode which violates the ſacred principles of natural juſtice, it muſt be productive of national diſtruſt, and extinguiſh thoſe filial feelings of reſpect and affection which have hitherto attached them to the parent ſtate: urged therefore by every motive of affection to both countries, by the moſt earneſt deſire, not only to preſerve their own rights, and thoſe of their countrymen, but to prevent the diſſolution of that love, harmony, and confidence, between the two countries, which was their mutual bleſſing and ſupport, your petitioners humbly pray, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law.

Second Petition of ſeveral Natives of America.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

(Preſented May 2, 1774.)

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are again conſtrained to complain to the houſe of two bills, which, if carried into execution, will be fatal to the rights, liberties, and peace, of all America. Your petitioners have already ſeen, with

equal aſtoniſhment and grief, proceedings adopted againſt them, which, in violation of the firſt principles of juſtice and of the laws of the land, inflict the ſevereſt puniſhments, without hearing the accuſed. Upon the ſame principle of injuſtice, a bill is now brought in, which, under the profeſſion of better regulating the government of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, is calculated to deprive a whole province, without any form of trial, of its chartered rights, ſolemnly ſecured to it by mutual compact between the crown and the people. Your petitioners are well informed, that a charter ſo granted, was never before altered, or reſumed, but upon a full and fair hearing; that therefore the preſent proceeding is totally unconſtitutional, and ſets an example which renders every charter in Great-Britain and America utterly inſecure. The appointment and removal of the judges, at the pleaſure of the governor, with ſalaries payable by the crown, puts the property, liberty, and life of the ſubject, depending upon judicial integrity, in his power. Your petitioners perceive a ſyſtem of judicial tyranny deliberately at this day impoſed upon them, which, from the bitter experience of its intolerable injuries, has been aboliſhed in this country. Of the ſame unexampled and alarming nature is the bill, which, under the title of a more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, impowers the governor to withdraw offenders from juſtice in the ſaid province, holding out to the ſoldiery an exemption from legal proſecution for murder, and in effect ſubjecting that colony to military execution. Your petitioners intreat the houſe to conſider what muſt be the conſequence of ſending troops, not really under the controul of the civil power, and unamenable to the law, among a people whom they have been induſtriouſly taught, by the incendiary arts of wicked men, to regard as deſerving every ſpecies of inſult and abuſe; the inſults and injuries of a lawleſs ſoldiery are ſuch as no free people can long endure; and your petitioners apprehend, in the conſequences of this bill, the horrid outrages of military oppreſſion, followed by the deſolation of civil commotions. The diſpenſing power which this bill intends to give to the governor, advanced as he is already above the law, and not liable to any impeachment from the people he may oppreſs, muſt conſtitute him an abſolute tyrant. Your petitioners would be utterly unworthy of the Engliſh anceſtry, which is their claim and pride, if they did not feel a virtuous indignation at the reproach of diſaffection and rebellion, with which they have been cruelly aſperſed. They can with confidence ſay, no imputation was ever leſs deſerved. They appeal to the experience of a century, in which the glory, the honour, the proſperity of England, has been, in their eſtimation, their own; in which they have not only borne the burthen of provincial wars, but have ſhared with this country in the dangers and expences of every national war. Their zeal for the ſervice of the crown, and the defence of the general empire, has prompted them, whenever it was required, to vote ſupplies of men and money, to the utmoſt exertion of their abilities. The journals of the houſe will bear witneſs to their extraordinary zeal and ſervices during

during the laſt war, and that but a very ſhort time before it was reſolved here to take from them the right of giving and granting their own money. If diſturbances have happened in the colonies, they intreat the houſe to conſider the cauſes which have produced them, among a people hitherto remarkable for their loyalty to the crown, and affection for this kingdom. No hiſtory can ſhew, nor will human nature admit of, an inſtance of general diſcontent, but from a general ſenſe of oppreſſion. Your petitioners conceived, that when they had acquired property under all the reſtraints this country thought neceſſary to impoſe upon their commerce, trade, and manufactures, that property was ſacred and ſecure; they felt a very material difference between being reſtrained in the acquiſition of property, and holding it, when acquired under thoſe reſtraints, at the diſpoſal of others. They underſtand ſubordination in the one, and ſlavery in the other. Your petitioners wiſh they could poſſibly perceive any difference between the moſt abject ſlavery, and ſuch entire ſubjection to a legiſlature, in the conſtitution of which they have not a ſingle voice, nor the leaſt influence, and in which no one is preſent on their behalf. They regard the giving their property by their own conſent alone as the unalienable right of the ſubject, and the laſt ſacred bulwark of conſtitutional liberty: if they are wrong in this, they have been miſled by the love of liberty, which is their deareſt birthright; by the moſt ſolemn ſtatutes, and the reſolves of the houſe itſelf, declaratory of the inherent right of the ſubject; by the authority of all great conſtitutional writers, and by the uninterrupted practice of Ireland and America, who have ever voted their own ſupplies to the crown; all which combine to prove that the property of an Engliſh ſubject, being a freeman or a freeholder, cannot be taken from him but by his own conſent. To deprive the colonies therefore of this right, is to reduce them to a ſtate of vaſſalage, leaving them nothing they can call their own, nor capable of any acquiſition but for the benefit of others. It is with infinite and inexpreſſible concern, that your petitioners ſee in theſe bills, and in the principles of them, a direct tendency to reduce their countrymen to the dreadful alternative of being totally enſlaved, or compelled into a conteſt the moſt ſhocking and unnatural with a parent ſtate, which has ever been the object of their veneration and their love; they intreat the houſe to conſider, that the reſtraints which examples of ſuch ſeverity and injuſtice impoſe, are ever attended with the moſt dangerous hatred. In a diſtreſs of mind which cannot be deſcribed, your petitioners conjure the houſe, not to convert that zeal and affection, which have hitherto united every American hand and heart in the intereſts of England, into paſſions the moſt painful and pernicious: moſt earneſtly they beſeech the houſe, not to attempt reducing them to a ſtate of ſlavery, which the Engliſh principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worſe than death; and therefore humbly pray, that the houſe will not, by paſſing theſe bills, overwhelm them with affliction, and reduce their countrymen to the moſt abject ſtate of miſery and humiliation, or drive

them to the laſt reſources of deſpair.

Authentic Copy of the Addreſs and Petition preſented to the King by the Corporation of London, *previous to his Majeſty's ſigning the Bill for the better Government of* Quebec.

" To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has paſſed your two houſes of parliament, entitled, " An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America," which we apprehend to be entirely ſubverſive of the great fundumental principles of the conſtitution of the Britiſh monarchy, as well as of the authority of various ſolemn acts of the legiſlature.

" We beg leave to obſerve, thar the Engliſh law, and that wonderful effort of human wiſdom, the trial by jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil caſes, and the French law of Canada is impoſed on all the inhabitants of that extenſive province, by which both the perſons and properties of very many of your majeſty's ſubjects are rendered inſecure and precarious.

" We humbly conceive, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous ſettlers, of the reformed religion, who were invited into the ſaid province under the ſacred promiſe of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewiſe repugnant to your royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the ſpeedy ſettling the ſaid new government.

" That, conſiſtent with the public faith pledged by the ſaid proclamation, your majeſty cannot erect and conſtitute courts of judicature and public juſtice for the hearing end determining all caſes, as well civil as criminal, within the ſaid province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, ſtatutes, or ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the ſaid province, be made, conſtituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

" That the Roman-catholic religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is eſtabliſhed by this bill, and no legal proviſion is made for the free exerciſe of our reformed faith, nor the ſecurity of our proteſtant fellow-ſubjects of the church of England in the true worſhip of Almighty God, according to their conſciences.

" That your majeſty's illuſtrious family was called to the throne of theſe kingdoms in conſequence of the excluſion of the Roman-catholic ancient branch of the Stuart line, under the expreſs ſtipulation that they ſhould profeſs the proteſtant religion, and, according to the oath eſtabliſhed by the ſanction of parliament in the firſt year of the reign of our great deliverer, King William the Third, your majeſty at your coronation has ſolemnly ſworn that you would, to the utmoſt of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profeſſion of the Goſpel,

Goſpel, and the proteſtant reformed religion eſtabliſhed by law.

"That, although the term of impriſonment of the ſubject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unreſtrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and exceſſive fine.

"That the whole legiſlative power of the province is veſted in perſons to be ſolely appointed by your majeſty, and removable at your pleaſure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free conſtitution, by which alone your majeſty now holds, or legally can hold, the imperial crown of theſe realms.

"That the ſaid bill was brought into parliament very late in the preſent ſeſſion, and after the greater number of the members of the two Houſes were retired into the country, ſo that it cannot fairly be preſumed to be the ſenſe of thoſe parts of the legiſlature.

"Your petitioners, therefore, moſt humbly ſupplicate your majeſty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties, and religion, of your people, and as the great bulwark of the proteſtant faith, that you will not give your royal aſſent to the ſaid bill.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Abſtract of an Act to diſcontinue, in ſuch Manner and for ſuch Time as are therein mentioned, the Landing and Diſcharging, Lading or Shipping of Goods and Merchandiſe, at the Town, and within the Harbour, of Boſton, *in* Maſſachuſett's Bay, *in* North-America.

THE preamble declares, that as dangerous commotions and inſurrections have been fomented and raiſed in the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſett's-bay, by ill-affected perſons, to the ſubverſion of government, and to the utter deſtruction of the public peace; in which commotions certain valuable cargoes of teas, the property of the Eaſt-India company, and on board veſſels lying within the bay or harbour of Boſton, were ſeized and deſtroyed: and as, in the preſent condition of the town and harbour, the commerce of his majeſty's ſubjects cannot be ſafely carried on there, nor the cuſtoms duly collected; it is therefore expedient that the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms ſhould be forthwith removed from the ſaid town: and it is therefore enacted, that from and after the firſt day of June, 1774, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons to lade, or cauſe to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the town of Boſton, or in or upon any part of the ſhore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boſton, into any ſhip, veſſel, boat, &c. any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, to be carried into any other country or place whatſoever, or into any other part of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, or to take up, diſcharge, or cauſe to procure to be taken up, or diſcharged, within the town, out of any boat, lighter, ſhip, &c. any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, to be brought from any other country or place, or any other part of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, upon pain of the forfeiture of the goods and merchandiſe, and of the boat,

boat, ſhip, or other bottom into which the ſame ſhall be put, or out of which the ſame ſhall be taken, and of the guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and ſtores, in or belonging to the ſame: and if any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe, ſhall, within the town, or in any the places aforeſaid, be laden or taken in from the ſhore into any barge, or boat, to be carried on board any ſhip outward bound to any other country, or other part of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, or be laden or taken into ſuch barge, or boat, from or out of any ſhip coming in from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, ſuch barge, boat, &c. ſhall be forfeited.

And it is further enacted, That if any wharfinger, or keeper of any wharf, or their ſervants, ſhall take up or land, or knowingly ſuffer to be taken up, or ſhall ſhip off, or ſuffer to be waterborne, at or from any of their wharfs, &c. any ſuch goods or merchandiſe; in every ſuch caſe, all and every ſuch wharfinger, and every perſon who ſhall be aſſiſting, or concerned in the ſhipping or putting on board any boat, or other veſſel, for that purpoſe, or in the unſhipping ſuch goods and merchandiſe, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come after the loading, ſhipping, or unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price which ſuch ſort of goods and merchandiſe ſhall bear at the place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, at the time when the ſame ſhall be ſo committed, together with the veſſels and boats, and all the horſes, cattle, and carriages, made uſe of in the ſhipping, unſhipping, landing, or conveyance of any of the goods and merchandiſe.

It is further enacted, That if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be moored or lie at anchor, or be ſeen hovering within the bay, or within one league from the ſaid bay, it ſhall and may be lawful for any admiral, chief-commander, &c. of his majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or for any officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms, to compel ſuch ſhip or veſſel to depart to ſome other port, or to ſuch ſtation as the officer ſhall appoint, and to uſe ſuch force for that purpoſe as ſhall be found neceſſary: and if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not depart, within ſix hours after notice for that purpoſe given, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with all the goods laden on board, and all the guns, tackle, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited, whether bulk ſhall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any military or other ſtores for his majeſty's uſe, or to the ſhips or veſſels whereon the ſame ſhall be laden, which ſhall be commiſſioned by his majeſty; nor to any fuel or victual brought coaſtwiſe from any part of the continent of America, for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, provided the veſſel wherein the ſame are to be carried ſhall be duly furniſhed with a cocket and let-paſs, after having been duly ſearched by the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Marble-head, in the port of Salem, in the province of Maſſachuſett's-bay; and that ſome officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms be alſo there put on board the veſſel,

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who is authoriſed to go on board, and proceed with the veſſel, together with perſons properly armed, for his defence, to the town or harbour of Boſton; nor to any ſhips or veſſels which may happen to be within the harbour of Boſton on or before the firſt day of June, 1774, and may have either laden, or be there with intent to load, or to land or diſcharge any goods and merchandiſe, provided the ſhips and veſſels do depart the harbour within fourteen days after the firſt day of June, 1774.

It is further enacted, That all ſeizures and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, ſhall be made and proſecuted by any admiral or commiſſioned officer, of his majeſty's fleet, or by the officers of the cuſtoms, or by ſome other perſon authoriſed by warrant from the lord high treaſurer, or the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury for the time being, and by no other perſon; and if any ſuch officer, or other perſon authoriſed, ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe, to connive at ſuch lading or unlading, or ſhall make or commence any colluſive ſeizure or agreement for that purpoſe, or ſhall do any other act, whereby the goods, or merchandiſe, prohibited, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures inflicted by this act may be evaded, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500l. for every ſuch offence, and ſhall become incapable of any office or employment; and every perſon who ſhall give, or promiſe, any ſuch bribe, or ſhall contract with any perſon, ſo authoriſed, to commit any ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of 50l.

It is further enacted, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act ſhall be proſecuted and recovered, and be divided and applied, in like manner as other penalties inflicted by any act or acts of parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted or recovered, divided and applied, by two ſeveral acts of parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent majeſty, (intitled, An Act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for continuing an act paſſed in the ſixth of George the Second, intitled, An Act for the better ſecuring the trade of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in America, &c.) the other paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, (intitled, An Act for the more eaſy recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of parliament relating to the trade of the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America.)

It is further enacted, That every charter-party bill of lading, and other contract for conſigning, ſhipping, or carrying any goods and merchandiſe, to or from the town of Boſton, or any part of the bay or harbour, which have been made or entered into, or which ſhall be made or entered into, ſo long as this Act ſhall remain in full force, relating to any ſhip which ſhall arrive at the town or harbour, after the firſt day of June, 1774, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purpoſes.

It is further enacted, That, whenever it ſhall be made to appear to his majeſty, in his privy council, that peace and obedience to the laws

laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored in the town of Boſton, that the trade of Great-Britain may ſafely be carried on there, and his majeſty's cuſtoms duly collected, and his majeſty ſhall adjudge the ſame to be true, it ſhall be lawful for his majeſty, by proclamation, or order of council, to aſſign and appoint the extent, bounds, and limits, of the port or harbour of Boſton, and of every creek or haven within the ſame, or in the iſlands within the precinct thereof; and alſo to appoint ſuch and ſo many other places and wharfs, within the harbour, creeks, &c. for the landing and ſhipping of goods, as his majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary; and to appoint ſuch and ſo many officers of the cuſtoms as his majeſty ſhall think fit; after which it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to lade, or to diſcharge and land upon, ſuch wharfs, &c. ſo appointed within the harbour, and none other, any goods and merchandiſe.

Provided always, that if any goods or merchandiſe, ſhall be laden or diſcharged upon any other places than the quays, or places, ſo to be appointed, the ſame, together with the ſhips and other veſſels employed, and the horſes and carriages uſed to convey the ſame, and the perſon or perſons concerned therein, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, ſhall ſuffer all the forfeitures and penalties impoſed by this or any other act on the illegal ſhipping or landing of goods.

Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued, to enable his majeſty to appoint ſuch port, wharfs, places, or officers, in Boſton, or in the bay or iſlands, until it ſhall ſufficiently appear to his majeſty that full ſatisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton to the company of merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies, for the damage ſuſtained by the company by the deſtruction of their goods ſent to Boſton, on board ſhips as aforeſaid; and until it ſhall be certified to his majeſty, in council, by the governor, or lieutenant-governor, of the province, that reaſonable ſatisfaction hath been made to the officers of the revenue, and others, who ſuffered by the riots above-mentioned, in the months of November and December, in the year 1773; and in the month of January, in the year 1774.

And it is further enacted, That, if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of parliament, the defendant or defendants, in ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and give this act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of this act: and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be non-ſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared; or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, againſt the plaintiff; the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as defendants have in other caſes by law.

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An Abſtract of an Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay.

THIS act declares, that from and after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1774, ſo much of the charter granted by King William to the inhabitants of Maſſachuſett's Bay, which relates to the time and manner of electing counſellors for that province, ſhall be revoked and made void, and that from that day the council for the province ſhall be compoſed of ſuch of the inhabitants, or proprietors of lands, within the ſame, as ſhall be appointed by his majeſty, with the advice of the privy council, agreeable to the practice now uſed in reſpect to the appointment of counſellors in ſuch of his majeſty's other colonies in America, the governors whereof are appointed by commiſſion under the great ſeal in Great-Britain: Provided, that the number of counſellors ſhall not, at any one time exceed thirty-ſix, nor be leſs than twelve.

That the aſſiſtants or counſellors ſhall hold their offices during the pleaſure of his majeſty, and enjoy all the privileges at preſent held by counſellors of the province, under the charter; and ſhall, upon their admiſſion into the council, take the oaths, &c.

That after the firſt day of July, 1774, his majeſty's governor, or, in his abſence, the lieutenant-governor, may nominate or remove, without the conſent of the council, all judges of the inferior courts of common-pleas, juſtices of the peace, and other officers to the council or courts of juſtice belonging.

That, from and after the firſt day of July, 1774, his majeſty's governor, or, in his abſence, the lieutenant-governor, may nominate and appoint the ſheriffs without the conſent of the council, and remove ſuch ſheriffs with ſuch conſent, and not otherwiſe.

That, upon every vacancy of the offices of chief juſtice and judges of the ſuperior court, the governor, or lieutenant-governor, without the conſent of the council, ſhall have full power to nominate the perſons to ſucceed to the offices, who ſhall hold their commiſſions during the pleaſure of his majeſty.

That, from the firſt day of Aug. 1774, no meeting ſhall be called by the ſelect men, or at the requeſt of any number of freeholders of any townſhip, without the leave of the governor, or, in his abſence, of the lieutenant-governor, in writing, expreſſing the ſpecial buſineſs of the meeting, firſt had and obtained, except the annual meeting in the months of March or May, for the choice of ſelect men, conſtables, and other officers, or except for the choice of perſons to fill up the offices on the death or removal of any of the perſons firſt elected to ſuch offices, &c.

That from thenceforth, the jurors to ſerve at the ſuperior courts of judicature, general gaol-delivery, &c. ſhall be ſummoned and returned by the ſheriff of the reſpective counties within the ſaid province.

That the conſtables ſhall, at the general ſeſſions of the peace, deliver to the juſtices of the peace a true liſt of the names and places of abode of all perſons within the reſpective towns for which they ſerve, qualified to ſerve upon juries; which juſtices, or any two of them,

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at the ſeſſions, ſhall cauſe to be delivered a duplicate of the liſts, by the clerk of the peace of every county, to their ſheriffs, or their deputies, within ten days after ſuch ſeſſions; and cauſe each of the liſts to be fairly entered into a book by the clerk of the peace; and no ſheriff ſhall impannel or return any perſon or perſons to ſerve upon any grand jury, or petit jury, in any of the courts, that ſhall not be named or mentioned in ſuch liſt: and, to prevent a failure of juſtice, through the neglect of conſtables to make ſuch returns of perſons qualified to ſerve on juries, the clerks of the peace of the counties are hereby commanded, twenty days at leaſt next before the month of September, yearly to iſſue forth precepts to the conſtables of the ſeveral towns, requiring them to make ſuch returns of perſons qualified to ſerve upon juries as hereby directed; and every conſtable, failing at any time to make ſuch return to the juſtices in open court, ſhall forfeit the penalty of five pounds ſterling.

That no perſon who ſhall ſerve as a juror ſhall be liable to ſerve again as a juror for the ſpace of three years, except upon ſpecial juries.

That if, by reaſon of challenges, or otherwiſe, there ſhall not be a ſufficient number of jurors; then the jury ſhall be filled up de talibus circumſtantibus, to be returned by the ſheriff, unleſs he be a party, or intereſted or related to any party or perſon intereſted in ſuch proſecution or action.

That in caſe any perſon, ſummoned to ſerve upon the grand or petit jury, ſhall not ſerve according to his ſummons, he ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding ten pounds, nor leſs than twenty ſhillings ſterling.

The names of the jurors are to be drawn out of a box or glaſs, and if any of them are challenged by the parties, other names to ſupply their places are to be drawn out under the direction of the ſheriff. All perſons applying for ſpecial juries are to defray the expences occaſioned by the trial; and if any action be brought againſt the ſheriff for any thing he ſhall do by virtue of this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and, if a verdict be found for him, recover treble damages.

An Abſtract of an Act for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Caſes of Perſons queſtioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppreſſion of Riots, in the Province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay.

THIS act declares, that if any inquiſition, or indictment, ſhall be found, or if any appeal ſhall be preferred againſt any perſon, for murther, or other capital offence, in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the governor, or to the lieutenant-governor, that the fact was committed by the perſon againſt whom ſuch indictment ſhall be found, either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or in acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or in acting under the direction and order of any magiſtrate,

ſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, &c. and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid governor, or lieutenant-governor, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the province, it ſhall be lawful for the governor, or lieutenant-governor, to direct, with the advice of the council, that indictment ſhall be tried in ſome other of the colonies, or in Great-Britain; and, for that purpoſe, to order the perſon againſt whom ſuch indictment ſhall be found to be ſent, under ſufficient cuſtody, to the place appointed for his trial, or to admit ſuch perſon to bail, taking a recognizance, from ſuch perſon, with ſufficient ſureties, in ſuch ſums of money as the governor, or the lieutenant-governor, ſhall deem reaſonable, for the perſonal appearance of ſuch perſon at the place appointed for trial.

And, to prevent a failure of juſtice, from the want of evidence on the trial of any ſuch indictment, &c. the governor is authorized to bind in recognizances to his majeſty all ſuch witneſſes as the proſecutor, or perſon againſt whom ſuch judgment ſhall be found, ſhall deſire to attend the trial of the indictment, for their perſonal appearance, at the time and place of ſuch trial, to give evidence: and the governor ſhall appoint a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expences of every ſuch witneſs.

The witneſſes are to be free from all arreſts, during their journey to any trial, and till they return home.

All perſons brought before juſtices, &c. accuſed of any capital crime, in the execution of their duty, may be admitted to bail, and may poſtpone their trials, in order to the matter being heard in another colony.

When the governor directs the trial to be in any other colony, he is to tranſmit the indictment, &c. to the governor of ſuch other colony, who is to cauſe it to be delivered to the chief juſtice, who ſhall immediately proceed upon trial; and if the governor directs the trial to be in Great-Britain, he is to tranſmit the indictment to one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, who is to direct it to be filed in the court of King's-Bench; and if any ſuch indictment be accounted bad, from any error or defect, the ſame ſhall be quaſhed, and a new indictment preferred. This act to take effect on the firſt day of June, 1774, and to continue in force during the term of three years.

Abſtract of the Bill for the Government of Quebec.

THE act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, extends the province Southward to the banks of the Ohio, Weſtward to the banks of the Miſſiſippi, and Northward to the boundary of the Hudſon's Bay company.

By the firſt clauſe, the proclamation of October 7, 1763, is to be void after the firſt of May, 1774.

By the ſecond clauſe, the Romiſh clergy are to have the exerciſe of their religion, ſubject to the king's ſupremacy, as eſtabliſhed by the firſt of Queen Elizabeth; and may enjoy and receive their accuſtomed dues

dues and rights from perſons profeſſing the Romiſh religion; with a proviſo that his majeſty ſhall not be diſabled from making ſuch proviſion for the ſupport and maintenance of a Proteſtant clergy, as he ſhall think fit.

By the third clauſe, all Canadian ſubjects, except religious orders and communities, are to hold all their properties, &c. as if the proclamation had not been made; and all controverſies relative to property and civil rights, are to be determined by the Canada laws now in being, or ſuch as may be hereafter enacted by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and legiſlative council, as hereafter deſcribed, with a proviſo that ſuch perſons who have a right to alienate goods, lands, or credits, in their life-time, may bequeath them to whom they will at their death; and alſo is not to extend to lands granted, or that may be granted by his majeſty in common ſoccage.

By the fourth clauſe, the criminal law of England is inſtituted, ſubject to ſuch amendments as may hereafter be made by the legiſlative powers hereafter deſcribed.

By the fifth clauſe, after giving the reaſon a legiſlative authority is appointed, conſiſting of perſons reſident there, not leſs than ſeventeen, nor more than twenty-three, to be appointed by his majeſty, with the advice of his privy-council, under his or their ſign manual, to make ordinances for the government of the province, with a prohibition from laying on taxes; and alſo every ordinance, &c. made, is to be tranſmitted to his majeſty, and if diſallowed by his majeſty, every ordinance, &c. is to ceaſe, upon his majeſty's order in council being promulgated at Quebec; provided likewiſe, that no ordinance touching religion, inflicting any greater puniſhment than fine, or impriſonment for three months, ſhall be valid till it receives his majeſty's approbation; and provided alſo, that no ordinance ſhall be paſſed at any meeting of council, except between January 1, and May 1, unleſs upon ſome urgent occaſion, when every member of council reſident at Quebec, or within fifty miles thereof, is to be perſonally ſummoned by the governor, or by the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief in his abſence, to attend the ſame.

By the 6th and laſt clauſe, his majeſty and ſucceſſors may erect any courts criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical, within the province of Quebec, by letters patent under the great ſeal, whenever his majeſty ſhould judge neceſſary.

Abſtract of the Act for regulating Mad-houſes.

THE new act for the regulation of mad-houſes declares, that if after the 20th of November, 1774, any perſon ſhall conceal or confine more than one lunatic, without having a licence, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit 500l. The royal college of phyſicians are to elect yearly, on the laſt day of September, five of their own body as commiſſioners for granting licences to the keepers of mad-houſes. Every ſuch commiſſioner is to take an oath that he will not, directly nor indirectly, give notice to the keeper of lunatics of the time of viſitation of ſuch place or houſe where they are confined. Commiſſioners not attending,

tending, or refuſing to take this oath, forfeit 5l. They are to have a treaſurer and ſecretary, and are to meet for granting licences annually, on the third Wedneſday in October. The licences are to be ſtamped with a five ſhilling ſtamp. Every one who keeps a number of lunatics, not exceeding ten, ſhall pay the ſum of 10l. and thoſe who keep above ten pay the ſum of 15l. and 6s. 8d. on every licence as a fee to the ſecretary. No licence to authoriſe any perſon to keep more than one houſe, and to be in force only one year. The commiſſioners, or any three of them, are required, once at leaſt in every year, to viſit and inſpect ſuch houſes as they have licenced, and to examine their lunatics, and make minutes of the ſtate of ſuch houſes. In caſe the keeper of the lunatics refuſes admittance to any of the commiſſioners, he ſhall, for ſuch offence, forfeit his licence. On application to the commiſſioners for information concerning any confined perſons, the ſecretary is to ſearch his books, and acquaint the perſons ſo applying, with the name of the keeper in whoſe houſe the lunatic is confined. Every time the commiſſioners viſit and inſpect any licenſed houſe, they are to receive the ſum of one guinea from the treaſurer. The keeper is to give notice within three days after receiving a patient, to the ſecretary, who is to file ſuch notice; and every keeper admitting a perſon as lunatic without an order under the hand of ſome phyſician or ſurgeon, that ſuch perſon is proper to be received, ſhall pay the ſum of 100l. All mad-houſes above ſeven miles from London are to be regulated in the above manner, by the juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions. No licence is to be granted to any perſon who does not enter into a recognizance of 100l. without ſureties. Of all penalties and forfeitures recovered, one half is to go to the informer, and the other half towards defraying the expences attending the execution of this act, which is to continue in force five years; and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

Abſtract of the Act for preſerving the Health of Priſoners in Gaol, and for preventing the Gaol Diſtemper.

THIS act ſets forth, That the Juſtices of the Peace throughout England and Wales, at the quarter-ſeſſions, are required to order the walls and cielings of the cells and wards of the debtors and felons, and of all rooms uſed by the priſoners, to be ſcraped and whitewaſhed once in the year at leaſt; to be waſhed, kept clean, and ſupplied with freſh air by hand ventilators, &c. to order two rooms, one for the men, the other for the women, to be ſet apart for the ſick priſoners, who are to be moved there when they ſhall be ſeized with any diſorder, and kept from thoſe who ſhall be in health. They are alſo to order a warm and cold bath, or bathing tub, to be provided in each priſon; and to direct the priſoners to be waſhed before they are ſuffered to leave the gaol. This act is to be painted upon a board, and hung up in a conſpicuous part of the priſon. The juſtices are to appoint an experienced

rienced ſurgeon with a ſtated ſalary to attend each priſon; and he is to report to the juſtices, at each quarter-ſeſſion, a ſtate of the health of the priſoners under his ſuperintendance. The courts of juſtice are to be properly ventilated by order of the juſtices; who are impowered to direct clothes to be given to the priſoners, and make ſuch orders reſpecting their health as they ſhall think neceſſary. The expences of the above are to be defrayed out of the county-rates, or out of the rates of cities to which ſuch priſons belong. If any gaoler, &c. diſobey the orders of the juſtices, he, if found guilty of ſuch neglect, ſhall pay ſuch fine as the judge or juſtices ſhall impoſe, and be committed in caſe of non-payment.

Abſtract of an Act for the Relief of Priſoners charged with Felony, or other Crimes, who ſhall be acquitted or diſcharged by Proclamation, reſpecting the Payment of Fees to Gaolers, and giving a Recompence for ſuch Fees, out of the County-Rates.

THE preamble ſets forth, That perſons in cuſtody for felonies, or other crimes, or on ſuſpicion, or as acceſſaries, though no bills of indictment are afterwards preferred or found againſt them, or they are acquitted on their trials, are nevertheleſs frequently detained for fees to the ſheriffs, gaolers, or keepers of priſons, in whoſe cuſtody they happen to be, which is both oppreſſive and unjuſt: for remedy whereof, it is enacted, that every priſoner who now is, or hereafter ſhall be, charged with any felony or other crime, or as an acceſſary, before any court holding criminal juriſdiction, within that part of Great Britain called England and Wales, againſt whom no bill of indictment ſhall be found by the Grand Jury, or who, on his or her trial, ſhall be acquitted, or who ſhall be diſcharged by proclamation, for want of proſecution, ſhall be immediately ſet at large in open court, without the payment of any fee or ſum of money to the ſheriff, gaoler, or keeper of the gaol, from whence he or ſhe ſhall be ſo diſcharged and ſet at liberty, for or in reſpect of ſuch diſcharge.

It is further enacted, That all ſuch fees as have been uſually paid, or payable, to the ſeveral ſheriffs, gaolers, and keepers of priſons in England and Wales, in any of ſuch caſes, ſhall abſolutely ceaſe: and, from and after the paſſing of this act, no gaoler or keeper of any gaol or priſon, ſhall aſk, or receive, any ſum or ſums of money from any of the priſoners, as fees, for, upon, or in reſpect of his or her diſcharge.

It is further enacted, That, in lieu of ſuch fees ſo aboliſhed, the treaſurers, or other proper officers of the ſeveral counties, or of ſuch diſtricts, hundreds, &c. as are not uſually aſſeſſed to the county at large, and of ſuch cities, towns corporate, cinque ports, &c. as do not pay to the rates of the ſeveral counties in which they are reſpectively ſituated, ſhall, on receiving a certificate, ſigned by one or more judge or juſtice, before whom ſuch priſoner ſhall have been diſcharged, (which certificate the judge or juſtice is required to give) pay out of the rates of ſuch county, or of ſuch diſtrict, hundred, &c.

&c. or out of the public ſtock of ſuch city, town corporate, cinque-port, &c. ſuch ſum as has been uſually paid upon that occaſion, not exceeding thirteen ſhillings and four pence for every priſoner ſo diſcharged, to the ſheriff, gaoler, or keeper of the priſon, whence the priſoner ſhall have been diſcharged; which ſeveral ſums, ſo paid in purſuance of this act, ſhall be reſpectively allowed to the treaſurers and officers by the juſtices before whom their accounts ſhall be paſſed.

An authentic Account of the miſerable Fate of ten Men belonging to the Adventure, lately returned from the South Seas, who were ſurprized by the Savages in New Zealand, put to death, and eaten. Extracted from the Journal of one of the Crew that was ordered to make ſearch for the unhappy Sufferers.

ON the 30th of November, 1773, we came to an anchor, in Charlotta Sound, on the coaſt of New Zealand, where the ſhip being moored, and the boat ſent aſhore, a letter was found, which informed that the Reſolution had been there, and had ſailed ſix days before we arrived.

On the firſt day of December we ſent the tents and empty caſks on ſhore to the watering-place. The Indians came and viſited us, and brought us fiſh and other refreſhments, which we purchaſed for pieces of cloth and old nails; and they continued this traffic for ten or twelve days, ſeemingly very well pleaſed.

On the 13th ſome of them came down in the night, and robbed the tents: the aſtronomer, getting up to make an obſervation, miſſed ſome things, and charged the centinel with taking them; but while they were in diſcourſe, they eſpied an Indian creeping from the ſhore towards them; they fired at him, and wounded him, but he got off, and retired to the woods. The report of the gun had alarmed his companions, who deſerted the canoe in which they came, and fled likewiſe into the woods.

The waterers, who were now appriſed of what had happened, and were out upon the ſearch, found the canoe, and in it moſt of the things that had been ſtolen.

Nothing remarkable happened after this till the 17th, when preparing for our departure, the large cutter, under the command of Mr. John Roe, the firſt mate, accompanied by Mr. Woodhouſe, midſhipman, and James Tobias Swilly, the carpenter's ſervant, was ſent up the Sound to Graſs-Cove, to gather greens and wild celery.

At two in the afternoon the tents were ſtruck, every thing got on board, and the ſhip made ready for ſailing the next day. Night coming on, and no cutter appearing, the captain and officers began to expreſs great uneaſineſs, fearing ſome treachery from the ſavages. They ſat up the whole night in expectation of her arrival; but to no purpoſe. At day break, the captain ordered the long boat to be hoiſted out, and double manned, with Mr. Burney, ſecond lieutenant, Mr. Freeman, maſter, the corporal of the marines, with five private men, all well armed, with plenty of ammunition, two wall-

pieces, and three days proviſion. Thus equipped, about nine in the morning we left the ſhip, and ſailed and towed for Eaſt-bay, keeping cloſe in ſhore, and examining every creek we paſſed, to find the cutter: we continued our ſearch till two in the afternoon, when we put into a ſmall cove to dreſs dinner. While that was getting ready, we obſerved a company of Indians, ſeemingly very buſy on the oppoſite ſhore; we left our dinner, and rowed precipitately to the place where the ſavages were aſſembled. On our approach they all fled; we followed them cloſely to a little town which we found deſerted: we ſearched their huts, and while thus employed the ſavages returned, and made a ſhew of reſiſtance; but ſome trifling preſents being made to their chiefs, they were very ſoon appeaſed. However, on our return to our boat, they followed us, and ſome of them threw ſtones. After we had dined, we renewed our ſearch, and at proper intervals kept firing our wall-pieces, as ſignals to the cutter, if any of her people ſhould happen to be within hearing.

About five in the afternoon we opened a ſmall bay, where we ſaw a large double canoe, and a body of Indians hauling her upon the beach. We quickened our courſe to come up with them, but they inſtantly fled on ſeeing us approach: this made us ſuſpect that ſome miſchief had been done. On landing, the firſt thing we ſaw in the canoe, was one of the cutter's rowlock boards, and a pair of ſhoes tied up together. On advancing farther upon the beach, we found ſeveral of their baſkets, and ſaw one of their dogs eating a piece of broiled fleſh: we examined it, and ſuſpected it to be human: and in one of their baſkets having found a hand, which we knew to be the left hand of Thomas Hill, by the letters T. H. being marked on it, we were no longer in doubt about the event. We purſued the ſavages as far as was practicable; but without ſucceſs. On our return we deſtroyed their canoe, and continued our ſearch. At half after ſix in the evening we opened Graſs-cove, where we ſaw a great many Indians aſſembled on the beach, and ſix or ſeven canoes floating in the ſurf. We ſtood in ſhore, and when the ſavages ſaw us, they retreated to a riſing hill, cloſe by the water ſide. We were in doubt whether it was through fear that they retreated, or with a deſign to decoy us to an ambuſcade. Our lieutenant determined not to be ſurprized, and therefore, running cloſe in ſhore, ordered the grappling to be dropt near enough to reach them with our guns, but at too great a diſtance to be under any apprehenſions from their treachery. In this poſition we began to engage, taking aim, and determining to kill as many of them as our guns could reach. It was ſome time before we diſlodged them; but at length, many of them being wounded, and ſome killed, they began to diſperſe. Our lieutenant improved their panic, and, ſupported by the officers and marines, leapt on ſhore, and purſued the fugitives. We had not advanced far from the water ſide, before we beheld the moſt horrible ſight that ever was ſeen by any European; the heads, hearts, livers, and lights, of three or four of our people, broiling on the fire, and their bowels lying at

at the diſtance of about ſix yards from the fire, with ſeveral of their hands and limbs in a mangled condition, ſome broiled and ſome raw; but no other parts of their bodies, which gave cauſe to ſuſpect that the cannibals had feaſted on and eaten all the reſt. We obſerved a large body of them aſſembled on the top of a hill at about two miles diſtance; but night coming on, we durſt not advance to attack them: neither was it thought ſafe to quit the ſhore to take account of the number killed, our body being but ſmall, and the ſavages numerous and fierce. They were armed with long lances, and with weapons not unlike the halberts of our ſerjeants in ſhape, made of hard wood, and inſtead of iron, mounted with bone. We could diſcover nothing belonging to the cutter but one of the oars, which was broken and ſtuck in the ſand, to which they had tied the faſtenings of their canoes. It was ſuſpected that the dead bodies of our people had been divided among the different parties of ſavages that had been concerned in the maſſacre; and it was not improbable but that the party that was ſeen at a diſtance were feaſting upon ſome of the others, as thoſe on the ſhore had been upon what were found, before they were diſturbed by our crew in the long-boat. Be that as it may, we could diſcover no traces of more than four of their bodies, nor could we tell where the ſavages had concealed the cutter. It was now near night, and our lieutenant not thinking it ſafe to truſt our crew in the dark, in an open boat, within reach of ſuch cruel barbarians, ordered the canoes to be broken up and deſtroyed; and, after carefully collecting the remains of our mangled companions, we made the beſt of our way from this polluted place. About four the next morning we weighed anchor, and about ſeven got under way, and purſued our courſe home. In the mean time, the ſurgeon examined the remains of the bodies brought on board, but could not make out to whom they belonged; ſo they were decently laid together, and with the uſual ſolemnity on board ſhips, committed to the deep.

Authentic Account of a late unfortunate Tranſaction, with reſpect to a Diving Machine at Plymouth.

MANY reports of a very contrary nature having been ſpread concerning the fate of an unfortunate man, who was loſt in a Diving Machine, the Gentleman, who was applied to by him, has thought it expedient to lay a full and authentic ſtate of the matter before the public.

MR. DAY (the ſole projector of the ſcheme, and, as matters have turned out, the unhappy ſacrifice to his own ingenuity) employed his thoughts for ſome years paſt in planning a method of ſinking a veſſel under water, with a man in it, who ſhould live therein for a certain time, and then, by his own means only, bring himſelf up to the ſurface. After much ſtudy he conceived that his plan could be reduced into practice: He communicated his idea in the part of the country where he lived, and had the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. He went ſo far as to try his project in the Broads

near Yarmouth. He fitted a Norwich market-boat for his purpoſe, ſunk himſelf 30 feet under water, where he continued during the ſpace of 24 hours, and executed his deſign to his own entire ſatisfaction. Elate with this ſucceſs, he then wanted to avail himſelf of his invention: He converſed with his friends, perfectly convinced that he had brought his undertaking to a certainty; but how to reap the advantage of it was the difficulty that remained. The perſon in whom he confided ſuggeſted to him, that, if he acquainted the ſporting Gentlemen with the diſcovery, and the certainty of the performance, conſiderable betts would take place, as ſoon as the project ſhould be mentioned in company. The Sporting Calendar was immediately looked into, and the name of Blake ſoon occurred; that gentleman was fixed upon as the perſon to whom Mr. Day ought to addreſs himſelf. Accordingly Mr. Blake, in the month of November laſt, received the following letter:

'SIR,

'I have found out an affair, by which many thouſands may be won: It is of a paradoxial nature, but can be performed with eaſe; therefore, Sir, if you chuſe to be informed of it, and give me one hundred pounds of every thouſand you ſhall win by it, I will very readily wait upon you, and inform you of it. I am, myſelf, but a poor mechanic, and not able to make any thing by it without your aſſiſtance.

Yours, &c. J. DAY.'

Mr. Blake had no conception of Mr. Day's deſign, nor was he ſure that the letter was ſerious. To clear the matter up, he returned for anſwer, that, if Mr. Day would come to town, and explain himſelf, Mr. Blake would conſider of the propoſal. If he approved of it, Mr. Day ſhould have the recompence he deſired; if, on the other hand, the plan ſhould be rejected, Mr. Blake would make him a preſent to defray the expences of his journey. In a ſhort time after Mr. Day came to town; Mr. Blake ſaw him, and deſired to know what ſecret he was poſſeſſed of. The man replied, 'That he could ſink a ſhip 100 yards deep in the ſea with himſelf in it, and remain therein for the ſpace of 24 hours, without communication with any thing above; and, at the expiration of the time, riſe up again in the veſſel." The propoſal, in all its parts, was new to Mr. Blake. He took down the particulars, and after conſidering the matter, deſired ſome kind of proof of the practicability. The man added, that, if Mr. Blake would furniſh him with the materials neceſſary he would give him ocular demonſtration. A model of the veſſel in which he was to perform the experiment was then required, and in three or four weeks accompliſhed, ſo as to give a perfect idea of the principle upon which the ſcheme was to be executed, and, indeed, a very plauſible promiſe of ſucceſs, not to Mr. Blake only, but many other gentlemen who were conſulted upon the occaſion.

The conſequence was, that Mr. Blake, agreeably to the man's deſire, advanced money for the conſtruction

ſtruction of a veſſel fit for that purpoſe. Mr. Day, thus aſſiſted, went to Plymouth with his model, and ſet the men at that place to work upon it.* The preſſure of the water at one hundred feet deep was a circumſtance of which Mr. Blake was adviſed, and touching that article he gave the ſtrongeſt precautions to Mr. Day, telling him, at any expence, to fortify the chamber in which he was to ſubſiſt, againſt the weight of ſuch a body of water. Mr. Day ſet off in great ſpirits for Plymouth, and ſeemed ſo confident, that Mr. Blake made a bett that the project would ſucceed, reducing, however, the depth of water from one hundred yards to one hundred feet, and the time from 24 to 12 hours. By the terms of the wager, the experiment was to be made within three months from the date; but ſo much time was neceſſary for due preparation, that on the appointed day things were not in readineſs, and Mr. Blake loſt the bett.

In ſome ſhort time afterwards the veſſel was finiſhed, and Mr. Day ſtill continued eager for the carrying of his plan into execution; he was uneaſy at the idea of dropping the ſcheme, and wiſhed for an opportunity to convince Mr. Blake, that he could perform what he had undertaken. He wrote from Plymouth that every thing was in readineſs, and ſhould be executed the moment Mr. Blake arrived. Induced by this promiſe, Mr. Blake ſet out for Plymouth; upon his arrival a trial was made in Cat-water, where Mr. Day lay during the flow of tide, ſix hours, and ſix more during the tide of ebb; confined all the time in the room appropriated for his uſe. A day for the final determination was then fixed; the veſſel was towed to the place agreed upon; Mr. Day provided himſelf with whatever he thought neceſſary; went into the veſſel, let the water into her, and with great compoſure retired to the room conſtructed for him, and ſhut up the valve: The ſhip went gradually down † in 22 fathom water, at 2 o'clock on Tueſday June 28, in the afternoon, being to return at 2 the next morning. He had three buoys or meſſengers, which he could ſend to the ſurface at option, to announce his ſituation below; but, none appearing, Mr. Blake, who was near at hand in a barge, began to entertain ſome ſuſpicion: He kept a ſtrict look out, and at the time appointed, neither the buoys nor the veſſel coming up, he applied to the Orpheus frigate, which lay juſt off the barge, for aſſiſtance: The captain, with the moſt ready benevolence, ſupplied them with every thing in his power to ſeek for the ſhip. Mr. Blake, in this alarming ſituation, was not content with the help of the Orpheus only; he made immediate application to Lord Sandwich (who happened to be at Plymouth) for further relief. His

* The veſſel had a falſe bottom, ſtanding on feet like a butcher's block, which contained the ballaſt; and, by the perſon in the veſſel unſcrewing ſome pins, ſhe was to riſe to the ſurface, leaving the falſe bottom behind.

† Some accounts ſay, that ſhe went down ſtern foremoſt, and is ſuppoſed to have bulged directly, as a very great rippling appeared inſtantly after her ſinking.

Lordſhip with great humanity ordered a number of hands from the dock-yard, who went with the utmoſt alacrity, and tried every effort to regain the ſhip, but unhappily without effect.

Thus ended this unfortunate affair. Mr. Blake had not experience enough to judge of all poſſible contingencies, and has only now to lament the credulity with which he liſtened to a projector, fond of his own ſcheme, but certainly not poſſeſſed of ſkill enough to guard againſt the variety of accidents to which he was liable. The poor man has unfortunately ſhortened his days; he was not, however, tempted or influenced by any body; he confided in his own judgment, and put his life to the hazard upon his own miſtaken notions.

Many and various have been the opinions on this ſtrange, uſeleſs, and fatal experiment, though the more reaſonable and intelligent part of mankind ſeem to give it up as wholly impracticable. It is well known, that pent-up air, when overcharged with the vapours emitted out of animal bodies, becomes unfit for reſpiration; for which reaſon, thoſe confined in the diving-bell, after continuing ſome time under water, are obliged to come up, and take in freſh air, or by ſome ſuch means recruit it. That any man ſhould be alive, after having ſunk a veſſel to ſo great a depth, to make that veſſel at pleaſure ſo much more ſpecifically lighter than water, as thereby to enable it to force its way to the ſurface, through the depreſſure of ſo great a weight, is a matter not haſtily to be credited. Even cork, when ſunk to a certain depth, will, by the great weight of the fluid upon it, be prevented from riſing.

With reſpect to an animal being able to breathe for any conſiderable time in pent-up air, we are indeed told, by an author of the firſt rank, that the famous Cornelius Drebelle contrived, not only a veſſel to be rowed under water, but alſo a liquor to be carried in that veſſel, which would ſupply the want of freſh air. The veſſel was made by the order of James the Firſt, and carried twelve rowers, beſides paſſengers. It was tried in the river Thames, and one of the perſons, who was in that ſubmarine navigation, told the particulars of that experiment to a perſon, who afterwards related them to the great Mr. Boyle.

As to the liquor, Mr. Boyle ſays, he diſcovered by a phyſician, who married Drebelle's daughter, that it was uſed from time to time, to purify and renew the air, and thereby preſerve it in a ſtate neceſſary for reſpiration.

Deſcription of the curious Time-piece in Mr. Cox's Muſeum.

AMONG other great works now introduced at Mr. Cox's Muſeum is an immenſe *Barometer*, of ſo extraordinary a conſtruction, that by it the long ſought for, and in all likelihood the only *perpetual motion* that ever will be diſcovered, is obtained. The conſtant revolution of wheels moving in vertical, horizontal, and other directions, is not only phyſically produced, but the indication of time from an union of the philoſophic with the mechanic principles is effected.

Upon

Upon the dial, beſides a minute and an hour hand, is another hand dividing the minute into 60 equal parts. Theſe hands are motionleſs, till affixed to the primary motion, ſo that the motion of the time-piece (as Mr. Cox in his deſcriptive inventory judiciouſly expreſſes it) is *originated*, *continued*, and *perfected*, by the philoſophic principle through which it is (ſolely) actuated.

The encouragement Mr. Cox has, for many years, given to men of genius, and the preſeverance with which he has purſued the great line of utility, have not only given birth to productions that have aſtoniſhed all Europe, as well as the eaſtern world, but have at laſt produced the wonderful machine above deſcribed. Several of the moſt eminent philoſophers and mathematicians in this kingdom, who have examined it attentively, are of opinion, that it will lead to farther improvements both in philoſophy and mechanics; and we hear that Mr. Cox intends to devote a part of every week to the gratification of ſuch gentlemen in the ſcientific world, as wiſh to be acquainted either with the conſtruction or the mode of operation, the principles of action, or the maſterly execution of ſo capital a performance. This article is, we are informed, one of the prizes, and the work of many years, during which time numberleſs ineffectual and expenſive trials were made, which perhaps would have damped any ardour but Mr. Cox's, and probably prevented the world from ever being benefited by ſo valuable a diſcovery.

"I have ſeen and examined (ſays Mr. James Ferguſon, in a letter dated Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, Jan. 28) the above-deſcribed clock, which is kept conſtantly going, by the riſing and falling of the quick-ſilver in a moſt extraordinary barometer; and there is no danger of its ever failing to go; for there is always ſuch a quantity of moving power accumulated, as would keep the clock going for a year, even if the barometer ſhould be taken quite away from it. And indeed, on examining the whole contrivance and conſtruction, I muſt with truth ſay, that it is the moſt ingenious piece of mechaniſm I ever ſaw in my life."

For a further account of this extraordinary machine, ſee Mr. Cox's deſcriptive inventory of his muſeum.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1774.

JANUARY 24, 1774.

1. THAT 20,000 men be employed, for the ſea ſervice, for the year 1774, including 4354 marines.

2. And that a ſum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 20,000 men for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea ſervice ——— —— 1040000 0 0

JANUARY 27.

1. That a number of land forces, including 1522 invalids, amounting to 18,024 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1774

2. For defraying the charge of 18,024 effective men, for guards, garriſons, and other his Majeſty's land forces, in Great-Britain, Jerſey, and Guernſey, for the year 1774 ——— ——— 638630 16 10

3. For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations and Africa, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the forces in North-America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Iſlands, and Africa, for the year 1774 ——— 375062 13 4½

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of five battallions and three companies of foot, ſerving in the Iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1774 ——— 4627 0 3

5. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff-officers in Great Britain, for the year 1774 —— 11473 18 6½

6. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for the year 1774. 122731 5 0

7. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines, for the year 1774 ——— ——— ——— 107525 19 2

8. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards reduced, and to the ſuper-

annuated

annuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for the year 1774 —— 1010 2 1

9. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1774 —— —— 628 0 0

10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, for the year 1774 —— 244699 17 5

11. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1773 —— 26425 0 2

1532814 12 9½

FEBRUARY 22.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea and marine officers, for the year 1774 — 444188 4 3

2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ſhips of war in his Majeſty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1774 —— 420729 0 0

3. That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their ſubſiſtence during the time they ſhall be abſent from home, on account of the annual exerciſe, for the year 1774

864917 4 3

MARCH 21.

1. Upon account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges, in the highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1774 —— 6998 18 7

2. Towards enabling the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament —— —— 2000 0 0

MARCH 24.

1. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1774 —— 2085 4 0

2. Upon account, for defraying the expence of ſupporting and maintaining the civil eſtabliſhment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coaſt of Africa, ſituate between the port of Sallee,

in

in South-Barbary, and Cape-Rouge, for the year 1774	6336	0	9½
3. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1774	4346	10	5
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1773, to the 24th of June, 1774	3086	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Eaſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1773, to the 24th of June, 1774	4950	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Weſt-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1773, to the 24th of June, 1774	4850	0	0
	34652	13	9½

MARCH 31.

For paying off and diſcharging the Exchequer-bills, made out by virtue of an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, 'An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1773,' and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament	1000000	0	0

MAY 9.

1. That his Majeſty be enabled to allow to the adminiſtrator with the will annexed, or other the perſonal repreſentative, of Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knight, deceaſed, the ſum of 10,000l. South-Sea ſtock, part of the legacy given by the will of the ſaid Sir Joſeph Jekyll to his late Majeſty King George the Second, his heirs and ſucceſſors, Kings and Queens of England, to be applied to the uſe of the ſinking fund, in ſuch manner as ſhould be directed by parliament, together with all dividends due and to grow due on the ſaid ſum of 10,000l. and with all divends due and unreceived upon the ſum of 10,000l. Eaſt-India ſtock, other part of the ſaid legacy, to be applied, by him or them, for the benefit of the reſiduary legatees of the ſaid Sir Joſeph Jekyll, and of his

nephew

nephews and nieces (his next of kin) living at the time of his death, and their ſeveral repreſentatives.

2. That the ſum of 2,290l. 4s. 10d. paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, by the executors of the will of Lady Ann Jekyll, deceaſed, be paid to the adminiſtrator with the will annexed, or other the perſonal repreſentative, of the ſaid Sir Joſeph Jekyll, to be applied, by him or them, for the benefit of the reſiduary legatees of the ſaid Sir Joſeph Jekyll, and of his nephews and nieces (his next of kin) living at the time of his death, and their ſeveral repreſentatives.

MAY 12.

Towards defraying the expence which ſhall be incurred, in calling in and re-coining the deficient gold coin, in purſuance of the reſolutions of this Houſe of the 10th day of this inſtant May — 250,000 0 0

MAY 16.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred between the 24th of March, 1773, and the 22d day of April, 1774, and not provided for by parliament — — — 288030 19 5½

2. To be paid to David Hartley, Eſquire, towards enabling him to defray the charge of experiments, in order to aſcertain the practicability and utility of his diſcovery of a method to ſecure buildings and ſhips from fire; and that the ſame be paid without fee or reward — — — 2500 0 0

MAY 17.

1. To replace to the Sinking-Fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July, 1773, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities granted by an act made in the 31ſt year of the reign of his late Majeſty, towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1758 — 43645 12 8

2. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and ſupporting, the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa — — — 13000 0 0

597176 12 1½

MAY 26.

To make good to his Majeſty the like ſum, which has been iſſued, by his Majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe — 10,100 0 0

MAY

MAY 31.

1. To enable his Majeſty to ſatisfy and make good the ſeveral ſums payable to the perſons who have ſubſcribed their capital ſtock of three pounds *per centum* annuities, to be diſcharged and annihilated, upon the terms expreſſed in the reſolution of this houſe of the 19th day of this inſtant May —	880000	0	0
2. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the Navy — — — —	200000	0	0
	6159661	2	11¾

Ways and Means for raiſing the above Supply granted to his Majeſty, agreed to on the following Days, viz.

JANUARY 27, 1774.

THAT, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 113,190l. 11s. 7¼d. remaining in the Exchequer, on the 5th day of January 1774, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

2. That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1774, to the 24th of June, 1775, and charged upon all malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 750,000l.

FEBRUARY 1.

That the ſum of three ſhillings in the pound, and no more, be raiſed, within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th of March, 1774, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, 1,500,000l.

MARCH 3.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, for one Year, beginning the 25th day of March 1774, be defrayed out of the monies ariſing by the land-tax granted for the ſervice of year 1774.

APRIL 19.

That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 619,303l. 7s. 3¼d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1774, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

MAY 17.

1. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum

ſum of 1,250,000l. be raiſed, by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament; and ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on or before the fifth day of April, 1775, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment.

2. That a duty of three-pence per yard, and no more, be paid for all printed, painted, ſtained, and dyed, ſtuffs, wholly made of raw cotton-wool, and manufactured in Great-Britain.

MAY 19.

1. That any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, who, on the 11th of this inſtant May, was or were poſſeſſed of, intereſted in, or intitled unto, any annuities, being part of the capital or joint ſtock of three pounds per centum annuities, conſolidated by ſeveral acts of parliament, of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d years of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the Second, and of ſeveral ſubſequent acts, which were made payable and transferrable at the bank of England; or of the annuities conſolidated by the acts of the 25th year of the reign of his ſaid late Majeſty King George the Second, and of the 5th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, called reduced annuities, alſo payable and transferrable there; or of certain three pounds per centum annuities, which are payable and transferrable at the South Sea houſe, called Old South Sea annuities, and New South Sea annuities; or of three pounds per centum annuities, which were created by an act of the 24th year of the reign of his ſaid late Majeſty King George the Second, and made payable and transferrable at the South Sea houſe; who, on or before the twenty-eighth day of this inſtant May, and before the ſum ſubſcribed ſhall amount to one million, ſhall ſubſcribe their names, or ſignify their conſent to accept, in lieu of their intereſts in any part of the ſaid principal or capital ſtock ſtanding in their names, and in full ſatisfaction and diſcharge thereof, the ſum of eighty-eight pounds in money, for every 100l. and in that proportion for any greater or leſs ſum, or ſums, compoſing one or more entire ſum, or ſums, of 100l. or 50l. of ſuch principal or capital ſtock; one moiety thereof to be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the 20th day of October next, together with the intereſt due on the capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed to the 5th day of July 1774, ſhall, for every 100l. principal or capital ſtock as aforeſaid ſo ſubſcribed, be intitled to receive ſix tickets in a lottery to conſiſt of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 12l. 10s. each (and in that proportion for any greater or leſs ſum), the ſaid tickets to be paid for in manner following; that is to ſay, that every perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, ſo ſubſcribing, or ſignifying his, her, or their conſent as aforeſaid, ſhall, on or before the 31ſt day of this inſtant May, make a depoſit of 1l. in reſpect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a ſecurity for making the future payments to the caſhiers of the bank of England, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to ſay, for and in reſpect of every ſuch ticket, two

pounds

pounds on or before the 30th day of June next, 3l. on or before the 2d of Auguſt next, 3l. on or before the 1ſt day of September next; and 3l. 10s. on or before the 1ſt day of October next; that, upon ſuch payments being compleated, tickets ſhall be delivered, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared, to the perſons intitled thereto; that the ſum of 600,000l. ſhall be diſtributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the ſaid lottery, which prizes ſhall be paid at the bank of England, in money, to ſuch proprietors, upon demand, on the 1ſt day of March, 1775, or as ſoon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatſoever; and that all monies to be received by the ſaid caſhiers ſhall be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament; and every perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, ſo poſſeſſed of, intereſted in, or intitled to, any of the ſaid annuities, and ſo ſubſcribing as aforeſaid, ſhall have a certificate, from the ſaid caſhiers of the governor and company of the bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital ſtock by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, and of all ſuch ſum and ſums of money as he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be intitled to receive, in conſideration of ſuch their ſubſcription, and in lieu and in diſcharge of his, her, or their capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed; and the holders or bearers of ſuch certificates ſhall be paid, at the bank of England, or at the South Sea houſe, the ſeveral ſums of money expreſſed in ſuch certificates, together with intereſt after the rate of 3l. per centum per annum on the capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before deſcribed; that upon payment of ſuch ſum or ſums of money, with ſuch intereſt, the whole of the principal or capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed ſhall ſtand diſcharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in reſpect thereof ſhall, from the ſaid 5th day of July, 1774, ceaſe and be extinguiſhed.

2. That books be opened, at the bank of England, for receiving ſuch ſubſcription and conſent; and that, during the two firſt days on which ſuch ſubſcription and conſent are to be received, no one perſon, body politic or corporate, be admitted to ſubſcribe, or ſignify his, her, or their conſent, for any ſum or ſums, amounting in the whole to more than 5000l. principal or capital ſtock.

3. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 2,080,696l. 12s. 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$, out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund.

4. That a ſum not exceeding 15,000l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, on or before the 5th day of April 1775, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by an act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good

ſuch

ſuch part of the ſupply as hath been granted to his majeſty, for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded iſlands, for the year 1774.

5. That ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 5th day of April, 1774, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1775, of the produce of the duties charged by two acts, made in the fifth and fourteenth years of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum ſenega and gum Arabic, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty.

6. That the ſum of 126,981 l. 7 s. and 5 d. now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1773, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty in this ſeſſion of parliament.

MAY 26.

1. That the ſum of 23,637 l. 11 s. 10 d. ¾. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 5th day of April, 1774, of the two ſevenths exciſe, granted by an act of parliament, made in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, after ſatisfying the ſeveral charges and incumbrances thereupon for the half year then ended, be carried to, and made part of, the aggregate fund: and that the ſaid fund be made a ſecurity for the diſcharge of ſuch annuities, and other demands, payable out of the ſaid ſum, as the growing produce of the ſaid two ſevenths exciſe ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer.

2. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 20,237 l. 5 s. 3 d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, of the monies ariſen by the duties on rice exported, the duties on apples imported, and on cambricks and ſugars, granted by an act of the 6th year of his preſent majeſty's reign; and alſo of ſuch impreſt monies as remain there for the diſpoſition of parliament.

3. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 16,500 l. 0 s. 4 d. being the balance remaining in the hands of the deputy treaſurer of Chelſea Hoſpital, on account of the deduction of twelve pence in the pound upon monies iſſued to him for the out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital.

4. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 30,561 l. 9 s. 3 d. paid into the receipt of the exchequer, in purſuance of two acts, made in the 2d and 9th years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, by the receivers-general of the ſeveral counties in England and Wales, that have not raiſed the militia.

MAY 31.

1. That a duty of 3 d. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all brandy, or other ſpirits of the manufacture of Great Britain, which ſhall be imported or brought into the province of Quebec.

2. That a duty of ſix-pence ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or other ſpirits, which ſhall be imported or brought from any of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in the Weſt Indies into the ſaid province.

3. That

pounds on or before the 30th day of June next, 3l. on or before the 2d of Auguſt next, 3l. on or before the 1ſt day of September next; and 3l. 10s. on or before the 1ſt day of October next; that, upon ſuch payments being compleated, tickets ſhall be delivered, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared, to the perſons intitled thereto; that the ſum of 600,000l. ſhall be diſtributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the ſaid lottery, which prizes ſhall be paid at the bank of England, in money, to ſuch proprietors, upon demand, on the 1ſt day of March, 1775, or as ſoon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatſoever; and that all monies to be received by the ſaid caſhiers ſhall be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament; and every perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, ſo poſſeſſed of, intereſted in, or intitled to, any of the ſaid annuities, and ſo ſubſcribing as aforeſaid, ſhall have a certificate, from the ſaid caſhiers of the governor and company of the bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital ſtock by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, and of all ſuch ſum and ſums of money as he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be intitled to receive, in conſideration of ſuch their ſubſcription, and in lieu and in diſcharge of his, her, or their capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed; and the holders or bearers of ſuch certificates ſhall be paid, at the bank of England, or at the South Sea houſe, the ſeveral ſums of money expreſſed in ſuch certificates, together with intereſt after the rate of 3l. per centum per annum on the capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before deſcribed; that upon payment of ſuch ſum or ſums of money, with ſuch intereſt, the whole of the principal or capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed ſhall ſtand diſcharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in reſpect thereof ſhall, from the ſaid 5th day of July, 1774, ceaſe and be extinguiſhed.

2. That books be opened, at the bank of England, for receiving ſuch ſubſcription and conſent; and that, during the two firſt days on which ſuch ſubſcription and conſent are to be received, no one perſon, body politic or corporate, be admitted to ſubſcribe, or ſignify his, her, or their conſent, for any ſum or ſums, amounting in the whole to more than 5000l. principal or capital ſtock.

3. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 2,080,696l. 12s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$, out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund.

4. That a ſum not exceeding 15,000l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, on or before the 5th day of April 1775, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by an act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good

ſuch

ſuch part of the ſupply as hath been granted to his majeſty, for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded iſlands, for the year 1774.

5. That ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 5th day of April, 1774, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1775, of the produce of the duties charged by two acts, made in the fifth and fourteenth years of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum ſenega and gum Arabic, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty.

6. That the ſum of 126,981 l. 7 s. and 5 d. now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1773, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty in this ſeſſion of parliament.

MAY 26.

1. That the ſum of 23,637 l. 11 s. 10 d. ¾. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 5th day of April, 1774, of the two ſevenths exciſe, granted by an act of parliament, made in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, after ſatisfying the ſeveral charges and incumbrances thereupon for the half year then ended, be carried to, and made part of, the aggregate fund: and that the ſaid fund be made a ſecurity for the diſcharge of ſuch annuities, and other demands, payable out of the ſaid ſum, as the growing produce of the ſaid two ſevenths exciſe ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer.

2. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 20,237 l. 5 s. 3 d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, of the monies ariſen by the duties on rice exported, the duties on apples imported, and on cambricks and ſugars, granted by an act of the 6th year of his preſent majeſty's reign; and alſo of ſuch impreſt monies as remain there for the diſpoſition of parliament.

3. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 16,500 l. 0 s. 4 d. being the balance remaining in the hands of the deputy treaſurer of Chelſea Hoſpital, on account of the deduction of twelve pence in the pound upon monies iſſued to him for the out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital.

4. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 30,561 l. 9 s. 3 d. paid into the receipt of the exchequer, in purſuance of two acts, made in the 2d and 9th years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, by the receivers-general of the ſeveral counties in England and Wales, that have not raiſed the militia.

MAY 31.

1. That a duty of 3 d. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all brandy, or other ſpirits of the manufacture of Great Britain, which ſhall be imported or brought into the province of Quebec.

2. That a duty of ſix-pence ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or other ſpirits, which ſhall be imported or brought from any of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in the Weſt Indies into the ſaid province.

3. That a duty of 1 s. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or other ſpirits, which ſhall be imported or brought from any other of his majeſty's colonies or dominions in America into the ſaid province.

4. That a duty of 1 s. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all foreign brandy, or other ſpirits, of foreign manufacture, imported or brought from Great-Britain into the ſaid province.

5. That a duty of 1 s. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or ſpirits, of the produce or manufacture of any of the colonies or plantations in America, not in the poſſeſſion or under the dominion of his majeſty, which ſhall be imported or brought from any other place, except Great-Britain, into the ſaid province.

6. That a duty of 3 d. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all melaſſes and ſyrups, which ſhall be imported or brought into the ſaid province in ſhips or veſſels belonging to his majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain or Ireland, or to his majeſty's ſubjects in the ſaid province.

7. That a duty of 6d. ſterling money per gallon be laid upon all melaſſes and ſyrups, which ſhall be imported or brought into the ſaid province in any other ſhips or veſſels in which the ſame may be legally imported.

8. That the ſaid duties be levied and paid, over and above all other duties now payable in the ſaid province of Quebec by virtue of any former act or acts of parliament.

9. That a duty of 1l. 16s. ſterling money be paid for every licence which ſhall be granted, by the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, of the ſaid province, to any perſon or perſons, for keeping a houſe of public entertainment, or for ſelling or retailing wine, brandy, rum, or any other liquors, within the ſaid province.

10. That the ſaid duties to be raiſed in the ſaid province be applied, in the firſt place, in making a more certain and adequate proviſion for the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, in the ſaid province; and that the reſidue of the ſaid duties be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament.

By the firſt reſolution of Jan. 27 — —	113190	11	7¼
By the ſecond of ditto — —	750000	0	0
By that of Feb. 1 — — —	1500000	0	0
By that of April 19 — —	619303	7	3½
By the firſt of May 17 — —	1250000	0	0
By the third of May 19 — —	2080696	12	8¼
By the fourth of ditto — —	15000	0	0
By the ſixth of ditto — —	126981	7	5
By the firſt of May 26 — —	23637	11	10½
By the ſecond of ditto — —	20237	5	3
By the third of ditto — —	16500	0	4
By the fourth of ditto — —	30561	9	3
	6546108	5	9
Exceſs of the proviſions ſo far as they can be aſcertained — —	386447	2	9

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday Jan. 13, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE unuſual length of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament made me deſirous of giving you as long a receſs as the publick ſervice would admit. I have, therefore, been glad to find myſelf under no neceſſity of calling you from your reſpective counties at an earlier ſeaſon; and I doubt not but you are now met together, in the beſt diſpoſition, for applying yourſelves to the diſpatch of the publick buſineſs.

You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me in regretting, that the peace, ſo long expected and ſo very deſirable, is not yet effected between Ruſſia and the Porte; but it is with real ſatisfaction I can repeat, that other foreign powers continue ſtill to have the ſame pacifick diſpoſitions with myſelf. I can have no other wiſh than to ſee the general tranquillity reſtored: for the eſtabliſhment, and ſubſequent preſervation of which, no endeavours of mine, conſiſtent with the honour of my crown and the intereſts of my people, ſhall ever be wanting.

In this ſtate of foreign affairs, you will have full leiſure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domeſtick ſituation; and to the proſecution of meaſures more immediately reſpecting the preſervation and advancement of the revenue and commerce of the kingdom. Among the objects which, in this view, will come under your conſideration, none can better deſerve your attention than the ſtate of the gold coin; which I muſt recommend to you in a more particular manner, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the preſent time affords for executing with ſucceſs ſuch meaſures as you may find it expedient to adopt with reſpect to this great national concern.

The degree of diminution which that coin had actually ſuffered, and the very rapid progreſs which the miſchief was daily making, were truly alarming. It is with much ſatisfaction that I have ſeen the evil, in a great meaſure, checked by the regulations made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament. I truſt, however, that you will not ſtop here, nor think that you have diſcharged your duty, either to your country or your fellow-ſubjects, without uſing your beſt endeavours for putting the gold coin upon ſuch a footing, as may not only completely remove the preſent grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the kingdom ſufficiently ſecure from being again expoſed to the like danger.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the current year to be laid before you; and rely on your readineſs to grant me ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found requiſite in the preſent ſituation of affairs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The experience I have had of your paſt conduct leaves me no room to doubt, either of your zeal or prudence, in your endeavours to promote the welfare of your country. You will not ſuffer any parts of the public ſervice to eſcape your attention; but, various and extenſive as thoſe are, you will be careful to ſelect, for your immediate deliberation, ſuch of them as ſhall appear to be moſt important: And you can propoſe no meaſures, that will ſerve either to ſecure or advance the happineſs and proſperity of my people, in which you may not always depend on my moſt hearty concurrence.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We are truly ſenſible of your majeſty's goodneſs, in having granted us as long a receſs from buſineſs as the publick ſervice would admit.

We cannot but expreſs our concern, that the peace, ſo long expected, and ſo very deſirable, is not yet concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. It gives us, however, great ſatisfaction to hear of the continuance of the pacifick diſpoſitions of other foreign powers; and we humbly beg leave to return your majeſty our ſincereſt thanks for your majeſty's moſt gracious declaration, that no endeavours ſhall be wanting on your part, conſiſtent with the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people, towards the eſtabliſhment and ſubſequent preſervation of the public tranquillity.

Your majeſty may be aſſured, that we entertain the juſteſt ſenſe of your majeſty's paternal care, in recommending to your parliament to make uſe of this ſeaſon of tranquillity for improving the commerce and revenue of the kingdom, and in pointing out to us particularly the neceſſity and great national advantage of putting the gold coin on ſuch a footing, as may completely remove the preſent grievance, and ſecure the credit and commerce of the kingdom from being again expoſed to the like danger: The wiſdom and goodneſs of your majeſty, on this occaſion, appear in ſo conſpicuous a light as cannot fail to fill our minds with the deepeſt gratitude, and raiſe in us the ſtrongeſt deſire of employing our utmoſt efforts for ſuch ſalutary purpoſes.

Animated with every ſentiment of duty to your majeſty, and zeal for the publick welfare, we will take under our moſt ſerious conſideration the important objects to which your majeſty has directed our attention.

His

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal addreſs. Nothing can give me greater ſatisfaction than theſe aſſurances of your duty and affection.

You may always depend upon my hearty concurrence in every meaſure that contributes to the improvement of commerce, and the true intereſt and proſperity of my people.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks, for your majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your majeſty, that we ſincerely regret that the peace ſo long expected, and ſo much deſired, is not yet effected between Ruſſia and the Porte; but, at the ſame time, we beg leave to expreſs the ſatisfaction we feel, in learning that other foreign powers continue ſtill to have the ſame pacifick diſpoſitions with your majeſty: We acknowledge, with the utmoſt gratitude, the aſſurance which your majeſty has been pleaſed to repeat to us, that you have no other wiſh than to ſee the general tranquillity reſtored and preſerved, conſiſtently with the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people; and we conſider this gracious declaration of your majeſty as a freſh inſtance of your majeſty's paternal care for the welfare of your ſubjects, and of your generous concern for the happineſs of mankind.

We are truly ſenſible that it is our duty, as it ſhall be our care, to employ the leiſure which the ſtate of foreign affairs allows us, in attending to our internal and domeſtic ſituation: And we cannot but acknowledge your majeſty's great wiſdom, in recommending and pointing out to our ſerious conſideration the ſtate of the gold coin of this kingdom, as well on account of its very extenſive importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the preſent time affords, for conducting and executing with ſucceſs any meaſures touching this great national object: we ſaw, with the deepeſt concern, the difficulties and diſtreſs in which the nation was on the point of being involved, by the very alarming degree of diminution which this coin had actually ſuffered, before the evil was checked by the regulations made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; and we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that, impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of our duty to our country and our fellow-ſubjects, we will exert our beſt endeavours to accompliſh the great work of putting the gold coin on ſuch a footing, as may not only completely remove the preſent grievance, but, as far as the nature of the caſe will admit, render the credit and commerce of the kingdom ſecure from being again expoſed to the like danger.

Your faithful commons will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary in the preſent ſituation of affairs: And your majeſty may be aſſured, that, animated by your recommendation,

and excited by your example, we will apply ourſelves with the utmoſt zeal and diligence to promote the welfare of our country; and that we will not fail to direct our attention to ſuch parts of the publick ſervice as appear to us moſt important; having a perfect confidence that, whatever meaſures we may propoſe, that will ſerve either to ſecure or advance the happineſs and proſperity of your people, will always meet with your majeſty's gracious approbation and concurrence.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Wedneſday, June 22, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the publick ſervice, during the courſe of this very intereſting ſeſſion of parliament.

The neceſſity of providing ſome effectual remedy for the great and manifold miſchiefs, both publick and private, ariſing from the impaired ſtate of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the ſeſſion, to recommend that important object to your conſideration: in the ſeveral meaſures you have taken for the redreſs of thoſe evils, you have ſufficiently manifeſted, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial intereſts, of the kingdom, as to the immediate eaſe and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had rendered the proper adjuſtment and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no ſmall difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpoſe, and to which I have now given my aſſent, is founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the beſt effects in quieting the minds, and promoting the happineſs of my Canadian ſubjects.

I have long ſeen, with concern, a dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in New England. It proceeded, at length, to ſuch an extremity, as to render your immediate interpoſition indiſpenſably neceſſary; and you have, accordingly, made proviſion as well for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent diſorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmneſs with which you have conducted yourſelves in this important buſineſs, and the general concurrence with which the reſolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted and ſupported, cannot fail of giving the greateſt weight to the meaſures which have been the reſult of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me ſhall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my moſt anxious deſire to ſee my deluded ſubjects, in that part of the world, returning to a ſenſe of their duty, acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country,

try, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened, ſince your meeting, with reſpect to the war between Ruſſia and the Porte; and it is with pleaſure I can inform you, that the very friendly aſſurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that they have the ſame good diſpoſitions as myſelf, to preſerve the tranquillity of the reſt of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I thank you for the ſupplies which you have ſo chearfully given; and I ſee, with great ſatisfaction, that, notwithſtanding the ample grants you have made for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, and the compenſation which has been ſo properly provided for the holders of the deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progreſs in the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your reſpective counties the ſame affectionate attachment to my perſon and government, and the ſame zeal for the maintenance of the publick welfare, which have diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings in this ſeſſion of parliament.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Wedneſday, November 30, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this parliament, to inform you, that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to withſtand every attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare, of the Britiſh empire; aſſuring myſelf, that while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe are compoſed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter myſelf I

ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this houſe of commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught, by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings, of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured that, on my part, I have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all my ſubjects.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We think it our indiſpenſable duty to declare, on this occaſion, our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other of your majeſty's provinces in America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

We thankfully acknowledge, at the ſame time, the communication it has pleaſed your majeſty to make to us, of your having taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as your majeſty judged the moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your majeſty's ſubjects, and for the carrying into execution the laws, which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay; and in the utmoſt reliance on your majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown, your majeſty may be aſſured, that we will chearfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire.

As this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſts of Europe, it is with the greateſt ſatisfaction we are acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. We have the fulleſt confidence in your majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to your majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation,

pectation, that nothing is likely to happen that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquillity in Europe.

We beg leave humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that it will be no leſs our duty than our inclination, to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence to the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution. Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of your majeſty's reign, it will be our principal care to teſtify, with unaffected zeal, at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to your majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty.—The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us to aſſure your majeſty, that we receive with the higheſt ſenſe of your majeſty's goodneſs the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay.

We feel the moſt ſincere concern, that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature: and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your majeſty's colonies: and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled, as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your majeſty, for having taken ſuch meaſures as your majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws, which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay.

Your faithful commons, animated by your majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed

poſed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your majeſty and to our fellow-ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles, which govern your majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

We learn with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte; and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete: and we entertain a well-grounded hope, that your majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs; as your majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

We aſſure your majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to your majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our moſt affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

Dublin Caſtle, May 4. This day the houſes of lords and commons waited upon the lord lieutenant with the following addreſs to his majeſty.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your majeſty, with hearts full of gratitude, for your paternal regard to your faithful and loving ſubjects of the kingdom of Ireland, efficiently manifeſted by your majeſty's gracious compliance with the prayer of your faithful ſubjects of this kingdrm, in returning a bill for the encouragement of tillage.

The improvement of agriculture is a benefit ſo univerſal, diffuſive, and permanent in its nature, that it has ever been held a grand object in the eye of the greateſt princes: It is therefore peculiarly becoming the protection of a ſovereign, whoſe paternal attention extends to every part of his dominions.

Permit us, ſir, to add, that as it is at once the great ſource of population, civilization, and morality, it cannot fail of being the ſtrongeſt reinforcement againſt all his enemies to a monarch, who, making the ſpirit of the conſtitution his rule of conduct, and the intereſt of his people the end of all his actions, reigns all powerful in the breaſt of every truly loyal ſubject.

His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Houſe of Lords.

GEORGE *R.*

HIS majeſty returns his thanks to the houſe of lords for their dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

The grateful ſenſe they entertain of his majeſty's paternal care to promote

promote the intereſts and happineſs of his ſubjects, cannot fail of giving great ſatisfaction to his majeſty, and is agreeable to their conſtant zeal and loyalty for his perſon and government, upon the continuance of which his majeſty has the firmeſt dependence.

G. R.

Die Martis 24° die Maii, 1774.

RESOLVED by the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, that the humble thanks of this houſe ſhall be returned to his majeſty, for his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this houſe of the ſecond inſtant.

Ordered, That the lord chancellor do attend his excellency the lord lieutenant with the ſaid reſolution, and deſire his excellency will pleaſe to lay the ſame before his majeſty.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to preſent our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgements for the gracious condeſcenſion which your majeſty has manifeſted to the wiſhes of your ſubjects of this kingdom, in returning the bill for the improvement of the agriculture of Ireland: which we conſider as a ſignal inſtance of your majeſty's paternal regard for your people.

The improvement of agriculture, the extenſion of commerce, and the increaſe of population, are objects worthy the attention of the beſt of ſovereigns, and cannot fail to be the conſequence of this moſt excellent law. And we flatter ourſelves that it will be a pleaſing reflection in your royal breaſt, that the increaſe of population in this country will add to the numbers of the moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, at all times moſt zealouſly and affectionately devoted to your majeſty, and to your illuſtrious houſe.

His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Houſe of Commons.

GEORGE *R.*

HIS majeſty thanks the houſe of commons for the grateful ſenſe they expreſs in their loyal addreſs, of his affection for his ſubjects.

His majeſty is fully perſuaded of the zeal and duty of his faithful commons; and they may be always aſſured of his conſtant endeavour to promote the happineſs of his ſubjects in his kingdom of Ireland.

G. R.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your majeſty's moſt gracious

cious anſwer to the addreſs of this houſe.

Your majeſty's favourable acceptance of the grateful acknowledgements of your faithful commons cannot fail to excite in them the moſt lively ſentiments of zeal and attachment to your majeſty's perſon and government.

Dublin Caſtle, May 25. This day the houſes of lords and commons waited upon the lord lieutenant with their reſpective addreſſes, which are as follow:

To his Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate your excellency on the approaching concluſion of a ſeſſion of parliament, diſtinguiſhed by ſo many beneficial laws, eſſential to the proſperity and happineſs of this kingdom.

We are truly ſenſible of your excellency's concern for the welfare of this nation, manifeſted by thoſe wiſe and prudent meaſures which have already ſo effectually eſtabliſhed the declining credit of this kingdom, and for thoſe neceſſary and uſeful regulations effected by your provident care in the revenue and other departments of the ſtate, which muſt be productive of the moſt permanent and ſubſtantial benefits.

Among the ſalutary laws in this ſeſſion obtained, we cannot avoid diſtinguiſhing that for granting a bounty on the exportation of corn, which we deem as an earneſt and pledge of your excellency's ſolicitude for the intereſts of this country, and is an event which muſt fix in the minds of a grateful people the laſting remembrance of this glorious æra, and of the advantages derived to them under your government.

Animated with a lively and grateful ſenſe of the happineſs we enjoy, we cannot forbear expreſſing our moſt earneſt wiſhes that his majeſty, out of his paternal regard for his loyal ſubjects of this country, may be graciouſly pleaſed to continue your excellency in the government of this kingdom, where your prudence, abilities, and experience have gained you the confidence of the people, who conſider their affection for your excellency as the beſt teſt of their regard to their country, and who wiſh to make your adminiſtration as eaſy to yourſelf as it is honourable to the crown, and ſatisfactory and advantageous to the publick.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I receive, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, this very kind and obliging addreſs, which comes with additional honour at the cloſe of ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſeſſion of parliament; and I am truly happy to find that my endeavours to promote the public ſervice have met with your approbation. You may reſt aſſured, that I ſhall ſtudy to deſerve the continuance of your good opinion, by a ſteady and uniform exertion

exertion of my beſt efforts for the welfare and true intereſts of this kingdom.

To his Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, impreſſed with the trueſt ſenſe of gratitude, and impelled alike by our inclination and our duty, moſt ſincerely and chearfully offer to your excellency our warmeſt congratulations upon the approaching concluſion of this ſeſſion of parliament.

Your excellency's uniform attention to every important object of government, and the peculiar wiſdom which your excellency has manifeſted in thoſe regulations in our finances, which have ſo effectually re-eſtabliſhed the declining credit of the nation, muſt, we are perſuaded, have laid the beſt foundation for that ſucceſsful interpoſition with our moſt gracious ſovereign, to which we attribute ſo many uſeful and ſalutary laws obtained for us this ſeſſion of parliament, amongſt which the act for the improvement of tillage, ſo long the object of our warmeſt wiſhes, will leave the moſt laſting impreſſion on the minds of a grateful and loyal people.

We have endeavoured to emulate your excellency's example, in ſupporting government, by means the moſt conducive to the intereſt of thoſe we repreſent; and we have the utmoſt ſatisfaction to find, that the ſcheme for diſcharging the arrears upon the eſtabliſhment has been, at the ſame time, one principal cauſe of raiſing the publick credit of the nation.

We feel, in the perfect enjoyment of every bleſſing of liberty, good order, and tranquillity, the peculiar obligations we owe to his majeſty's goodneſs and paternal care, in placing over us a chief governor, whoſe adminiſtration, like his own great character, has been eminently diſtinguiſhed by juſtice, moderation, firmneſs, and wiſdom; whoſe unwearied endeavours to promote the proſperity of this kingdom, and whoſe virtues and exemplary conduct, which have ſecured him the juſt confidence of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects of Ireland, fill our minds with the warmeſt hopes that his majeſty, as the higheſt mark of his royal favour unto us, will be graciouſly pleaſed long to continue your excellency the chief governor of this kingdom.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

The approbation of the houſe of commons would be, at any time, the moſt honouráble teſtimony of my conduct, and a high reward for my ſincere endeavours to promote the welfare of Ireland; but, at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, diſtinguiſhed by the beſt conducted liberality to your ſovereign, and the moſt judicious arrangements for your country, it gives me uncommon ſatisfaction to receive the approbation of thoſe who have ſo well deſerved the thanks of the publick: your good conduct ſpeaks for itſelf.

ſelf. To have ſtated it moſt favourably to his majeſty, was to have repreſented it truly; it is thoroughly underſtood, and moſt graciouſly accepted: your dutiful behaviour and diſpoſitions are impreſſed upon the mind of the beſt of princes; and I ſhall take every other poſſible method to deſerve the eſteem of the commons, and to promote the proſperity, of this kingdom.

His Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Thurſday the 2d Day of June, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE great and uncommon variety of publick buſineſs in which you have been engaged, and your conſtant attention to the performance of your duty, muſt make you wiſh for the concluſion of a ſeſſion, in which the many difficult and important ſubjects under your conſideration could only have been relieved by that ſingular good temper and wiſdom in your deliberations, which have thrown a peculiar luſtre upon all your proceedings, and crown your labours for your country with merited ſucceſs.

I reflect, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the many difficulties and embarraſſments, which appeared at our firſt meeting, have been ſurmounted and removed ſo ably and effectually, as to anſwer my warmeſt wiſhes, and to exceed my moſt ſanguine expectations.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have his majeſty's expreſs commands to thank you, in his name, for the extraordinary and ſeaſonable ſupplies which you have granted, and which his majeſty juſtly conſiders as a conſpicuous inſtance of your attachment to his royal perſon and government; and I am to aſſure you, that they are as graciouſly and favourably accepted, as they have been liberally and chearfully given. It is a ſtriking proof of your wiſdom and ſagacity, that the means which you have uſed for raiſing the ſupplies have not only ſupported his majeſty's government, but have, at the ſame time, raiſed and eſtabliſhed public and private credit, and promoted the commerce, manufactures, and induſtry of the kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I ſhould have reviewed my adminiſtration with little ſatisfaction to myſelf, if, while ſo much had been done for the honourable ſupport of government, no acquiſition had been obtained for this country. But, among the many uſeful laws, paſſed this ſeſſion of parliament, the act for granting an effectual bounty on the exportation of corn affords the ſtrongeſt proof of the paternal attention of the moſt beneficent ſovereign, to the welfare and proſperity of his dutiful and affectionate ſubjects of this kingdom; and has formed the moſt compleat ſyſtem of laws, for the encouragement of tillage, that exiſts in any country. This reciprocal intercourſe of duty and protection, which has for ſo many years happily prevailed, and from which ſo many ſalutary conſequences have been derived, during his majeſty's auſpicious reign, holds out, to every part of his majeſty's empire, an example reflecting the higheſt honour

nour upon the virtues of a moſt amiable and excellent ſovereign, and the wiſdom and good conduct of affectionate and loyal ſubjects.

In the high ſtation, in which his majeſty has placed me, I claim no merit, but a faithful execution of his majeſty's gracious purpoſes for the happineſs of his people of Ireland, and the moſt juſt, and therefore the moſt favourable repreſentations of their loyal, dutiful, and affectionate conduct, which cannot fail to intitle them to the continuance of his royal favour and protection.

Your favourable acceptance of my endeavours to do my duty, and your kind approbation of my conduct, expreſſed in terms ſo very diſtinguiſhed and honourable to me, demand my warmeſt acknowledgements. I have ſincerely wiſhed to deſerve your good opinion; it is my earneſt deſire to cultivate and approve it, and my unalterable reſolution to exert my moſt ſtrenuous efforts, at all times, and upon all occaſions, to promote the happineſs and proſperity of Ireland.

The Lords Proteſt againſt the Bill for better regulating the Government of the Province of Maſſachuſett's-bay.

Die Mercurij, 11° Maij, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay, in New-England;" and for the lords to be ſummoned;

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, that the bill, with the amendments, do paſs.

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The queſtion was put thereupon.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe this bill, forming a principal part in a ſyſtem of puniſhment and regulation, has been carried through the houſe without a due regard to thoſe indiſpenſible rules of public proceeding, without the obſervance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no puniſhment juſtly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that thoſe rights of the colony of Maſſachuſett's-bay, in the election of counſellors, magiſtrates, and judges, and in the return of jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly ſtated and fully proved; notice of this adverſe proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably obſerved in the courts below. It is not technical formality, but ſubſtantial juſtice. When therefore the *magnitude* of ſuch a cauſe transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior courts, to the high judicature of parliament, the lords are ſo far from being authoriſed to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary

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nary and religious ſtrictneſs in the obſervance of it. The ſubject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial juſtice in parliament, for what he muſt inevitably ſuffer by being deprived of many of the *forms* which are wiſely eſtabliſhed in the courts of ordinary reſort for his protection againſt the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary diſcretion.

2dly, Becauſe the *neceſſity* alledged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exiſt. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to aſſemble in Maſſachuſett's-bay, are not ſufficient to keep that ſingle colony in any tolerable ſtate of order, until the cauſe of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of thoſe hitherto brought into the houſe, are ſufficient for that purpoſe; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a deciſion againſt the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be eſtabliſhed upon its ruins.

3dly, Becauſe lords are not in a ſituation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is compoſed, agree or diſagree with thoſe parts of the conſtitution of the colony that are not altered, with the circumſtances of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal inſtitutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatſoever of its courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exerciſe of their preſent powers, have been produced to the houſe. The ſlighteſt evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniencies, ſtated in the preamble to the bill to have a riſen from the preſent conſtitution of the colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the ſame general allegations of a declamatory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any viſionary ſcheme of government ſubſtituted in their place.

4thly, Becauſe we think, that the appointment of all the members of the council, which by this bill is veſted in the crown, is not a proper proviſion for preſerving the equilibrium of the colony conſtitution. The power given to the crown of occaſionally increaſing or leſſening the number of the council on the report of governors, and at the pleaſure of miniſters, muſt make theſe governors and miniſters maſters of every queſtion in that aſſembly; and by deſtroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its uſe. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other colonies, is not likely to anſwer its own end; as the colonies, where the council is named by the crown, are not at all better diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion to the practice of taxing for ſupply without their conſent, than this of Maſſachuſett's-bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the Engliſh conſtitution can be ſupported, as none of thoſe American councils have the leaſt reſemblance to the houſe of peers. So that this new ſcheme of a council ſtands upon no ſort of foundation, which the propoſers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly, Becauſe the new conſtitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incon-

gruous with the plan of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Great Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown) but by the governor; and all (except the judges of the ſuperior court) are to be removeable at his pleaſure, and expreſsly *without* the conſent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

The appointment of the ſheriff is by the will of the governor only, and without requiring in the perſon appointed any local or other qualification; that ſheriff, a magiſtrate of great importance to the whole adminiſtration and execution of all juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removeable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the governor and council, as often, and for ſuch purpoſes as they ſhall think expedient.

The governor and council, thus intruſted with powers, with which the Britiſh conſtitution has not truſted his majeſty and his privy-council, have the means of returning ſuch a jury in each particular cauſe, as may beſt ſuit with the gratification of their paſſions and intereſts. The lives, liberties, and properties of the ſubject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury is turned into a ſnare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main ſecurity againſt the licentiouſneſs of power.

6thly, Becauſe we ſee in this bill the ſame ſcheme of ſtrengthening the authority of the officers and miniſters of ſtate, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the ſubject*, which was indicated by the inauſpicious act for ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was ſet of a large important city, (containing vaſt multitudes of people, many of whom muſt be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary ſentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proſcription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compenſation for an injury; but is to continue until the miniſters of the crown ſhall think fit to adviſe the king in council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the ſubject (ſtanding unattainted by conviction, for treaſon or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any perſon whatſoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of parliament, has been entered on the journals of this houſe as voted *nemine diſſentiente*, and has been ſtated in the debate of this day, to have been ſent to the colonies, as paſſed without a diviſion in either houſe, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted univerſal ſenſe of the nation.

The deſpair of making effectual oppoſition to an *unjuſt* meaſure, has been conſtrued into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final queſtion for paſſing that penal bill, of the abſence of thoſe Lords, who had debated it for ſeveral hours, and ſtrongly diſſented from it on the

ſecond reading; that period on which it is moſt uſual to debate the principle of a bill,

If this proceeding were to paſs without animadverſion, Lords might think themſelves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every ſtage of every bill which they oppoſe, and to make a formal diviſion whenever they debate.

7thly, Becauſe this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the ſupport of that unadviſed ſcheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unſuitable to their ſituation and conſtitutional circumſtances.

Parliament has aſſerted the authority of the legiſlature of this kingdom, ſupreme and unlimited, over all the members of the Britiſh empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furniſhes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable uſe of it.

The ſenſe of the nation on the repeal of the ſtamp act was, *that in equity and ſound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purpoſes of ſupply, ought to be forborn*; and that this kingdom ought to ſatisfy itſelf with the advantages to be derived from a flouriſhing and increaſing trade, and with the free grants of the American aſſemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more eaſily obtained, leſs oppreſſive, and more likely to be laſting, than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of thoſe who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient ſtanding policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that courſe of ſhifting and contradictory meaſures, which have ſince given riſe to ſuch continued diſtractions; by which unadviſed plan, new duties have been impoſed in the very year after the former had been repealed; theſe new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which thoſe repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate ſteps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealouſy, which on the repeal of the ſtamp act was ſubſiding; revived dangerous queſtions, and gradually eſtranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force propoſed ſhould have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than whilſt the ſword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they muſt be ſatisfied with their condition. That ſatisfaction we ſee no chance of reſtoring, whatever meaſures may be purſued, except by recurring, in the whole, to the wiſe and ſalutary principles on which the ſtamp act was repealed.

Richmond, Rockingham,
Portland, Abergavenny,
Abingdon, Leinſter,
King, Craven,
Effingham, Fitzwilliam.
Ponſonby,

The Lords Proteſt againſt the Bill, for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in certain ſpecified Caſes, in the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay.

Die Mercurii, 18° *Maij*, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the

the bill, intituled, "An Act for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Caſes of Perſons queſtioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law; or for the Suppreſſion of Riots and Tumults in the Province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be ſummoned;

The ſaid bill was accordingly read a third time.

Moved, that the bill do paſs;

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The queſtion was put, whether this bill ſhall paſs?

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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DISSENTIENT,

1ſt, Becauſe no evidence whatſoever has been laid before the houſe, tending to prove, that perſons acting in ſupport of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even ſince the commencement of the preſent unhappy diſſentions.

2dly, Becauſe, after the proſcription of the port of Boſton, the diſfranchiſement of the colony of Maſſachuſett's Bay, and the variety of proviſions, which have been made in this ſeſſion for new modelling the whole policy and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confeſſion of the weakneſs and ineffiacy of all the proceedings of parliament. By ſuppoſing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wiſdom could deviſe, to obtain a fair trial there for any who act under government, the houſe is made virtually to acknowledge the Britiſh government to be univerſally odious to the whole province. By ſuppoſing the caſe, that ſuch trial may be equally impracticable in every other province of America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publiſh to the world, in terms the moſt empharical, the little confidence the ſupreme legiſlature repoſes in the affection of ſo large and ſo important a part of the Britiſh empire. If parliament believed that any conſiderable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in ſupport of Britiſh government, it is evident that we might ſafely truſt the perſons ſo acting to their fellow coloniſts for a fair trial for acts done in conſequence of ſuch ſupport. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the houſe knows *no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary courſe of law in the place where they are employed.*

3dly, Becauſe we think that a military force, ſufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Laſtly, Becauſe this bill ſeems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of eſſential innovations into the government of this empire. The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for thoſe who ſhall be indicted for murders committed under colour of

office, can anſwer no other purpoſe. We conſider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and conſequently puniſhment impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very governor, under whoſe authority acts of violence may be committed, is impowered to ſend the inſtruments of that violence to three thouſand miles diſtance from the ſcene of their offence, the reach of their proſecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the tranſportation from America to Great Britain, of any number of witneſſes at the pleaſure of the parties proſecuting and proſecuted, without any regard to their age, ſex, health, circumſtances, buſineſs or duties, ſeems to us ſo extravagant in its principle, and ſo impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the ſpirit which animates the whole ſyſtem of the preſent American regulations.

Richmond, Portland,
Witzwilliam, Craven,
Ponſonby, Leinſter,
Rockingham, Mancheſter.

By the KING.

A Proclamation, for diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to diſſolve this preſent parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 15th of November next: we do, for that end, publiſh this our royal proclamation; and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid parliament accordingly: and the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, and the commiſſioners for ſhires and burghs, of the houſe of commons, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance, on Tueſday the ſaid 15th day of November next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, as ſoon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving ſubjects, our royal will and pleaſure to call a new parliament: and do hereby further declare that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this day, given order to our chancellor of Great Britain to iſſue out writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to be atteſted on Saturday the 1ſt day of October next, and to be returnable on Tueſday the 29th day of November following.

Given at our court at St. James's the 30th day of September, 1774, in the 14th year of our reign.

Proteſt of the Lords.

Die Mercurii, 30° Novembri, 1774.

THE lord chancellor reported his majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the clerk,

Moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts

attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as his majeſty hath judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws, which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay.

To expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we will chearfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquillity in Europe.

That it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution; and, impreſſed with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his majeſty's reign, to teſtify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture our inviolable fidelity to his majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting, after the word *throne*, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

To deſire his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall, without delay, apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his majeſty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his majeſty's dominions.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The queſtion was put, whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion?

It was reſolved in the negative.

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DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the *careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal

to

to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow-ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for ſuch an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the throne, or even in any verbal aſſurance from miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are as yet in a great meaſure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the colonies in the laſt parliament, This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency, or foreſight, we were in hopes, would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſition of lords in the preſent parliament, *when we ſee the houſe, under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity, which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without enquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

Richmond, Torrington,
Portland, Ponſonby,
Rockingham, Wycombe,
Stamford, Camden.
Stanhope,

Tranſlation of his Catholic Majeſty's Declaration of war againſt the Emperor of Morocco.

WHEREAS at the adjuſtment of the peace with the King

King of Morocco, the renewal and fixing the boundaries of the territory, which is annexed to my forts on the coasts of that kingdom, were settled, as also the restitution of deserters, and various other conditions, which all testify the said prince's recognition of the incontestible right in my crown to those places, situated in countries which had been part of the Spanish monarchy; and although by the very act of the King of Morocco himself having complied with these stipulations, it appears, that living in peace with christians who occupied those places in Africa, was not inconsistent with the sect which he professes; notwithstanding all this, he, doubtless not attending to all the advantages which he receives from peace and commerce with my dominions, has written me a letter, in which, sounding himself upon maxims and principles of his own sect and policy, strange and new ones entirely, compared with those received among European nations, he tells me, that he will make war against these ports, and pretends, at the same time, that such a step is not to interrupt the friendship, the intercourse, and commerce, betwixt our respective states, &c. as appears from the tenor of the said letter; which, being translated from the Arabic, is literally as follows:

"In the name of the merciful God, and there is no help but in the great God.

"Mahomed Ben Abdalla, (L. S.) The 15th of the month of Rageb, in the year 1188.

"To the King of Spain.

"Health to him who follows the law, and persists therein. Know ye, that we are in peace with you according to the treaties of peace made between us and you: but the Mahometans of our dominions, and of Algiers, have agreed, saying: That they will not suffer any Christian whatever to be on the coasts of Mahometan countries from Ceuta to Oran, and they will recover to themselves the possession of them; for which reason they have requested us to attend seriously to this affair, saying, "Thou hast no excuse for remaining quiet, or consenting that Mahometan countries should remain in the power of Christians, at a time when God hath given thee forces and warlike instruments, such as no one else hath." It was not possible for us not to attend to their instances, or assist them upon this subject: and now we are desirous of taking the matter into consideration. If the Algerines undertake the war together with us, as they have desired to do, it is well; but if they withdraw themselves, and oppose what they themselves have desired; we will consider them as enemies, and fight in person, till God shall decide between us and them. And this business is not against the peace which subsists betwixt us and you: your traders and their ships will remain as before, and will take their provisions and other things from any of our ports, as they please, conforming to the customs now observed in them, agreeable to the marine treaty between our respective caravels, and your ships shall receive no damage, so that your subjects will trade in all our dominions, and will travel by land and by sea, with all security, and nobody will hurt them, because we have established peace with you, which we will not break, if you, on your part, do not:—In

which

which caſe you will be allowed fou
months, that every body may know
it; and what we have ſaid con
cerning our going to the ſaid coun
tries, is, becauſe we are obliged
to it, and have no method of ex
cuſing ourſelves from it. But with
reſpect to peace at ſea, we will do
according to our own will. And
now we give you an account of the
truth of this buſineſs, that you may
be adviſed thereof, and conſider
what ſuits you; and we have ſigned
this letter with our own illuſtrious
hand, that you may be aſſured of
its certainty. Greeting, the 15th
day of the month of Rageb, in the
year 1188." (19th Sept. 1774.)

And judging it unbecoming my
ſovereignty to liſten to, much leſs
to admit ſuch propoſitions; and
being beſides informed that the
perſon who was charged by the
King of Morocco to deliver this
letter to the governor of Ceuta for
me, had declared, that, in proof
of the peace being at an end, the
Moors in the camp would fire
againſt the fort with balls as ſoon
as he had left it; which they actu
ally did; and being informed that
the ſaid Moors have ſince continued
to fire againſt certain fiſhermen's
boats, which were near them as
uſual, by which hoſtilities the
Moors have broken the peace;
have reſolved, upon account of
theſe acts, and from the time they
were committed, to declare, That
it is to be underſtood, that the
friendſhip and good harmony with
the King of Morocco is interrupt
ed, all communication is to ceaſe
between my ſubjects and his, and
things to return to the ſtate of war
by ſea and land, in which they
were before the treaty was ſettled
keeping up only the 17th article
of it, in which it was ſtipulated

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that, in case of a rupture, six months should be allowed to the individuals of both nations to retire freely to their respective countries with their goods and effects, which I order shall be kept and observed punctually with the Morocco subjects; being persuaded, that that prince will observe the same with respect to mine. And whereas lately, the King of Morocco having sent me some Spanish captives, which he had obtained from the regency of Algiers, I did order the alcaide who brought them, that not only all the Morocco Moors, who, by having been taken on board Algerine vessels, were prisoners in Carthagena, should be delivered up, but also all the wounded and old Algerines who were there; am desirous that these unhappy people should effectually have their liberty, and be conveyed to the kingdom of Morocco, as was intended, notwithstanding the new state of affairs which has arisen, being moved thereto by the pity with which I consider their fate, and because they should not be prejudiced by an event in which they have no concern. Wherefore, and in consequence of all that has been stated, I order, That the peace between those dominions and these shall be held to be broken, and the war be renewed, and that the subjects of the King of Morocco shall not be disturbed in their free return to their country, with their goods and effects, for which I grant the term of six months, counting from the publication of this cedula, for such is my will. Dated at San Lorenzo el Real, October 23, 1774.

I THE KING,
Geronimo de Grimaldi.

CHARAC-

CHARAC

Some Particulars of the Life of LEWIS XV. *late King of* FRANCE *and* NAVARRE; *with ſhort Sketches of the Character and Conduct of ſome of his Miniſters, Generals, and Favourites.*

THE annals of the French monarchy exhibit two ſucceſſive reigns ſcarcely paralleled in the hiſtory of other nations. Lewis XIV. reigned ſeventy-two years, and the late king, his great grandſon, fifty-nine. Few princes ever bore the ſway of a great empire with ſuch uncommon longevity, and with an equally amazing viciſſitude of fortune. Theſe two reigns form one of the moſt intereſting periods in modern hiſtory, as the intrigues of their courts and cabinets, their ambition, their politics, their wars, their treaties, their acquiſitions, their conqueſts, their loſſes, and their defeats, totally changed the face of Europe. Lewis XIV. was the only ſovereign of our continent truly powerful, formidable, and magnificent; his pride and ambition awoke the reſentment of the ſovereigns he deſigned to enſlave, and at laſt raiſed againſt him that famous confederacy of almoſt all the other princes of Europe, at the head of which was king William III. He was ſo well ſerved, that he baffled for ſeveral years all the warlike efforts o provoke ed infid the invi the Auſ immorta ter part the begi His reig 1711, w defeats a the hum he had ſpiſed, d ards on acquired as he w to the d lecting their he Engliſh lies, and Utrecht, his deliv he died 1715, h terity bu in his di crifice to niſh mo his ſucce

This king, bo mained ſuperinte Ventado characte

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efforts of this alliance; but having provoked the Engliſh by his repeated infidelities, their arms, under the invincible Marlborough, with the Auſtrians commanded by the immortal Eugene, rendered the latter part of his life as miſerable as the beginning of it was ſplendid. His reign, from the year 1702 to 1711, was one continued ſeries of defeats and calamities; and he had the humiliation to ſee the enemies he had formerly inſulted and deſpiſed, diſplay their victorious ſtandards on thoſe very places he had acquired by force and artifice. Juſt as he was reduced, old as he was, to the deſperate reſolution of collecting his people, and dying at their head, he was ſaved by the Engliſh withdrawing from their allies, and concluding the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. He ſurvived his deliverance but two years, for he died on the firſt of September, 1715, having ſurvived all his poſterity but Philip of Anjou, (whom in his diſaſters he had offered to ſacrifice to his competitor in the Spaniſh monarchy) and a ſickly infant, his ſucceſſor to the crown.

This was Lewis XV. the late king, born Feb. 15, 1710: he remained in the hands of women, ſuperintended by the ducheſs of Ventadour, a lady of reſpectable character, till the duke of Villeroy,

his governor, and the biſhop of Frejus, his preceptor, afterwards cardinal Fleury, ſhared amongſt them the principal departments of his princely education. The duke was a nobleman of unſpotted honour, and a probity proof againſt all the contagious examples of a court immerſed in voluptuouſneſs and effeminacy, wholly influenced by glittering ſycophants, whoſe tranſient favour is the reward of the meaneſt adulation and ſervility. He was grave and decent in his deportment, a philoſopher amidſt grandeur, frank, generous, open, affable, and popular; but his merit chiefly conſiſted in good breeding, and his knowledge, ſkill and gracefulneſs in dancing, fencing and riding, which the French nobility and gentry conſider as the moſt eſſential accompliſhments.

The biſhop of Frejus was better qualified for the ſpiritual government of his ſmall dioceſe, than for the education of a prince born to rule over a great empire. He was a prelate of great candour, purity of manners, and moderation, but a ſhallow politician; a meek, puſillanimous man, who had never been converſant enough with books and men for the tuition of his royal pupil.

The partiality of Lewis XIV. for his natural children might have involved France in a civil war, had not the regency been ſeized upon by Philip duke of Orleans, the next legitimate prince of the blood, a man of genius and ſpirit, bold, enterprizing, irreligious, and diſſolute. In 1716, the whole ſpecie of France, in gold and ſilver, was computed to be about ſeventeen millions ſterling; and though the crown was then doubly a bankrupt, being in debt about 100 millions ſterling, or 2000 millions of livres, yet by laying hold of almoſt all the current money in the kingdom, and by arbitrarily raiſing or lowering the value of coins, in four years time the duke regent of France publiſhed a general ſtate of the public debts, by which it appeared the king ſcarcely owed 340 millions of livres; this being done by a national robbery, we can form no idea but that of deſpotiſm of the means by which ſo great a reduction was effected.

Philip V. king of Spain, had beheld with a jealous eye the regency ſolely veſted in the duke of Orleans, and the bold ſteps he had taken to force the parliament of Paris to recognize his title. Cardinal Alberoni, the Spaniſh miniſter, a moſt enterprizing genius, proud, active, and turbulent, capable to form conſpiracies, and to delineate the revolutions of empires, but wanting that judgment, ſagacity, and perſeverance, which command ſucceſs, planned an unnatural alliance with Charles XII. king of Sweden, whoſe ambition conſiſted in dethroning monarchs, and beſtowing kingdoms upon his allies. The Swediſh hero, unſhaken by his defeats, his exile, and his calamities, profeſſed the higheſt diſpleaſure at George I. having entered into a confederacy againſt him in his abſence. His implacable vengeance prompted him to ſecond the project of Alberoni in reſtoring the Pretender in England. The death of Charles, who was killed by a cannon-ball, at the ſiege of Frederickſtadt, ſoon put an end to the diſquietudes of George I. from that quarter.

The prince of Cellamare, ambaſſador from Spain to the court of France,

France, was put under an arreſt in his palace, his papers ſeized and examined, and the whole conſpiracy which had been formed to dethrone George I. and deprive the duke of Orleans of the regency, diſcovered. The mutual intereſt and ſecurity of theſe two princes engaged them to conclude the quadruple alliance between the emperor, England, France and Holland.

In 1718, the regent of France joined England in a declaration of war againſt Spain, and the bad ſucceſs of the Spaniſh arms in Sicily, and elſewhere, induced at laſt the king of Spain, to ſign the quadruple alliance.

Thus the duke of Orleans, with equal vigour and deliberation, ſurmounted all the obſtacles he met with in maintaining the privilege of his birth, and uſed every precaution that ſagacity could ſuggeſt for ſecuring himſelf in the regency.

In the year 1720, John Law, a Scotchman, had erected a company in France, under the name of the Miſſiſſippi, which at firſt promiſed the deluded people immenſe wealth, but too ſoon appeared an impoſture, and left the greateſt part of the nation in ruin and diſtreſs.

The miniſter of France, during the regency, was Cardinal Dubois, the companion of the duke of Orleans's debaucheries, and the partner of his promiſcuous amours. His nation had raiſed him to the purple from the loweſt origin: for his convivial licentiouſneſs and ſecret ſervices, this apothecary's ſon became an eccleſiaſtial prince, lived openly in fornication and adultery; impious, profane, immoral, and abandoned to the laſt ſtage of his diſſolute life, he lived deſpiſed, and left behind him no other memorial but his vices and his infamy.

He had talents, however, for public adminiſtration, but his levity and diſſipation did not allow him to attend regularly the affairs of ſtate; he was a votary to pleaſure, and an enemy to labour and application.

Lewis XV. was the handſomeſt youth in France; he had a ſwarthy complexion, fine features, a gracious aſpect, and an intereſting phyſiognomy; the fire and expreſſion of his eyes were ſtriking; he was ſtrong and muſcular; had an elegant perſon, and a majeſtic and graceful deportment: he was a prince of good ſenſe and ſound judgment, not a man of genius and lively imagination. He underſtood a little Latin and Italian, could read Engliſh, and was well read in modern hiſtory. What he applied himſelf moſt to, was, to ſpeak and write French with preciſion, elegance, and propriety, in which he excelled moſt men in his court. He was averſe to ſtudy and cloſe application to foreign politics, and interior adminiſtration; naturally prone to venery, and fond of convivial pleaſures in a ſelect company; in all manly and academical exerciſes he was inferior to none of his courtiers, for grace, ſkill, and dexterity. The firſt ten years of his marriage, faithful and uxorious, always a polite huſband, a tender father, a kind maſter, and well-meaning, though beguiled ſovereign.

The king was crowned at Rheims, the 25th of October, 1722, and the year after declared of age, whilſt in his fourteeuth year, according to the laws of the kingdom.

The regent, on the ſecond of December that year, was carried

off by an apoplexy: his enemies have calumniouſly aſperſed his memory with the atrocious deſign to poiſon the young king, and pave, by this regicide, the way to the throne; but this imputation was never ſupported even by any circumſtances that coincide with that opinion. No prince ever carried refinement and voluptuouſneſs in ſenſual pleaſures farther than he did; his fondneſs and partiality for the ducheſs of Berry, his daughter, a princeſs of great beauty and profeſſed gallantry, gave occaſion to reports very injurious to the reputation of both. He was a man of letters, and the palais royal, his reſidence, was the rendezvous of all the beaux eſprits of Paris, the faſhionable debauchees of the court, and the moſt beautiful and moſt ſhameleſs women of the capital.

The duke of Bourbon, a prince of the blood, of moderate talents for public adminiſtration, took upon himſelf the direction of the French councils after the regent. His miſtreſs, Madame de Prié, an artful, intriguing woman, had great influence in the civil and military departments, and filled the firſt offices of both with her creatures. It was the duke of Bourbon who raiſed to the throne, from indigence and obſcurity, the princeſs Maria Leſzinſki, only daughter to Staniſlaus, titular king of Poland, who cultivated letters and philoſophy in his exile, at the court of the duke of Deux-ponts. The prince, to maintain his credit and importance, had reſolved to make a queen who ſhould owe to him her elevation, as the alliance of a princeſs almoſt deſtitute, and void of all perſonal accompliſhments, could bring no acquiſition of power to the kingdom, nor tempt a young monarch upon whom the fineſt women in France began to play off their charms. She was humble, modeſt, religious and charitable, private virtues commonly unnoticed by ſovereigns. The marriage ceremony was concluded Sept. 5, 1725, and the young infanta Mary of Spain, now queen of Portugal, was ſent back to her native country with ſlight and contempt, after having enjoyed the title of infanta queen for ſeveral years. The court of Spain loudly complained of this indignity, but the coolneſs of the two kings did not come to an open rupture. France even offered its mediation betwixt Spain and Great Britain, and ſuch a reconciliation as treaties could procure, was the conſequence.

Hercules de Fleury, biſhop of Frejus, and ſince a cardinal, had, by his meekneſs and moderation, gained the eſteem and confidence of his royal pupil, who ſhewed him his affection and gratitude by raiſing him to the high poſt of prime miniſter. Though his ſyſtem was entirely pacific, yet the ſituation of affairs in Europe, upon the death of the king of Poland, embroiled him with the houſe of Auſtria. The intention of the French king was to replace his father-in-law Staniſlaus on the throne of Poland. In this he failed, thro' the interpoſition of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians; but Staniſlaus enjoyed the title of king, and afterwards the revenues of Lorrain, during his life. Spain, by the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh fleet, put in poſſeſſion of two ſovereign duchies the Infant Don Carlos, and extended the formidable power of the houſe of Bourbon, whoſe different branches

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ruled over France, Spain, the Two Sicilies, and the wealthy empires of Peru and Mexico. Never miniſters of two rival kingdoms agreed better than cardinal Fleury and Sir Robert Walpole, and their mutual principles and intereſts preſerved a long while the peace of France and Great Britain.

The king had been, ever ſince his marriage, an example of conjugal fidelity. He had a ſon, and a numerous iſſue of princeſſes, doomed to ſpend their days in retirement and celibacy. He began to be tired of the poſſeſſion of a princeſs, who had nothing to recommend her but her complaiſance and obſequiouſneſs. The marquis de Negles, of an illuſtrious houſe in France, had three daughters, diſtinguiſhed at court by the appellation of the Three Graces. Madame de Mailly, created afterwards ducheſs of Chateauroux, was a fine ſtately women; her perſon was made to inſpire ſenſual deſires, and her beautiful eyes expreſſed a longing wantonneſs. Madame de Le Tournelle was a pretty brunette, with all the vivaciouſneſs and coquetry of the French ladies. Madame De Lauraguais was handſome; but ſhe loved her huſband, and was virtuous. The enticements of Madame de Le Tournelle prevailed on the king, who wiſhed for a new object of amuſement, to commit the firſt infidelity to his queen. He made his addreſſes to Madame de Lauraguais, who ſcorned to be the inceſtuous miſtreſs of her ſovereign, and retired from court cenſured and admired by her rivals and her enemies. Madame de Mailly condemned highly her ſiſter's Gothic prejudices and delicacy, and glad of this diſcovery, threw herſelf into the king's way, who had no ſcruples to break through the fences of conſanguinity, and gave up his tranſient fancy for Madame de Le Tournelle, impelled by a more laſting paſſion for her ſiſter. She was publicly declared and worſhipped as the reigning miſtreſs, was ſoon created a ducheſs, had apartments in the royal palaces, and received the homage of the ladies who envived her, and of the courtiers, who paid her the uſual tribute of flattery, and ſervile veneration.

In the year 1739, France may be ſaid to have been in the zenith of her commerce: her ports in the Channel, on the Mediterranean, and the Weſtern Ocean, were frequented by all the trading nations of the globe. Favoured by Spain, and dreaded by all the reſt of Europe, her fleets covered the ſeas, but ſhe truſted too much to her own ſelf-importance. Cardinal de Fleury, who then directed her affairs, took no care to protect her trade by proper naval armaments; ſo that the greater it was, it became the more valuable prey to the Engliſh when war broke out. M. De Maurepas and M. De Chauvelin were the only men of genius employed in this adminiſtration. Maurepas was ſecretary of ſtate for the naval department; he met always with diſcouragement from the cardinal in the repeated efforts which he made towards re-eſtabliſhing the French marine. He was a miniſter of great foreſight, judgment, application, and ſagacity. Chauvelin was a ſtateſman, and a ſhrewd politician. Both were diſgraced for acting diametrically oppoſite to the views and ſyſtem of the cardinal. He had maintained, as long as he could conſiſtently with the

French politics and intereſts, a profound peace with Great Britain, and moſt of the European powers, and his miniſtry was the period of the people's happineſs and proſperity; for a war ever ſo ſucceſsful, is always the regiſter of human calamities. All the meaſures of Sir Robert Walpole were not directed to ſerve the ſtate, but to preſerve his power in a time of public tranquility.

As ſoon as the court of Spain began to complain of the warlike preparations of Great-Britain, as actual hoſtilities, the marquis de Fenelon, the French ambaſſador at the Hague, an able and ſkilful negociator, declared, that the king, his maſter, was obliged, by treaties, to aſſiſt the king of Spain: he diſſuaded the Dutch from eſpouſing the cauſe of England, who promiſed him an inviolable neutrality. The inſolence, cruelty, and rapine of the Spaniſh guarda coſtas, who plundered the Engliſh merchants with impunity, forced at laſt the Engliſh nation to obtain by arms that redreſs which the miniſter expected from negociation: the political ſyſtem of Europe underwent a new revolution. Not above twenty years before, France and England were combined againſt Spain; at preſent, France and Spain united againſt England. Thoſe ſtateſmen who look upon alliances as a laſting baſis of power, will at length find themſelves fatally miſtaken.

The military ſpirit which prevails in France, made this reſtleſs nation equally eager for war. The prudence and moderation of cardinal Fleury were publicly cenſured as mean condeſcenſion and puſillanimity. Inſtead of a frugal, ſincere, modeſt, and ſimple miniſter, they wiſhed for a bold, turbulent, and enterprizing man in his place. They did not conſider that under the pacific cardinal, France had repaired her loſſes, and enriched herſelf by commerce: he had left the ſtate to its own natural methods of thriving, and ſaw it daily aſſuming its former health and vigour. Indeed the cardinal had exerted himſelf in the preceding war. France had motives of alliance and revenge with Spain and Sardinia againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and theſe three powers hoped to grow more powerful by a diviſion of its ſpoils. A French army had over-run the empire under the conduct of the old mareſchal Villars; the duke of Montemar, the Spaniſh general, had been equally victorious in the kingdom of Naples; and the emperor Charles VI. had received the mortification of ſeeing himſelf deprived of the greateſt part of Italy, for having attempted to give a king to Poland. In this war France had made ſome valuable acquiſitions of dominion, particularly the duchy of Lorrain in 1740. The death of the emperor Charles VI. gave the French another opportunity of exerting their ambition. Regardleſs of treaties, they cauſed the elector of Bavaria to be crowned emperor. The daughter of Charles VI. the illuſtrious heireſs of his hereditary dominions, ſaw herſelf ſtripped of her inheritance. The young king of Pruſſia, whoſe conqueſts and depredations will be long remembered, took Sileſia, while France, Saxony, and Bavaria, attacked the reſt of her dominions.

In this war France depended more upon her numerous armies than on the ſkill and experience of their commanders. Thoſe who had ſup-

ſupported the drooping ſtandards of Lewis XIV. in his diſaſters and calamities, were ſuperannuated, or had been ſlain in the field. The mareſchal duke de Berwick, natural ſon of James II. had met at the ſiege of Philipſburgh the glorious death he wiſhed for. The oſtenſible general in Germany was the mareſchal duke de Belleiſle, a man of projects and genius, but very haughty, ſelf-conceited, and faſtidious. His brother was more fit for action, but raſh, bloody, and impetuous.

The Marſhal de Belleiſle, by his imprudence and obſtinacy, ſaw unconcerned the flower of his army periſh in Bohemia of cold, hunger, and ſickneſs, and was driven out of that kingdom with the remaining part of his invalids. The nominal emperor, Charles VII. abandoned by his allies, and ſtripped of all his dominions, was obliged to fly before the queen of Hungary's forces, and retire to Francfort, where he lived in indigence and obſcurity. He agreed to continue neuter during the remainder of the war, while the French, who firſt began it as allies, ſupported the burden.

After the battle of Dettingen, and a long ſeries of other loſſes, the French were at length driven out of Germany, and their country eagerly invaded by the purſuing Auſtrians under prince Charles of Lorrain; whoſe paſſage of the Rhine was one of the moſt remarkable events of that war. France was now preſerved by the intervention of the king of Pruſſia, as it had before by the weakneſs which prevailed in the Engliſh Councils, the evil conduct which directed their armies, and the temporizing, ill-judged, indolent ſlowneſs of the Dutch.

The war being at length tranſferred to the Netherlands, the conduct of the French armies came into the hands of the two celebrated ſoldiers of fortune, and foreigners, the marſhals Saxe and Lowendahl. It is far from depreciating the characters of theſe eminent generals to acknowledge, that much of their ſucceſs and glory depended upon the miſconduct of their adverſaries. The rebellion which broke out in Scotland, turned the ſcale totally in favour of France.

The battle of Fontenoy was one of the bloodieſt that had been fought in the preſent age. The prodigies of valour that were exhibited in this action by the Engliſh infantry, who ſeemed to act under no other guidance than the impulſe of their native and mechanical courage, was the aſtoniſhment of mankind. Lewis XV. who, like his two laſt royal progenitors, was not a warrior, ſaw the battle from an eminence. In the mean time, the titular emperor Charles VII. who was the cauſe of pretence for beginning the war, died of a broken heart; and the grand duke of Tuſcany, huſband to the queen of Hungary, was declared emperor upon his deceaſe.

The French had reduced almoſt the whole Netherlands to their obedience; the Dutch ſaw themſelves ſtripped of all thoſe ſtrong towns which defended their dominions from invaſion; Italy felt all the horrors of war, and ſaw foreigners contending with each other for her dominions; and the French and Spaniards loſt the moſt flouriſhing armies, notwithſtanding the excellent conduct of the prince of Conti their general.

The victories of Roucoux and Lafeldt, tho' they procured the French

no real advantage, and coſt them a greater number of lives than their enemies, inſpired the allies with a greater degree of diſtruſt in their generals: and the taking of Bergen-op-zoom, by M de Lowendahl, (ſo eminent in conducting ſieges) threw them into deſpair. The chevalier de Belleiſle, in Piedmont, at the head of 34,000 men, was defeated, and he himſelf ſlain. Anſon and Warren attacked and took nine French men of war; and ſoon after commodore Fox took above 40 French ſhips laden from St. Domingo. Theſe diſaſters of the French by ſea, were followed by another defeat, in which admiral Hawke took ſeven ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates.

This variety of ſucceſs ſerved to make all the powers at war heartily deſirous of peace. The king of France was ſenſible that after conqueſt, was the moſt advantageous opportunity of propoſing terms of peace; and even expreſſed his deſire of general tranquillity in a perſonal converſation with Sir John Ligonier, who had been made priſoner at the battle of La Feldt. The bad ſucceſs of his admirals at ſea, his general's misfortunes in Italy, the frequent bankruptcies of his ſubjects, the election of a ſtadtholder in Holland, who oppoſed his intereſts, his views in Germany entirely fruſtrated, by the elevation of the duke of Tuſcany to the empire; all theſe contributed to make him weary of the war; an accommodation was therefore reſolved upon, and the contending powers agreed to come to a congreſs at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the treaty, which reſtored an interval of peace to Europe, was concluded on the 7th of October, 1747: a ſtriking inſtance of the ſuperiority of the French over the Engliſh in negociations. By this it was agreed, that all conqueſts ſhould be mutually reſtored; that the duchies of Parma and Placentia ſhould be ceded to Don Philip; and that the fortifications of Dunkirk, towards the ſea, ſhould be demoliſhed. But the moſt diſpleaſing and diſgraceful article to the Engliſh, was, that the king of Great Britain ſhould ſend two perſons of rank and diſtinction to France, as hoſtages, until reſtitution ſhould be made of all the conqueſts which England poſſeſſed in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. This was a mortifying ſtipulation; but no mention was made of the ſearching Engliſh ſhips in the American ſeas, upon which the war originally began. This treaty was, like that of Utrecht, the triumph of French craft and policy, as the honour of the Engliſh nation was forgotten, and its intereſts left undetermined. This peace might in every reſpect be termed only a temporary ceſſation from general hoſtilities, as the French and Engliſh ſtill carried on hoſtile operations in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; both ſides equally culpable, yet each complaining of the infraction. It was a reſpite that the French wiſhed for, to incroach, without moleſtation, on the back ſettlements of the Engliſh in America, to reſtore their Marine, and re-eſtabliſh the national credit. They fomented the jealouſy and ſuſpicions of the Indians, a ſavage and fierce people, againſt the new ſettlement of Halifax, built and inhabited by hardy and veteran troops, to intimidate the neighbouring French, and repreſs their incroachments. Commiſſaries were appointed to meet at Paris, and compromiſe

compromiſe the diſputes about the limits left unſettled at the late peace; but theſe conferences were rendered abortive by mutual cavillings, and all the arts of evaſion.

The late war may be conſidered as the continuance of the preceding: it was kindling up in Europe, Aſia, and America, as it had not been effectually extinguiſhed by the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The French and Engliſh had never ceaſed hoſtilities upon the coaſt of Malabar. The limits of Nova Scotia were never preciſely determined; and ſouthward, the boundaries of the other colonies were left equally uncertain. Thoſe two powers, who had no other right to the countries in diſpute, but that of invaſion, had not equity enough to agree upon ſharing the ſpoil.

The French, who had been long ſettled in the back parts of Nova Scotia, continually ſpirited up the Indians to repel the Engliſh, acknowledged as the rightful poſſeſſors of that country ever ſince the treaty of Utrecht; ſo that ſome of them were actually murdered or ſold to the French at Louiſbourg. France and England were negociating, accuſing, and deſtroying each other all at one time. The French claimed the whole adjacent country of the river Miſſiſſippi, towards New Mexico, on the eaſt, quite to the Apalachian mountains on the weſt; and driving away ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects who had ſettled beyond theſe mountains, built ſuch forts as could command the whole country around. Their intention was to incloſe the Engliſh on every ſide, and ſecure to themſelves the excluſive trade with the natives of the country. The French, like the natives, were hardy, enterprizing, and poor: they declared war againſt the Engliſh coloniſts, who were rich, frugal, and laborious, and whoſe ſpoils they were conſequently the more deſirous to ſhare. Both parties ſeemed to have imbibed a ferocity of manners from the ſavage people with whom they fought. The general's Monkton and Johnſon were victorious in ſome expeditions; but Braddock's ſkill and courage were conducive to his overthrow: an enthuſiaſt to the diſcipline of the field, he wanted to bring the ſpirit of a German campaign into the wilds of Niagara: he fell into an ambuſcade on his march to Fort du Queſne, not far from the ſpot where general Waſhington had been defeated the year before. He was himſelf killed by a muſket-ſhot thro' the lungs, and about ſeven hundred men were ſlain in this unhappy ſurprize. All the artillery, ammunition, and baggage of the army, with the general's cabinet of letters, fell into the hands of the French. It ſeemed afterwards as if Dieſkaw, a Saxon general in the French ſervice, who was, like Braddock, ſurprized, *defeated, wounded, and taken priſoner, after the example of the Engliſh commander, injudiciouſly exerted his knowledge of military diſcipline in a country which, from its nature, did not admit of regular operations, and where an undiſciplined enemy was only to be encountered.

The events of the late war are too recent and well known, to make it neceſſary to enter into any particular detail of them. It may be ſufficient to obſerve, that the French, though ſucceſsful in the commence-

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* Our author is here miſtaken, as Dieſkaw was not ſurprized; on the contrary, he routed and purſued a detached party of ours, and then attacked Sir William Johnſon in his camp.

ment of this war, were very ſenſible that they could not long hold their acquiſitions againſt ſuch a ſuperiority as the Engliſh were poſſeſſed of at ſea. Being therefore apprized that a naval war muſt, in the end, turn out to their diſadvantage, they declared that they would revenge the injuries they had ſuſtained in their colonies, or by ſea, upon the king of England's territories in Germany, which they hoped would divide the Britiſh forces, and drain the finances of England by heavy ſubſidies. The kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia wiſhed to keep the enemy out of Germany. From the ſimilitude of their intentions, theſe two monarchs were induced to unite their intereſts, and come to an agreement to aſſiſt each other mutually in keeping all foreign forces out of the empire. Though this alliance aſtoniſhed Europe, it ſoon produced another connexion more extraordinary. The Auſtrian queen applied to France; and, to procure the friendſhip of that power, gave up her barrier in the Netherlands, which England had been for ages acquiring with its blood and treaſure: by this extraordinary revolution, the whole political ſyſtem of Europe aſſumed a new face, and clearly ſhews that events guide the politician.

Count D'Argenſon, who had been a long while the leading miniſter in France, had given the firſt idea of this alliance, but his advice had been diſregarded. He was a good financier, a man of projects, and a votary to pleaſure. He had for a long while the principal ſhare of the confidence of his maſter, which he loſt for interfering in the king's inglorious amours.

Cardinal Bernis, whoſe wit, poetical vein, and lively imagination, had procured him admittance to the ladies toilets, and ſecret parties, had been a great promoter of this deſign. From an inſignificant and frivolous courtier, he had been raiſed to the purple, diſtinguiſhed by a moſt honourable embaſſy, and become the faſhionable miniſter by the growing influence of an ambitious and intriguing miſtreſs, who, with an unprecedented ſway, arbitrary will, and an inſatiable thirſt of wealth and power, directed the councils of an infatuated ſovereign, appointed and diſplaced at pleaſure miniſters and generals, and reduced the firſt nobility of the kingdom to the humiliation of paying to her the moſt ſervile homage. This was Madame D'Eſtoiles, wife of an ignoble financier, lately created marchioneſs of Pompadour. She was, in the dawn of her favour, a pretty woman; and, as ambition, not love, was the prodominant paſſion, ſhe winked at the king's ſenſual gratifications with other women, provided they did not preſume to aſpire to her dominion: by this policy ſhe preſerved over the paſſive monarch an irreſiſtible aſcendancy, and from a beloved ſovereign made him deſpicable and odious to his people. All the military operations were planned and executed by her creatures in this expenſive war, and the interior policy managed by her deputies.

Even the proud, imperious, and enterprizing duke of Choiſeuil was obliged to kneel down before this favourite idol, and durſt not fill any great office, civil or military, without her approbation. He deteſted her as his ſuperior in authority, and flattered her vanity by the meaneſt condeſcenſions, when his intereſt coincided

coincided with his obſequiouſneſs. Choiſeuil became a popular miniſter, for ſaving at the peace the nation from total ruin, and for ſiding with the parliament. He always profeſſed an open enmity to the Engliſh; ſtill more exaſperated by their ſucceſſes. He has ſome abilities as a ſtateſman, ſome virtues as a citizen, and has ſhewn more courage and fortitude in his diſgrace and his exile, than moſt men of his elevated ſtation doomed to a private life and retirement.

With reſpect to the conduct of the French generals in this war, the prince of Clermont, more fit to preſide at convivial revels and female cotteries, than to command armies, loſt the field and his reputation at Creyelt. The victory of Minden followed; but laurels ſeemed all that England reaped from theſe two victories: ſomething was loſt on either ſide, and no advantages acquired. The marſhals D'Eſtrees and Broglio, and the generals D' Armentieres, Chabot, and De Muy, were the only officers of ſkill and conduct who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Germany, and ſupported the honour of their nation, among the commanders appointed by the favour and caprices of Madame Pompadour. Indeed, marſhal Contades, though unſucceſsful at Minden, had proved his military knowledge by his battle array; but prince Soubiſe, his colleague, with all the ſocial virtues, and a courage that no danger could diſmay, unhappily left to fortune the ſucceſs he was not able to command. Had count Maillebois reſtrained his fire and obſtinacy, he might have ſhone at the head of armies.

The court of Verſailles having exhauſted all its reſources and artifices, ſeemed to require peace at any rate. France ſent to London M. Buſſy, a man ſkilled in all the cavillings and ſophiſtry unbecoming a great negociator. He ſoon gave the Engliſh miniſtry ſufficient reaſons to be diſſatisfied with his proceedings, and this treaty proved ineffectual. As Spain had no part in the war, Mr. Pitt juſtly conſidered they had no right to intermeddle in a treaty of peace; and regarded this interpoſition as a confederacy between France and Spain, to ſupport each other's intereſt. He had received intelligence of a ſecret alliance between the two courts, and Spain had actually entered into a family-compact with France, by which they engaged to carry on a war in conjunction. The union of France and Spain did not obſtruct the rapid ſucceſs of the Engliſh arms; Martinico was conquered by admiral Rodney and general Monckton; St. Lucia, Grenada, and all the neutral iſlands, ſubmitted to the Engliſh dominion. The Havannah, the key of all the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in South America, after a noble reſiſtance, ſubmitted to the conquerors. Now that the French were humbled on every ſide, left without trade, credit, and ſhipping, the ſource of Spaniſh opulence interrupted, nothing remained for them but to ſue for peace, upon ſuch terms as the Engliſh were pleaſed to grant. A negotiation was once more begun, the duke of Bedford was ſent over to Paris, and the duke de Nivernois, the moſt amiable nobleman in France, who cultivated letters and all the ſocial pleaſures, amidſt negociations and the arduous diſcuſſions of politics, came to London; and at length the definitive treaty was ſigned at Paris, by the duke of Bedford,

Bedford, the duke de Praſlin, and the marquis de Grimaldi, February 19, 1763. In order to purchaſe peace, the French gave up all Canada, their right to the neutral iſlands, the fort of Senegal, and their privilege of fiſhing on the coaſts of Newfoundland and the gulph of St. Lawrence, but at a certain diſtance from the ſhore. Spain gave up, on her part, the extenſive country of Florida; ſo that the Engliſh empire in America was more extenſive than even Rome in the zenith of its power and grandeur.

Previous to the commencement of the late war, the diſputes between the parliament and clergy, particularly the archbiſhop of Paris, having broke out afreſh, on the ſubject of the bull *Unigenitus*, the king, joining with the latter, baniſhed the parliament of Paris to Pontoiſe, ſix leagues diſtant; and afterwards, to hold the balance even, he baniſhed the archbiſhop, and the biſhops of Orleans and Troyes to their country ſeats, for perſiſting in their ſchiſm. About the ſame time he founded the military ſchool, the nobleſt monument of his reign, which the empreſs-queen has ſince imitated.

Amidſt theſe commotions, which were then attended with the dangers of a foreign war, all France was involved in a general conſternation, by an attempt on the king's life, by Robert Francis Damiens, a religious enthuſiaſt, Jan. 5, 1757, as his majeſty was going to his coach at Verſailles, in preſence of his ſon, and ſurrounded by his guards. The pen-knife entered under the fifth rib. The king, finding himſelf wounded, turned round, and ſeeing a ſtranger ſtanding cloſe by him, with his hat on, and ſtaring wildly, cried out, "That is the man who has wounded me, ſecure him, but do him no hurt." The wound, however, was but ſlight. It appeared, on the criminal's examination, that the refuſal of the ſacraments, and the baniſhment of the parliament, had turned his brain, and, indeed, rendered him rather an object of compaſſion and impriſonment, than tortures, which, however, were moſt diabolically inflicted upon this wretched madman, as they had been on Clement and Ravaillac in France, and were, ſoon after, on aſſaſſins of much higher rank in Portugal. Lewis, on his recovery, again baniſhed and recalled archbiſhop Beaumont; and while the war continued, internal peace ſeemed, for a time, reſtored.

In December, 1764, the parliament of Paris regiſtered an edict, by which the king diſſolved the ſociety of Jeſuits for ever. His only ſon, Lewis, Dauphin of France, died at Fontainebleau, Dec. 20, 1765, aged 36; as did the queen, in June, 1768, aged 65.

Notwithſtanding the French nation had been reduced to the diſgrace of univerſal bankruptcy, and to the pitiful reſource of melting their plate; in ſpite of ſo many diſaſters, loſſes, and calamities, it is the happineſs of France that her wounds are ſoon cloſed, and it is hard to ſay how ſoon ſhe may recover all ſhe has loſt. Indeed, the violent and arbitrary meaſures of the late king and his miniſters, their rapaciouſneſs and oppreſſion ever ſince the late peace, and the enormous abuſes committed in all the branches of the adminiſtration and interior policy, have prevented that powerful empire from recovering

covering its natural ſtrength and vigour.

The iſland of Corſica enjoys very few advantages from nature and ſituation; and this dear-bought conqueſt, in time of univerſal peace, proves the reſtleſs and incroaching diſpoſition of the French miniſtry, at the ſame time that it evinces their folly, as the perpetual poſſeſſion of it will never be adequate to the blood and treaſure waſted in this fruitleſs acquiſition.

It ſeems as if the King of France had loſt his intellects and ſunk into dotage long before his death, by the choice of his miniſters, and the pernicious meaſures he permitted them to purſue. The French nation judged, from his unconcern at the death of Madame Pompadour, that he was glad to be rid of an imperious and inſolent miſtreſs, who began by ſharing his royalty, and finiſhed by engroſſing it to herſelf. Yet the coquetry, wantonneſs, and levity of Madame Barré, who by dint of art tried to ſupply the unkindneſs of nature, enſnared the weak, unguarded monarch, who could not pleaſe her as a man. It was by her malignant inſinuations that the duke of Choiſeuil was diſgraced, and the duke d'Aiguillon, the moſt unpopular nobleman in France, impeached and convicted by a ſovereign court of judicature of the moſt odious acts of oppreſſion, was not only ſcreened from juſtice and exemplary puniſhment, but nominated prime miniſter, and admitted to the king's confidence and familiarity, to the ſcandal and univerſal reproach of the nation.

The two miniſters of the finances during this reign, who have amuſed, deceived, and been laughed at by the French nation, for their extravagant and ridiculous projects, are M. de Silhouette and the abbe Terray, both loſt in vain, idle, and frivolous ſpeculation. The laſt did not bluſh to own, in 1769, that the king was inſolvent; and he purſued meaſures pretty much ſimilar to thoſe practiſed by the regent to recruit the royal finances.

This monarch was prompted to the exertion of his prerogative beyond the attempts that ever were made by Lewis XIV. in the meridian of his oſtentatious power: the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, a religious order, whoſe intrigues, wealth, and politics, aimed at the ſupremacy of Chriſtendom, was one of thoſe bold ſtrokes of authority: the other moſt odious and unpopular act of royalty was the diſſolution of the parliaments of the kingdom, and the creation of new courts of judicature in their place. Though the parliaments of France had aſſumed to themſelves a ſhare of the legiſlative power, which they never had in their inſtitution, they were beheld as the guardians of the people, and made a noble ſtand for their liberty and property, againſt the oppreſſive edicts of the crown. Lewis XIV. in the height of his diſpleaſure exiled them for a time, but he never carried his reſentment farther.

Lewis XV. encouraged, by his royal munificence, men of letters and artiſts, and ſometimes admitted them to his preſence; not that he was a judge of literary merit and the fine arts, but he was told the glory of a king chiefly conſiſted in the princely rewards and diſtinctions granted to merit. He died unlamented by a loyal people, whom he had too long injured and impoveriſhed, and left, like Lewis XIV. the ſtate in its decline, to the

the natural efforts of its vigorous conſtitution.

This monarch was ſeized, in his old age, with the ſmall-pox, which had already been uncommonly fatal in his family; and, after a few days illneſs, died at Verſailles, on the 10th of May, 1774, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth from his acceſſion to the throne *.

Some Particulars of the Life of Charles Emanuel III. *the late King of* Sardinia.

AS the Houſe of Savoy is one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious in Europe, having produced no fewer than thirty-four ſovereigns, celebrated for their victories and political talents; and as there is no kingdom in Italy with the ſtrength and ſtate of which it imports us ſo much to be well acquainted at Sardinia, whoſe power, under the late king, was exerted for the nobleſt purpoſes in preſerving the freedom and independency of his own ſubjects and his allies; we apprehend the following ſketch of his tranſactions, compiled from the beſt authorities, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

VICTOR AMADEUS, the firſt king of Sardinia, ſucceeded his father, Charles duke of Savoy, in the year 1675, and that by a very ſurpriſing accident. He was then a boy, and had juſt begun his exerciſes. His father, who had a true foreſight of his great qualities, was extremely fond of him; and, coming one day to ſee him ride, the young prince had the misfortune to be thrown from his horſe with ſuch violence, that thoſe about him cried out he was killed; which affected the duke to ſuch a degree, that he fainted upon the ſpot, and died in a few days of the fright. His mother, the dowager of Savoy, governed his dominions during the minority of Victor Amadeus, who ſoon after eſpouſed Anna Maria of Orleans, only daughter to Philip duke of Orleans, and brother to Lewis XIV. by Henrietta Maria, daughter of our King Charles I. ſo that he became nearly allied to our royal family, and his ſon, the late king of Sardinia, was the firſt prince of the Popiſh line after the heirs male of the Houſe of Stuart, but excluded from this ſucceſſion by the act of ſettlement.

Charles Emanuel was born at Turin the 27th of April, 1701; and gave ſingular proofs of poſſeſſing uncommon abilities during the early part of his life. In the year 1722, he married the princeſs Ann of Neubourgh, who died a few months after. In compliance with the commands of his father, in the year 1724, he entered into a ſecond matrimonial union with Polyxena, princeſs of Heſſe Rhinfels, by whom he had iſſue Victor Amadeus duke of Savoy, born the 26th of June, 1726,

* The late dauphin of France married Maria Joſepha of Saxony, who died at Verſailles, the 13th of March, 1767, aged thirty-five years, by whom he had iſſue,

Lewis Auguſtus, the preſent king, born 1754, who was married in the year 1770, to Maria Antonietta, ſiſter of the Emperor of Germany, born 1755.

L. Stan. Xavier, Count de Provence, born 1755.

Charles Philip, Count de D'Artois, born 1757.

Maria Adelaide, born 1759.

Elizabeth Philippa, born 1764.

1726, who now poſſeſſes the throne of Sardinia; Eleonora Thereſa, Maria Gabrielle, and Maria Felicia. Whilſt prince Emanuel was employed in the education of his family, the king, worn out with the continual fatigues of a long and active reign, was deſirous of paſſing a few years in retirement with the counteſs St. Sebaſtian, whom he had privately married, and reſolved to renounce the throne in favour of his ſon. This extraordinary reſignation took place in the month of September 1730, and was made with great ſolemnity, in the preſence of not only the great miniſters of his court, but alſo of almoſt all the nobility, and perſons of diſtinction, in his dominions. He reſerved to himſelf an annuity of one hundred and fifty thouſand livres per annum; and, having recommended moderation to his ſon, and fidelity to his ſubjects, reſigned his crown with the utmoſt appearance of ſatisfaction.

Emanuel mounted the throne (which his father had quitted) in his thirtieth year; and, a ſhort time after, was not a little embarraſſed at the efforts Victor Amadeus made to recover the reins of government, which he had ſo ſolemnly reſigned. The old king, at the inſtigation of the lady he had married, grew diſſatisfied with his private condition, and began to form deſigns of reſuming his dignity, which he proſecuted in a manner ſuitable to ſo wild and inconſiſtent a project, and to the character of the perſon at whoſe inſtance he was weak enough to attempt it. The young king acted a very wiſe and diſcreet part. He called together the great officers of ſtate and the nobility, and, having acquainted them with the neceſſity he was under to ſecure his father's perſon, he demanded their advice: and they were unanimouſly of opinion, that, as well for the ſake of his ſubjects as himſelf, he ſhould continue to adminiſter affairs with the ſame ſpirit, œconomy, and prudence, which he had ſhewn from the time he had mounted the throne.

In following their advice, he ſhewed himſelf a true father to his country; for there is nothing more certain, than that it was with the utmoſt reluctance and concern that he took the only meaſure that was left for him to take, that of confining the old king to the palace of Montcalier, where he remained to the day of his death, which was the laſt of October, 1732, in the 67th year of his age.

In conſeqence of a rupture between the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, which happened on the death of Auguſtus king of Poland, in the year 1733, his Sardinian majeſty ſigned an offenſive and defenſive alliance with France, to which Spain afterwards acceded. The true deſign of this wiſe prince in making this treaty was that expreſſed in his manifeſto, viz. reſtoring the balance of power in Italy, where he thought the houſe of Auſtria had acquired too great an aſcendancy.

It is at leaſt certain, that many of the Italian potentates had juſt reaſon to complain of the conduct of the court of Vienna; and that notwithſtanding this, their complaints were very little regarded; which, joined to his own particular grievances, induced his Sardinian majeſty to believe, that, if the plan laid down in this alliance could be carried into execution, the affairs

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of Italy would not only be put into a better condition for the preſent, but that all things might be properly ſettled, on a right and ſolid baſis for the future. When the French army began to paſs the Alps, Count Traun, at that time governor of Milan, was ſo little appriſed of the true ſtate of things, that he offered his Sardinian majeſty all the aſſiſtance in his power, to impede their paſſage; to which the king anſwered coldly, that they did not come as enemies.

Marſhal Villers commanded the French army, and, his Sardinian majeſty having joined his troops, the conqueſt of the Milaneſe was very ſoon atchieved. The king made this campaign in perſon, as he likewiſe did the next year; but, the queen falling dangerouſly ill, he was conſtrained to return to Turin in the latter end of the month of June, 1734: and during his abſence was fought the famous battle of Parma. Count Merci commanded the Imperialiſts; he was extremely ill of the gout, but that did not hinder his taking poſt on the right of the firſt line of his infantry, in his armed chair, where, with great coolneſs and intrepidity, he gave his orders till he was mortally wounded. The French general was monſieur de Coigni, who having been lately deceived by the Imperialiſts paſſing the Oglio, and penetrating into the Parmeſan, which he thought impracticable, he was the more concerned to recover his reputation by gaining a battle. This rendered the diſpute very obſtinate and very bloody; for ſome people ſay, that there never was an action, in which the buſineſs was determined by ſmall arms, that laſted longer than this, except the enſuing battle of Guaſtalla.

The Imperialiſts were obliged to retire; but prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, who ſucceeded count Merci in his command, brought his forces in very good order to Reggio, and, the field-marſhal count Koningſegg coming to take the command, it was not long before he made the French ſenſible of his ſuperior capacity; for, on the 15th of September, 1734, he paſſed the Secchia, ſurprized a part of the French army, and obliged marſhal Broglio, who was a horſe officer, and ought to have known the fords better, to make his eſcape without his breeches. This brought on the battle of Guaſtalla, which was fought on the 19th, and therein the king of Sardinia commanded in perſon. He had already gained a great character in public and private life: he was the father of his family and of his people; enjoyed in his court the pleaſures of a regular and amiable œconomy, at the ſame time that he was revered and adored by his ſubjects. He had ſhewed a reach in politics much ſuperior to his age, but his behaviour in the battle of Guaſtalla obſcured all that he had hitherto performed, and the ſplendor of that victory, which was entirely owing to his perſonal courage and his conduct, threw his former great actions into ſhade, ſince all Europe rung now with his praiſes as a hero.

In the beginning of the next year died his queen, which however did not hinder the king from appearing again in the field, where count Koningſegg found himſelf obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of the allies, and the ſkill of the Spaniſh general, the duke de Montemar, one of the ableſt proficients in the art of war then in Eu-

Europe. All the Imperialiſts had to do was to preſerve their laſt ſtake, the important city and fortreſs of Mantua; and this they did till the preliminaries were ſettled and ſigned at Vienna.

On this occaſion his Sardinian majeſty had a convincing proof of the ſteadineſs, good faith, and upright intention of the court of France; for, the Britiſh miniſtry having concerted with the court of Vienna a plan of peace, by which Tortona and the Tortoneſe, Novara and the Novareſe, together with the Vigevanaſque, were to be detached from the duchy of Milan, and annexed for ever to Piedmont, the French court, by a clandeſtine negociation, deprived him abſolutely of one of theſe diſtricts, and only left him the choice of the other two, in which ſituation he preferred the former. Theſe preliminaries were ſigned October 3, 1735; and were in every reſpect favourable to France, injurious to her allies; fatal to the houſe of Auſtria, and deſtructive of the balance of Europe.

It was from this time that his majeſty purſued, with the greateſt ſteadineſs, his original ſyſtem of reſtoring and preſerving, to the utmoſt of his power, the balance of Italy, by preventing the encroachments of either of the two great families, whoſe quarrels have ſo long diſturbed the peace of that country, and indeed of all Europe.

At the preſſing inſtances of his ſubjects he conſented to a third marriage; and, in the month of March, 1737, eſpouſed the princeſs Elizabeth Thereſa, ſiſter to the late emperor, then duke of Tuſcany, a princeſs who joined all the accompliſhments that are amiable in her ſex to all the virtues that were requiſite to adorn her high ſtation.

After the death of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, new troubles aroſe from the pretenſions of the Spaniards, who attacked part of the queen of Hungary's dominions in Tuſcany. Emanuel ſupported her with great ſpirit; and, when the Spaniards marched an army towards Turin, he defended his country ſo effectually, that the enemy, after attempting to force his retrenchments at Vill Franca, were obliged to abandon their deſign of penetrating through the county of Nice; and they were alſo defeated in another attempt they made thro' the valley of Barcelonetta. It is true, that in the winter they fell upon the dutchy of Savoy, and made themſelves maſters of it; but the king ſoon drove them out again, and covered that country till the cloſe of the year, when by dint of ſuperior force, they became maſters of it again. By this time the face of affairs was ſomewhat changed in Europe, and his Sardinian majeſty was more at liberty to avow his real intentions; which, when he found himſelf ſecure of being ſuppported by his allies, he did without ſcruple; and his troops had a very conſiderable ſhare in the famous battle of Campo Santo, which was fought in February 1743, in which Count Aſpremont, who commanded the forces in chief, loſt his life. It is very true, that, after the court of Vienna thought fit to recal Marſhal Traun, and ſend Prince Lobkowitz towards the frontiers of Naples, his majeſty did not appear extremely vigorous in ſupporting that meaſure; but the reaſon is very plain, and was no other

than this, that he ſuſpected his own dominions would be again attacked, as they accordingly were, in the moſt unlikely ſeaſon of the year, by the French and Spaniards in conjunction.

His majeſty took the command of the army upon this occaſion in perſon, in the month of October; and, though he was ſeized with a violent cold, ſo that his head and face were ſwelled to a great degree, yet he viſited his retrenchments himſelf, and contributed not a little, by his princely preſence, to the defeat of the enemy at the village of Pont, where they loſt five thouſand of their beſt troops, and were obliged to abandon all hopes of penetrating into Piedmont for that year.

It was about this time that his Sardinian majeſty, as the ſtrongeſt proof of his conſtant and unalterable reſolution to ſupport the common cauſe, and the Auſtrian dominions in Italy, concluded with that princeſs, and his Britannic majeſty, the famous treaty of Worms, the only clear and explicit alliance entered into during the war; by the eighth article of which he obtained certain conceſſions in return for what he had already done, and in conſideration of what, by that treaty, he undertook to do, and which he afterwards moſt punctually and faithfully performed. The campaign of 1744, afforded new proofs of his Sardinian majeſty's abilities, and of the ſignificancy of his friendſhip. In the very beginning of the year, the Spaniſh and French army, commanded by the Infant Don Philip and the prince of Conti, aſſembled on the frontiers, and, as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit, paſſed the Var, and took poſſeſſion of the town of Nice, upon the firſt of April. His Sardinian majeſty's forces, under the command of the marquis de Suza, remained in the retrenchments thrown up in the neighbourhood of Montalban, where, on the 22d of the ſame month, the enemy attacked them, and bought, at a very dear rate, viz. the loſs of ſix thouſand men, excluſive of officers, a very ſmall advantage. But, however, this enabled them to penetrate into Piedmont, and to lay all the country waſte in their paſſage; and yet they found ſo many difficulties in this expedition, that, when they ſeemed to have in a manner accompliſhed it, they were glad to abandon all they had taken, rather then venture a battle; and, turning off into the French territories, took the route of Chateau Dauphine, which, in five ſeveral attacks, from the 17th to the 19th of July, they could hardly maſter; after which, however, they reduced Demont, and ſo forced a paſſage on that ſide into Piedmont, in which country, when once they came into it, they lived with all the humanity and politeneſs of Tartars.

After a variety of military operations, Emanuel, by his prudent conduct, drove the enemy from all the poſts they had poſſeſſed themſelves of; and, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was ſigned the 28th of October, 1748, was eſtabliſhed in all the territories they made pretenſions to. From this period the happineſs of his ſubjects was the conſtant object of his care; nothing, which could contribute to the improvement of the kingdom, appeared unworthy his attention: he reſtored order to the funds for paying the public debts, and

and convinced his neighbours, from the excellent ſchemes of œconomy which he adopted, that he was a perfect maſter of finance. One great art of governing is to produce felicity to the ſubjects, without retrenching the expences neceſſary to ſupport the throne with dignity. The king of Sardinia was eminently ſkilled in this art; and his adminiſtration was a model for the neighbouring potentates.

A ſtriking proof of his wiſdom was the exact neutrality which he preſerved during the laſt war: this circumſtance procured his ſubjects eaſe and tranquillity in the midſt of the great convulſions in Europe. This wiſe king not only prevented the bloodſhed of his ſubjects, but put an end to the rage of war, by becoming a mediator between the belligerant powers.

The remaining years of his life he paſſed with his people, like a father in the boſom of his family. His throne was open to the approach of the meaneſt citizen; every national matter was tranſacted under his own inſpection, and the ſtricteſt juſtice was done to all. His manner of living was ſimple and modeſt, but ſuch as did not leſſen the conſequence of a monarch. He loved and encouraged letters, and cultivated the fine arts with great aſſiduity. He was a ſound Philoſopher and a good Chriſtian. He died at Turin, the 20th day of Feb. 1773, highly eſteemed by all the crowned heads of Europe, and univerſally lamented by his own ſubjects.

Some Account of the Life *of the late Earl of* Cheſterfield.

PHilip Dormer Stanhope, late earl of Cheſterfield, was born in September, 1695, and received his academical education at Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He left the univerſity in the year 1714, at the age of 19, where, by his own account, he was an abſolute pedant. When he talked his beſt, he quoted Horace; when he aimed at being facetious, he quoted Martial; and, when he had a mind to be a fine gentleman, he talked Ovid. He was convinced, that none but the ancients had common ſenſe, and that the claſſics contained every thing that was either neceſſary, uſeful, or ornamental. With theſe notions he firſt went to the Hague, where, being introduced into all the beſt company, he ſoon diſcovered that he was totally miſtaken in almoſt every notion he entertained. He had a ſtrong deſire to pleaſe (the mixed reſult of good nature and a laudable vanity), and was ſenſible that he had nothing but the deſire. He therefore reſolved, if poſſible, to acquire the means too. And this he accompliſhed, by attentively ſtudying and copying the dreſs, the air, the manner, the addreſs, and the turn of converſation of all thoſe whom he found to be the people in faſhion, and moſt generally allowed to pleaſe.

Before he came of age, being then ſtiled Lord Stanhope, he was choſen, in the firſt parliament of King George the firſt, for the borough of St. Germain, and in the next for Leſtwithiel, both in Cornwall. He tells us himſelf, that "he ſpoke in parliament the firſt month he was in it, and, from the day he was elected to the day he ſpoke, thought and dreamed of nothing but ſpeaking." On the prince of Wales's firſt arrival in England, he was made one of the Lords of his bed-chamber, in which poſt he

was retained, when his royal highneſs was diſmiſſed the court of St. James's, in 1717. In 1723, he was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard. In Jan. 1726, on his father's death, he ſucceeded him in his titles and eſtates; and, in 1728, ſoon after the acceſſion of King George II. his lordſhip was ſworn of his Majeſty's privy council, and appointed ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland, which high character he ſupported with the greateſt dignity, doing ſervice to his own country, and gaining the eſteem of the States General. In 1730, he was elected and inſtalled a knight of the garter and appointed lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold; and, in the ſame year, he returned to his embaſſy in Holland. On March 6, 1733, his lordſhip, in a debate on the mutiny-bill, oppoſed the reduction of the army from 18,000 to 12,000 men. On April 13, the day which gave the finiſhing ſtroke to the exciſe bill in the houſe of commons, his lordſhip was diſmiſſed from his poſt of lord ſteward, and the next day ſent his ſtaff, with a very reſpectful letter, to his majeſty. On May 3, he ſeconded the motion for ordering the directors of the South-ſea company to lay before the houſe an account of the diſpoſal of the forfeited eſtates of the directors in the year 1720, which was carried in the affirmative; and, when the account was brought in, May 24, he joined in the motion for a farther and more diſtinct account. On May 30, he expoſed the impropriety of including the princeſs royal's marriage portion in a bill of items; and, on June 2, he joined in the motion for appointing a committee of enquiry to examine into the management of the affairs of the South Sea company ever ſince the year 1720; which paſſing in the negative, his lordſhip was one of the proteſtors. In September following, he married the Right Hon. Meleſina de Schulemburgh, Counteſs of Walſingham, natural daughter of George I. by the celebrated Ducheſs of Kendal and Munſter; and, ſoon after, as that prince had left her ladyſhip a legacy, which his ſucceſſor did not think proper to deliver, the earl, it is ſaid, was determined to recover it by a ſuit in Chancery, had not his majeſty, on queſtioning the lord chancellor on the ſubject, and being anſwered that he could give no opinion extra-judicially, thought proper to fulfil the bequeſt.

On February 13, 1733-4, the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham having been juſt removed from their reſpective regiments, on account of their votes in parliament, the earl warmly ſeconded the Duke of Marlborough's bill for better ſecuring the conſtitution, by preventing officers being deprived of their commiſſions otherwiſe than by judgment of a court martial, and alſo for addreſſing his majeſty to know who adviſed thoſe removals. He ſpoke alſo againſt the vote of credit, March 28, 1734. On Feb. 13, 1734-5, he ſupported the petition of ſix Scotch peers, complaining of undue practices at the laſt election.

On January 23, 1735-6, his lordſhip ſupported an amendment, propoſed by lord Carteret, in the addreſs to the king on his ſpeech. On May 13, 1736, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the debate in favour of the quakers tythe-bill. On Feb. 25, 1736-7, he ſpoke and proteſted in favour of the motion to addreſs his

his majeſty to ſettle 100,000 l. per ann. on the prince of Wales; and, in the ſame ſeſſion, his ſpeech againſt the bill for licenſing plays was received with the higheſt applauſe by the public, being printed in all the papers. Againſt this abridgment of freedom, the Britiſh Cicero exerted all the powers of his eloquence, though without ſucceſs. On May 1, he gave his opinion for examining the Scotch judges at the bar, and not ſitting on the wool-ſacks, on the affair of Capt. Porteus.

In 1738, he ſpoke with his uſual eloquence againſt the augmentation of the army, and took a ſpirited part in the debate on the Spaniſh depredations. With equal ſpirit, he oppoſed and proteſted againſt the Spaniſh convention, March 1. 1738-9. In the ſame ſeſſion he alſo oppoſed the ſettlement-bill and the vote of credit; and, in a debate on the ſtate of the nation, earneſtly adviſed the laying it truly before his majeſty, and acting with ſpirit againſt Spain.

War having been declared againſt that crown, his lordſhip, at the meeting of the parliament, Nov. 15, 1739, expoſed the miſconduct of the miniſtry in the management of it; as he did, in December following, the impropriety and unparliamentary ſtep of his majeſty's ſending a meſſage for a ſupply to the houſe of commons only. On March 19, 1739-40, the earl ſpoke in favour of the penſion-bill (we need not add ineffectually). On Nov. 18, 1740, he concurred in the form of an addreſs propoſed by the Duke of Argyle. At the meeting of the new parliament, December 4, 1741, his lordſhip ſpoke againſt the addreſs propoſed in anſwer to his majeſty's ſpeech. In the ſame ſeſſion, he was a ſtrong advocate for the bill for indemnifying the evidence relating to the conduct of the Earl of Orford; and he promoted the bill for protecting and ſecuring trade and navigation. On November 16, 1742, the addreſs of thanks to the throne, for his majeſty's ſpeech, was, by his lordſhip, propoſed to be poſtponed; and, in the motion for diſmiſſing the Hanoverian troops, Feb. 1, 1742-3, he warmly concurred, and, in the courſe of the debate, let fall ſome expreſſions againſt that electorate, which were never forgotten at St. James's. On Feb. 22, the gin bill met with a vigorous, though fruitleſs oppoſition from his lordſhip; on which occaſion, he ſaid, that the miniſtry ſhould be celebrated as the authors of the *drinking fund*; and there being ten biſhops in the houſe, who all divided againſt the bill, Lord Cheſterfield, ſeeing them come towards him, ſaid, he feared he had miſtaken the ſide, not having had the honour of their company for many years.

At the opening of the ſeſſion in 1743, Dec. 1, on the motion for an addreſs of thanks to the king for his ſpeech, &c. his lordſhip objected againſt congratulating his majeſty on his ſucceſs in the late campaign, diſtinguiſhing between the king's conduct and behaviour. On Dec. 9, and on Jan. 27, 1743-4, he again ſupported, with all the powers of oratory, two other motions againſt the Hanoverian troops, and joined in two ſpirited proteſts on that occaſion. On April 27, 1744, he warmly oppoſed a clauſe for continuing attainders, not thinking children juſtly puniſhable for treaſon. At the cloſe of that year, the miniſtry being changed, the

earl was a ſecond time appointed ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland, and ſet out for the Hague, Jan. 11, 1744-5. His buſineſs there was to engage the Dutch to enter roundly into the war, and to ſtipulate their quota of troops, &c. The Abbé de la Ville was there on the part of France, to hinder them from entering into the war at all. They could not viſit; but the firſt time the earl met him at a third place, he procured ſome one to introduce him, and told the abbé, that "though they were to be national enemies, he flattered himſelf, they might, however, be perſonal friends;" which the Frenchman returned as politely. Two days afterwards, the Engliſh ambaſſador went, early in the morning, to ſolicit the deputies of Amſterdam, where he found the abbé, who had been before-hand with him; upon which he addreſſed himſelf to the deputies, and ſaid, with a ſmile, "I am very ſorry, Gentlemen, to find my enemy with you; my knowledge of his capacity is already ſufficient to make me fear him; we are not upon equal terms; but I truſt to your own intereſt againſt his talents. If I have not to day had the firſt word, I ſhall, I hope, have the laſt." They ſmiled; the abbé was pleaſed with the compliment, and the manner of it, ſtayed about a quarter of an hour, and then left his lordſhip to the deputies, with whom he continued upon the ſame tone, though in a very ſerious manner, and told them that he was only come to ſtate their own true intereſts, plainly and ſimply, without any of thoſe arts which it was very neceſſary for his friend to make uſe of to deceive them. He carried his point, and continued his *procedé* with the abbé; and, by this eaſy and polite commerce with him at third places, often found means to fiſh out from him whereabouts he was.

Soon after the battle of Fontenoy, his excellency wrote a ſpirited letter to the Abbé de la Ville, on the ediſt againſt publiſhing news-papers in France, and on the ſavage behaviour of the French at that battle in firing pieces of glaſs, &c. a fact which, if we remember right, M. de Voltaire has ſomewhere abſolutely denied.

His lordſhip took leave of their High Mightineſſes, May 6, 1745, and the letter which they wrote to the king on that occaſion ſhews the juſt ſenſe they had of his merit and abilities. He arrived in London, May 11, having concluded a treaty with the States, by which they engaged to aſſiſt the common cauſe with 60,000 men in the field and garriſons. During his abſence, in Holland, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and, on the king's going to Honover, was nominated one of the lords juſtices. His adminiſtration in Ireland will long be remembered with gratitude and admiration by that kingdom, where he met the parliament, Oct. 8, 1745; and, during that critical period, the rebellion then raging in Scotland, he gave general ſatisfaction both to Proteſtants and Papiſts. He left Dublin in April, 1746, to the general regret of the whole nation; and, on Oct. 29, ſucceeded the earl of Harrington as ſecretary of ſtate. He held the ſeals till Feb. 6, 1747-8.

As an ornament and honour to the title he poſſeſſed, the moſt eminent writers of the age appealed to Lord Cheſterfield's determination. He was, from the brightneſs of his parts, the ſolidity of his judgment, and

and the affability of his behaviour, the favourite of Pope, Swift, Addiſon, and all the beaux eſprits. The former being one day in company at Lord Cobham's with a great number of people of diſtinction, who were ſcribbling rhimes on their glaſſes, was deſired by lord Cheſterfield to oblige them with a diſtich extempore. 'Favour me with your diamond, my lord, ſaid the poet, and immediately after wrote the following elegant compliment on his glaſs:

Accept a miracle inſtead of wit—
See two bad lines by Stanhope's
pencil writ.

Even the foreign miniſters, and other illuſtrious ſtrangers, allowed that he was a perfect maſter of the beauties of the French and Italian languages, and had an uncommon knowledge of poetry, ſtatuary, architecture, and the fine arts.

A copy of verſes on the royal family was handed about at that time which gave great offence to the king, who having declared he was certain it was written by Lord Cheſterfield, the latter ſent his majeſty an epiſtle in verſe, in which he denied the charge, and with equal wit and ſeverity told that monarch how he would have expreſſed himſelf upon the ſubject. As the ſatyriſt, however, in theſe lines did not get the better of the gentleman, the king, not knowing where to fix his reſentment, grew rather aſhamed than angry, and it in ſome degree contributed to heal the breach between them.

Being ſeized with a deafneſs in the year 1752, "which cut him off (as he ſays) from ſociety, at an age when he had no pleaſures but thoſe left," and for which all remedies were ineffectual, from that time he led a retired and private life; and, being ſecluded from mixed companies, made his eyes ſupply the defects of his ears, by amuſing himſelf with his books and his pen; in particular, engaging largely, as a volunteer, in the periodical work called *The World*, publiſhed in 1753, by Mr. Moore, where his lordſhip's papers are moſt diſtinguiſhably excellent. The late earl of Corke, a genius of the ſame rank, in a letter from Blackheath in 1760, ſays, "Our neighbourhood, tho' lordly, is good. Lord Cheſterfield, except deafneſs, is ſtill Lord Cheſterfield. He ſpeaks and writes with all the Stanhope fire. Lady Cheſterfield is goodneſs itſelf, &c."

His lordſhip had no iſſue by his lady, but he had a ſon by Madame du Bouchet, (a French lady) whoſe education and ſettlement in life engroſſed his whole attention, and to whom he wrote the letters lately publiſhed. He could not leave his eſtate to this promiſing youth, as he was not legitimate; he therefore endeavoured to raiſe him a fortune by prudent œconomy, and repleniſh his mind with the fruits of that experience which he had gleaned in the world.

Young Stanhope, however, did not live to be much benefited by his father's frugality; nor did his inſtructions turn to ſo much account as might have been expected: but, perhaps a few years more might have brought them to maturity. From the death of his ſon, Lord Cheſterfield was almoſt entirely denied to the world, ſeldom appearing in public, and aſſociating only with a few friends.

We ſhall only add, that his lordſhip died March 24, 1773, and was ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by Philip Stanhope, Eſq; ſon of his kinſman Arthur Stanhope, Eſq; deceaſed; lineally deſcended from the firſt Earl of Cheſterfield. His lordſhip's character, in which, for wit and abilities, and eſpecially for elocution or oratory, he had few equals, requires a pen or a tongue like his own. An Apelles only can draw an Alexander. His friend Pope has celebrated him, together with the late Lord Bath:

"How can I Pulteney, Cheſterfield forget,
While Roman ſpirit charms, or Attic wit!"

If his morals had been as unexceptionable, he would indeed have been the wonder of his age. His propenſity to gaming, and, if we may ſo ſay, his cullibility, were moſt notorious: theſe, and ſome other youthful vices, he frankly confeſſes in his letters, at the ſame time that he ſeems unconſcious of many other failures in moral duty, particularly of the baſeneſs of ſeduction and adultery, which even the licentiouſneſs of France cannot excuſe a father's teaching and inculcating to his ſon. Though lord Cheſterfield ſeldom exerted his poetical talent but in epigrams and ballads, the few that are known to be his are evidently by the hand of a maſter: witneſs his "Fanny blooming fair" (ſaid to be written on Lady Fanny Shirley), "Advice to a lady in Autumn" (ſuppoſed to be to the ſame), his epigram "on the late Ducheſs of Richmond" (miſprinted, in the *Foundling-Hoſpital for Wit*, Ducheſs of *Rutland)*, "Verſes written in a lady's Sherlock on Death," &c.—We cannot conclude, without wiſhing that his lordſhip had made his will earlier in life, as then he would probably have avoided ſome glaring inconſiſtencies, which age and infirmities only can excuſe in a man of his talents and good-nature. Such are, 1. His forbidding his heir to go into Italy, though he had thought an Italian education of the utmoſt conſequence to his ſon; and his committing "the abſolute care of this heir's education" to a nobleman who is known to have a predilection for that country, and generally reſides there. 2. His leaving the mother of his late natural ſon but 500l. 3. His ſtyling his ſervants his "unfortunate friends, his equals by nature," &c. and then leaving them two years wages only; and to two, whom he calls "old and faithful," who had ſpent their lives in his ſervice, not more than 50 guineas each. 4. His not ſo much as mentioning his excellent lady, whoſe character ought to have given him a much better opinion of the whole ſex.

He was buried privately (as he deſired) in the vault under Audley-chapel, being the next burying-place to Cheſterfield-houſe.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late George *Lord* Lyttelton.

THE family of this accompliſhed nobleman has been diſtinguiſhed in this kingdom for many centuries paſt. His anceſtors had poſſeſſions in the vale of Eveſham, in the reign of Henry III. particularly at South-Lyttelton, from which place ſome antiquarians have aſſerted they took their name. There were

were two grants of land belonging to Eveſham-abbey in the poſſeſſion of the late learned Mr. Seldon, to which one John de Lyttelton was witneſs, in the year 1160. The great Judge Lyttelton, in the reign of Henry IV. was one of this family, and from him deſcended Sir Thomas Lyttelton, father of the late peer, who was appointed a lord of the admiralty in the year 1727; which poſt he reſigned many years afterwards, on account of the bad ſtate of his health.

This gentleman married Chriſtian, daughter to Sir Richard Temple, ſiſter to the late Lord Viſcount Cobham, and maid of honour to Queen Anne, by whom he had ſix ſons and ſix daughters, the eldeſt of which was George, afterwards created Lord Lyttelton, who was born at Hagley in Worceſterſhire, one of the moſt beautiful rural retirements in this kingdom, in the year 1708.

He received the elements of his education at Eaton School, where he ſhewed an early inclination to poetry. His paſtorals and ſome other light pieces were originally written in that ſeminary of learning, from whence he was removed to the Univerſity of Oxford, where he purſued his claſſical ſtudies with uncommon avidity, and ſketched the plan of his Perſian Letters, a work which afterwards procured him great reputation, not only from the elegance of the language in which they were compoſed, but from the excellent obſervations they contained on the manners of mankind.

In the year 1728, he ſet out on the tour of Europe, and, on his arrival at Paris, accidentally became acquainted with the Honourable Mr. Poyntz, then our miniſter at the court of Verſailles, who was ſo ſtruck with the extraordinary capacity of our young traveller, that he invited him to his houſe, and employed him in many political negociations, which he executed with great judgment and fidelity.

The good opinion Mr. Poyntz entertained of Mr. Lyttelton's character and abilities is teſtified in a letter under his own hand to his father, in whch he expreſſes himſelf as follows:

To Sir Thomas Lyttelton, *Bart.*

SIR,

I received your two kind letters, in which you are pleaſed very much to over-value the ſmall civilities it has laid in my power to ſhew Mr. Lyttelton. I have more reaſon to thank you, Sir, for giving me ſo convincing a mark of your regard, as to interrupt the courſe of his travels on my account, which will lay me under a double obligation to do all I can, towards making his ſtay agreeable and uſeful to him; tho' I ſhall ſtill remain the greater gainer by the pleaſure of his company, which no ſervices of mine can ſufficiently requite. He is now in the ſame houſe with me, and, by that means, more conſtantly under my eye, than even at Soiſſons; but I ſhould be very unjuſt to him, if I left you under the imagination, that his inclinations ſtand in the leaſt need of any ſuch ungenerous reſtraint: Depend upon it, Sir, from the obſervation of one who would abhor to deceive a father in ſo tender a point, that he retains the ſame virtuous and ſtudious diſpoſitions, which nature and your care planted in him, only ſtrengthened and improved by age and experience; ſo that, I dare promiſe you,

you, the bad examples of Paris, or any other place, will never have any other effect upon him, but to confirm him in the right choice he has made. Under theſe happy circumſtances, he can have little occaſion for any other advice, but that of ſuſtaining the character he has ſo early got, and of ſupporting the hopes he has raiſed. I wiſh it were in my power to do him any part of the ſervice you ſuppoſe me capable of. I ſhall not be wanting to employ him as occaſion offers, and to aſſiſt him with my advice where it may be neceſſary, though your care (which he ever mentions with the greateſt gratitude) has made this taſk very eaſy. He cannot fail of making you and himſelf happy, and of being a great ornament to our country, if, with that refined taſte, and delicacy of genius, he can but recal his mind, at a proper age, from the pleaſures of learning, and gay ſcenes of imagination, to the dull road, and fatigue of buſineſs. This I have ſometimes taken the liberty to hint to him, though his own good judgment made it very unneceſſary. Though I have only the happineſs of knowing you, Sir, by your reputation, and by this common object of our friendſhip and affection, your ſon: I beg you will be perſuaded that I am, with the moſt particular reſpect, SIR,

Your moſt humble
and obedient ſervant,
S. POYNTZ.

Mr. Lyttelton's conduct, while on his travels, was a leſſon of inſtruction to the reſt of his countrymen; inſtead of lounging away his hours at the coffee-houſes frequented by the Engliſh, and adopting the faſhionable follies and vices of France and Italy, his time was paſſed alternately in his library, and in the ſociety of men of rank and literature. In this early part of his life, he wrote a poetical epiſtle to Dr. Ayſcough, and another to Mr. Pope, which ſhew ſingular taſte and correctneſs.

After continuing a conſiderable time at Paris with Mr. Poyntz, who, to uſe his own words, behaved like a ſecond father to him, he proceeded to Lyons and Geneva, from thence to Turin, where he was honoured with great marks of friendſhip by his Sardinian majeſty. He then viſited Milan, Venice, Genoa, and Rome, where he applied himſelf cloſely to the ſtudy of the fine arts, and was, even in that celebrated metropolis, allowed a perfect judge of painting, ſculpture, and architecture.

During his continuance abroad, he conſtantly correſponded with Sir Thomas, his father. Several of his letters are yet remaining, and place his filial affection in a very diſtinguiſhed light. He ſoon after returned to his native country, and was elected repreſentative for the borough of Okehampton in Devonſhire, and behaved ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his conſtituents, that they ſeveral times re-elected him for the ſame place, without putting him to the leaſt expence.

About this period he received great marks of friendſhip from Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his preſent majeſty; and was, in the year 1737, appointed principal ſecretary to his royal highneſs, and continued in the ſtricteſt intimacy with him till the time of his death. His attention to public buſineſs did not,

not, however, prevent him from exerciſing his poetical talent. A moſt amiable young lady, Miſs Forteſcue, inſpired him with a paſſion, which produced a number of little pieces, remarkable for their tenderneſs and elegance; and he had a happy facility of ſtriking out an extempore compliment, which obtained him no ſmall ſhare of reputation. One evening being in company with Lord Cobham, and ſeveral of the nobility at Stowe, his lordſhip mentioned his deſign of putting up a buſt of lady Suffolk in his beautiful gardens, and, turning to Mr. Lyttelton, ſaid, George, you muſt furniſh me with a motto for it. I will, my lord, anſwered Mr. Lyttelton, and directly produced the following couplet.

Her wit and beauty for a court were made,
But truth and goodneſs fit her for a ſhade.

When Mr. Pitt, the preſent earl of Chatham, loſt his commiſſion in the guards, in conſeqnence of his ſpirited behaviour in parliament, Mr. Lyttelton was in waiting at Leiceſter-houſe, and, on hearing the circumſtance, immediately wrote theſe lines:

Long had thy virtue mark'd thee out for fame,
Far, far, ſuperior to a cornet's name;
This generous Walpole ſaw, and griev'd to find
So mean a poſt diſgrace that noble mind;
The ſervile ſtandard from thy free-born hand
He took, and bad thee lead the patriot band.

In the year 1742, he married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Forteſcue of Filleigh, in the county of Devon, Eſq; the lady above-mentioned, whoſe exemplary conduct, and uniform practice of religion and virtue, eſtabliſhed his conjugal happineſs upon the moſt ſolid baſis.

In 1744, he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and during his continuance in that ſtation, conſtantly exerted his influence in rewarding merit and ability. He was the friend and patron of the late Henry Fielding, James Thomſon, author of the Seaſons; Mr. Mallett, Dr. Young, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Pope, and Voltaire. On the death of Thomſon, who left his affairs in a very embarraſſed condition, Mr. Lyttelton took that poet's ſiſter under his protection. He reviſed the tragedy of Coriolanus, which that writer had not put the laſt hand to, and brought it out at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with a prologue of his own writing, in which he ſo affectingly lamented the loſs of that delightful bard, that not only Mr. Quin, who ſpoke the lines, but almoſt the whole audience ſpontaneouſly burſt into tears.

In the beginning of the year 1746, his felicity was interrupted by the loſs of his wife, who died in the 29th year of her age, leaving him one ſon, Thomas, the preſent Lord Lyttelton, and a daughter, Lucy, who ſome time ſince married Lord Viſcount Valentia. The remains of his amiable lady were depoſited at Over-Arley, in Worceſterſhire; and an elegant monument was erected to her memory in the church of Hagley, which contains the following inſcription written by her huſband:

Made

Made to engage all hearts and charm all eyes:
Though meek, magnanimous; tho' witty, wiſe;
Polite, as all her life in courts had been;
Yet good, as ſhe the world had never ſeen;
The noble fire of an exalted mind
With gentleſt female tenderneſs combin'd.
Her ſpeech was the melodious voice of love,
Her ſong the warbling of the vernal grove;
Her eloquence was ſweeter than her ſong,
Soft as her heart, and as her reaſon ſtrong.
Her form each beauty of her mind expreſs'd,
Her mind was virtue by the graces dreſs'd.

Beſides theſe beautiful lines, Mr. Lyttelton wrote a monody on the death of his lady, which will be remembered while conjugal affection, and a taſte for poetry, exiſt in this country.

His maſterly obſervations on the Converſion and Apoſtleſhip of St. Paul were written at the deſire of Gilbert Weſt, Eſq; in conſequence of Mr. Lyttelton's aſſerting, that, beſides all the proofs of the Chriſtian religion, which might be drawn from the prophecies of the Old Teſtament, from the neceſſary connection it has with the whole ſyſtem of the Jewiſh religion, from the miracles of Chriſt, and from the evidence given of his reſurrection by all the other apoſtles, he thought the converſion of St. Paul alone, duly conſidered, was of itſelf a demonſtration ſufficient to prove Chriſtianity to be a Divine revelation; Mr. Weſt was ſtruck with the thought, and aſſured his friend, that ſo compendious a proof would be of great uſe to convince thoſe unbelievers that will not attend to a longer ſeries of arguments; and time has ſhewn he was not out in his conjecture, as the tract is eſteemed one of the beſt defences of Chriſtianity which has hitherto been publiſhed.

In 1754, he reſigned his office of lord of the treaſury, and was made cofferer to his majeſty's houſhold, and ſworn of the privy council: previous to which, he married, a ſecond time, Elizabeth, daughter of field-marſhal Sir Robert Rich, whoſe indiſcreet conduct gave him great uneaſineſs, and from whom he was ſeparated by mutual conſent a few years after his marriage.

After being appointed chancellor and under-treaſurer of the court of exchequer, he was, by letters patent, dated the 19th of November, 1757, 31 of George II. created a peer of Great-Britain, by the ſtyle and title of Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worceſter. His ſpeeches on the Scotch and mutiny bills in the year 1747, on the Jew bill in 1753, and on the privilege of parliament in 1763, ſhewed ſound judgment, powerful eloquence, and inflexible integrity. During the laſt ten years he lived chiefly in retirement, in the continual exerciſe of all the virtues which can ennoble private life. His laſt work was Dialogues of the Dead, in which the morality of Cambray and the ſpirit of Fontenelle are happily united.

He was ſuddenly ſeized with an inflammation of the bowels in the middle of July 1773, at his ſeat at Hagley,

Hagley, which terminated in his death, on the 22d of that month. His laſt moments were attended with unimpaired underſtanding, unaffected greatneſs of mind, calm reſignation, and humble, but confident, hopes in the mercy of God. As he had lived univerſally eſteemed, he died lamented by all parties.

A complete collection of his works has been publiſhed, ſince his deceaſe, by his nephew, George Ayſcough, Eſq. His ſon Thomas, who was at Spa in Germany, at the time of his lordſhip's diſſolution, ſucceeded to his title and eſtate, and, from the excellent ſpeech in favour of literary property, which he lately made in the houſe of peers, gives ſtrong indications of inheriting the abilities of his father.

Anecdotes of the late Dr. Goldſmith.

AS the following anecdotes have appeared without the ſanction of the writer's name, we cannot pretend to form any opinion on the degree of credit due to them; the Author, however, ſeems to have a greater knowledge of his ſubject, than ſome others who have publiſhed accounts of the Doctor under the ſame predicament.

OLiver Goldſmith was born at Roſcommon in Ireland, in the year 1731. His father, who poſſeſſed a ſmall eſtate in that country, had nine ſons, of which Oliver was the third. He was originally intended for the church; and with that view, after being well inſtructed in the claſſics, was with his brother, the Rev. Henry Goldſmith, placed in Trinity College, Dublin, about the latter end of the year 1749. In this ſeminary of learning he continued a few years, when he took a bachelor's degree; but, his brother not being able to obtain any preferment after he left the college, Oliver, by the advice of Dean Goldſmith of Cork, turned his thoughts to the ſtudy of phyſic, and, after attending ſome courſes of anatomy in Dublin, proceeded to Edinburgh in the year 1751, where he ſtudied the ſeveral branches of medicine under the different profeſſors in that univerſity, which was deſervedly ranked among the firſt ſchools of phyſic in Europe. His beneficent diſpoſition ſoon involved him in unexpected difficulties, and he was obliged precipitately to leave Scotland, in conſequence of engaging himſelf to pay a conſiderable ſum of money for a fellow-ſtudent.

A few days after, about the beginning of the year 1754, he arrived at Sunderland, near Newcaſtle, where he was arreſted at the ſuit of one Barclay, a taylor in Edinburgh, to whom he had given ſecurity for his friend. By the good offices of Laughlin Maclane, Eſq; and Dr. Sleigh, who were then in the college, he was ſoon delivered out of the hands of the bailiff, and took his paſſage on board a Dutch ſhip to Rotterdam, where, after a ſhort ſtay, he proceeded to Bruſſels: he then viſited great part of Flanders, and after paſſing ſome time at Straſbourg and Louvain, where he obtained a degree of bachelor in phyſic, he accompanied an Engliſh gentleman to Berne and Geneva.

It is undoubtedly fact, that this ingenious, unfortunate man, travelled on foot moſt part of his tour. He had left England with very little money, and, being of a philoſophical

ſophical turn, and at that time poſſeſſing a body capable of ſuſtaining every fatigue, and a heart not eaſily terrified at danger, he became an enthuſiaſt to the deſign he had formed of ſeeing the manners of different countries. He had ſome knowledge of the French language, and of muſic; and he played tolerably well on the German flute; which, from an amuſement, became at ſome times the means of ſubſiſtence. His learning procurod him a hoſpitable reception at moſt of the religious houſes, and his muſic made him welcome to the peaſants of Flanders, and other parts of Germany. "Whenever I approached," he uſed to ſay, "a peaſant's houſe towards night-fall, I played one of my moſt merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but ſubſiſtence for the next day: but in truth," his conſtant expreſſion, "I muſt own, whenever I attempted to entertain perſons of a higher rank, they always thought my performance odious, and never made me any return for my endeavours to pleaſe them."

On Mr. Goldſmith's arrival at Geneva, he was recommended as a proper perſon for a travelling tutor to a young man who had been unexpectedly left a conſiderable ſum of money by his uncle Mr. S—, formerly an eminent pawnbroker near Holborn. This youth, who had been articled to an attorney, on receipt of his fortune, determined to ſee the world; and, on his engaging with his preceptor, made a proviſo, that he ſhould be permitted to govern himſelf; and Goldſmith ſoon found his pupil underſtood the art of directing in money concerns extremely well, as avarice was his prevailing paſſion. His queſtions were uſually how money might be ſaved, and which was the leaſt expenſive courſe of travel; whether any thing could be bought that would turn to account when diſpoſed of again in London? Such curioſities on the way as could be ſeen for nothing, he was ready enough to look at; but, if the ſight of them was to be paid for, he uſually aſſerted, that he had been told they were not worth ſeeing. He never paid a bill that he would not obſerve how amazingly expenſive travelling was; and all this, though he was not yet twenty-one. During Goldſmith's continuance in Switzerland, he aſſiduouſly cultivated his poetical talent, of which he had given ſome ſtriking proofs while at the college of Edinburgh. It was here he ſent the firſt ſketch of his delightful poem, called the Traveller, to his brother the clergyman in Ireland, who, giving up fame and fortune, had retired, with an amiable wife, to happineſs and obſcurity, on an income of only 40l. a year. The great affection Goldſmith bore for this brother is thus expreſſed in the poem abovementioned, and gives a ſtriking picture of his ſituation:

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, ſlow,
Or by the lazy Scheld, or wand'ring Po;
Or onward, where the rude Carinthian boor
Againſt the houſeleſs ſtranger ſhuts the door;
Or where Campania's plain forſaken lies,
A weary waſte expanding to the ſkies.

Where'er

Where'er I roam, whatever realms to ſee,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns with ceaſeleſs pain,
And drags, at each remove, a length'ning chain.
Eternal bleſſings crown my earlieſt friend,
And round his dwelling guardian-ſaints attend.
Bleſt be that ſpot where chearful gueſts retire
To pauſe from toil, and trim their ev'ning fire:
Bleſt that abode, where want and pain repair,
And every ſtranger finds a ready chair:
Bleſt be thoſe feaſts, with ſimple plenty crown'd,
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jeſts or pranks that never fail,
Or ſigh with pity at ſome mournful tale;
Or preſs the baſhful ſtranger to his food,
And learn the luxury of doing good.

From Geneva, Mr. Goldſmith and his pupil viſited the ſouth of France, where the young man, upon ſome diſagreement with his preceptor, paid him the ſmall part of his ſalary that was due, and embarked at Marſeilles for England. Our wanderer was left once more upon the world at large, and paſſed thro' a variety of difficulties in traverſing the greateſt part of France. At length his curioſity being ſatiated, he bent his courſe towards England, and arrived at Dover, the beginning of the winter, in the year 1758. When he came to London, his ſtock of caſh, as he has often aſſured the writer of theſe anecdotes, did not amount to two livres. An intire ſtranger in this metropolis, his mind was filled with the moſt gloomy reflections on his embarraſſed ſituation. With ſome difficulty he diſcovered that part of the town in which his old acquaintance Dr. Sleigh reſided. This gentleman received him with the warmeſt affection, and liberally invited him to ſhare his purſe, till ſome eſtabliſhment could be procured for him. Goldſmith, unwilling to be a burden to his friend, a ſhort time after eagerly embraced an offer which was made him to aſſiſt the late Rev. Dr. Milner, in inſtructing the young gentlemen at the Academy at Peckham; and acquitted himſelf greatly to the doctor's ſatisfaction for a ſhort time; but, having obtained ſome reputation by the criticiſms he had written in the Monthly Review, Mr. Griffith, the proprietor, engaged him in the compilation of it; and, reſolving to purſue the profeſſion of writiug, he returned to London, as the mart where abilities of every kind were ſure of meeting diſtinction and reward. As his finances were by no means in a good ſtate, he determined to adopt a plan of the ſtricteſt œconomy, and took lodgings in an obſcure court in the Old Bailey, where he wrote ſeveral ingenious little pieces. The late Mr. Newbery, who, at that time, gave great encouragement to men of literary abilities, became a kind of patron to our young author, and introduced him as one of the writers in the Public Ledger, in which his Citizen of the World originally appeared, under the title of "Chineſe Letters."

Fortune now ſeemed to take ſome notice of a man ſhe had long neglected.

lected. The ſimplicity of his character, the integrity of his heart, and the merit of his productions, made his company very acceptable to a number of reſpectable families, and he emerged from his ſhabby apartments in the Old Bailey, to the politer air of the Temple, where he took handſome chambers, and lived in a genteel ſtyle. The publication of his Traveller, and his Vicar of Wakefield, was followed by the performance of his comedy of the Good-natured Man at Covent-Garden theatre, and placed him in the firſt rank of the poets of the preſent age.

Among many other perſons of diſtinction who were deſirous to know him, was the duke of Northumberland; and the circumſtance that attended his introduction to that nobleman is worthy of being related, in order to ſhew a ſtriking trait of his character. "I was invited," ſaid the Doctor (as he was then univerſally called) "by my friend Mr. Piercy, to wait upon the duke, in conſequence of the ſatisfaction he had received from the peruſal of one of my productions. I dreſſed myſelf in the beſt manner I could, and, after ſtudying ſome compliments I thought neceſſary on ſuch an occaſion, proceeded to Northumberland-Houſe, and acquainted the ſervants that I had particular buſineſs with his Grace. They ſhewed me into an anti-chamber, where, after waiting ſome time, a gentleman, very elegantly dreſſed, made his appearance. Taking him for the duke, I delivered all the fine things I had compoſed, in order to compliment him on the honour he had done me; when, to my great aſtoniſhment, he told me, I had miſtaken him for his maſter, who would ſee me immediately. At that inſtant, the duke came into the apartment; and I was ſo confuſed on the occaſion, that I wanted words, barely ſufficient, to expreſs the ſenſe I entertained of the duke's politeneſs, and went away exceedingly chagrined at the blunder I had committed."

Another feature in his character we cannot help laying before the reader. Previous to the publication of his Deſerted Village, the bookſeller had given him a note for one hundred guineas for the copy, which the doctor mentioned, a few hours after, to one of his friends, who obſerved, it was a very great ſum for ſo ſhort a performance. "In truth," replied Goldſmith, "I think ſo too; I have not been eaſy ſince I received it; therefore, I will go back, and return him his note;" which he abſolutely did, and left it entirely to the bookſeller to pay him according to the profits produced by the ſale of the piece, which turned out very conſiderable.

During the laſt rehearſal of his comedy, intitled, She ſtoops to Conquer, which Mr. Colman had no opinion would ſucceed, on the Doctor's objecting to the repetition of one of Tony Lumpkin's ſpeeches, being apprehenſive it might injure the play, the manager with great keenneſs replied, "Pſha, my dear Doctor, do not be fearful of ſquibs, when we have been ſitting almoſt theſe two hours upon a barrel of gun-powder." The piece however, contrary to Mr. Colman's expectation, was received with uncommon applauſe by the audience; and Goldſmith's pride was ſo hurt by the ſeverity of the above obſervation, that it entirely put an end

to

to his friendſhip for the gentleman, that made it.

Notwithſtanding the great ſucceſs of his pieces, by ſome of which it is aſſerted, upon good authority, he cleared 1800l. in one year, his circumſtances were by no means in a proſperous ſituation; which was partly owing to the liberality of his diſpoſition, and partly to an unfortunate habit he had contracted of gaming, the arts of which he knew very little of, and, conſequently, became the prey of thoſe who were unprincipled enough to take advantage of his ſimplicity.

Juſt before his death he had formed a deſign for executing an Univerſal Dictionary of arts and ſciences, the proſpectus of which he actually publiſhed. In this work ſeveral of his literary friends (particularly Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Beauclerc, and Mr. Garrick) had undertaken to furniſh him with articles upon different ſubjects. He had entertained the moſt ſanguine expectations from the ſucceſs of it. The undertaking, however, did not meet with that encouragement from the booksellers which he had imagined it would undoubtedly receive; and he uſed to lament this circumſtance almoſt to the laſt hour of his exiſtence.

He had been for ſome years afflicted, at different times, with a violent ſtranguary, which contributed not a little to imbitter the latter part of his life; and which, united with the vexations which he ſuffered upon other occaſions, brought on a kind of habitual deſpondency. In this unhappy condition he was attacked by a nervous fever, which, being improperly treated, terminated in his diſſolution on the 4th day of April, 1774. His friends, who were very numerous and reſpectable, had determined to bury him in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a tablet was to have been erected to his memory. It is ſaid, his pall was to have been ſupported by Lord Shelburne, Lord Louth, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Beauclerc, Mr. Edmund Burke, and Mr. Garrick; but, from ſome unaccountable circumſtances, this deſign was dropped, and his remains were privately depoſited in the Temple burial-ground.

As to his character, it is ſtrongly illuſtrated by Mr. Pope's line,

In wit a man, ſimplicity a child.

The learned leiſure he loved to enjoy was too often interrupted by diſtreſſes which aroſe from the liberality of his temper, and which ſometimes threw him into loud fits of paſſion; but this impetuoſity was corrected upon a moment's reflection, and his ſervants have been known, upon theſe occaſions, purpoſely to throw themſelves in his way, that they might profit by it immediately after; for he who had the good fortune to be reproved was certain of being rewarded for it. The univerſal eſteem in which his poems were held, and the repeated pleaſure they give in the peruſal, is a ſtriking teſt of their merit. He was a ſtudious and correct obſerver of nature, happy in the ſelection of his images, in the choice of his ſubjects, and in the harmony of his verſification; and, though his embarraſſed ſituation prevented him from putting the laſt hand to many of his productions, his Hermit, his Traveller, and his Deſerted Village bid fair to claim a place among the moſt finiſhed pieces in the Engliſh language.

The writer of theſe anecdotes cannot conclude without declaring, that as different accounts have been given of this ingenious man, theſe are all founded upon facts, and collected by one who lived with him upon the moſt friendly footing for a great number of years, and who never felt any ſorrow more ſenſibly than that which was occaſioned by his death:

Ille dies—quem ſemper acerbum
Semper honoratum (ſic Di voluiſtis)
habebo.

G.

Of Charles *the Firſt.*

By William Lilly.

ALL the remainder of his life after this Auguſt 22, 1642, was a meer labyrinth of ſorrow, a continued and daily misfortune, unto which it ſeems providence had ordained him from the very entrance of his reign. His wars are wrote by ſeveral learned hands, unto whom I refer the reader. I ſhall only repeat a few more things of him, and then conclude. Favourites he had three; Buckingham, ſtabbed to death; William Laud, and Thomas Earl of Strafford, both beheaded, Biſhops and clergymen, whom he moſt favoured, and wholly advanced, and occaſionally ruined, he lived to ſee their biſhopricks ſold, the biſhops themſelves ſcorned, and all the whole clergy of his party and opinion quite undone.

The Engliſh noblemen he cared not much for, but only to ſerve his own turns by them: yet ſuch as had the unhappineſs to adventure their lives and fortunes for him, he lived to ſee them and their families ruined, only for his ſake. Pity it is many of them had not ſerved a more fortunate maſter, and one more grateful.

The Scots, his countrymen, on whom he beſtowed ſo many favours, he lived to ſee them in arms againſt himſelf; to ſell him for more money than the Jews did Chriſt, and themſelves to be handſomely routed, and ſold for knaves and ſlaves. They made their beſt market of him at all times, changing their affection with his fortune.

The old prince of Orange he almoſt beggared, and yet to no purpoſe, the parliament one time or other getting all arms and ammunition which ever came over unto him. It is confidently averred, if the king had become abſolute here in England, Orange had been king, &c.

The city of London, which he had ſo ſore oppreſſed and ſlighted, he lived to ſee thouſands of them in arms againſt him; and they to thrive, and himſelf conſume unto nothing. The parliament, which he ſo abhorred, and formerly ſcorned, he lived to know was ſuperior unto him; and the ſcorns and ſlights he had uſed formerly to Elliot and others, he ſaw now returned upon himſelf in folio.

With Spain he had no perfect correſpondency, ſince his being there; leſs after he ſuffered their fleet to periſh in his havens; leaſt of all, after he received an ambaſſador from Portugal; the Spaniard ever upbraiding him with falſhood, and breach of promiſe. Indeed, the nativities of both kings were very contrary.

With France he had no good amity; the proteſtants there abhorring his legerdemain and treachery unto Rochelle; the Papiſts as little loving or truſting him, for ſome hard

hard measure offered unto those of their religion in England. He cunningly would labour to please all, but in effect gave satisfaction to none.

Denmark could not endure him; sent him little or no assistance, if any at all; besides, the old king suspected another matter; and made a query in his drink.

The Swede extremely complained of him for non-performance of some secret contract betwixt them, and uttered high words against him.

The protestant princes of Germany loathed his very name, &c

The Portugal king and he had little to do; yet in one of his own letters to the queen, though he acknowledges the Portugal's courtesy unto him, yet saith, that he would give him an answer unto a thing of concernment that should signify nothing.

The Hollanders being only courteous for their own ends, and as far as his money would extend, furnished him with arms at such rates as a Turk might have had them elsewhere: but they neither loved or cared for him in his prosperity, or pitied him in his adversity; which occasioned these words to drop from him, 'If he ere came to 'his throne, he would make Hans 'Butter-box know, he should pay 'well for his fishing, and satisfy 'for old knaveries,' &c.

In conclusion: He was generally unfortunate in the world, in the esteem both of friends and enemies: his friends exclaim on his breach of faith; his enemies would say, he could never be fast enough bound. He was more lamented as he was a king, than for any affection had unto his person as a man.

He had several opportunities offered him for his restoring. First, by several treaties, all ending in smoke, by his own perverseness. By several opportunities and victories which he prosecuted not. First, when Bristol was cowardly surrendered by Fines: had he then come unto London, all had been his own; but loitering to no purpose at Glouceſter, he was presently after well banged by Essex.

When in the west, *viz.* Cornwall, he worsted Essex; had he then immediately hasted to London, his army had been without doubt masters of that city; for Mancheſter was none of his enemy at that time, though he was general of the associated counties.

Or had he, ere the Scots came into England, commanded Newcastle to have marched southward for London, he could not have missed obtaining the city, and then the work had been ended.

Or when, in 1645, he had taken Leiceſter, if then he had speedily marched for London, I know not who could have resisted him; but his camp was so over-charged with plunder and Irish whores, there was no marching.

Amongst many of his misfortunes, this I relate was not the least: *viz.* when the parliament last time were to send him propositions unto the isle of Wight, he had advice, &c. that the only way, and that there was no other means remaining upon earth to make himself happy, and settle a firm peace betwixt himself and parliament, and to bring him out of thraldom, but by receiving our commissioners civilly; to sign whatever propositions they brought; and above all to make haste to London, and to do

all things ſpeedily: he was willing, and he promiſed fairly to perform thus much. Our commiſſioners were no ſooner come, but one of them an old ſubtil fox, had every night private and long conference with him; to whom when his majeſty had communicated his intentions of ſigning the propoſitions, he utterly diſliked the deſign, and told him plainly, 'He ſhould come unto his 'parliament upon eaſier terms; for 'he aſſured him the houſe of lords 'were wholly his, and at his devo-'tion.' This old man knew that well enough, himſelf being one of them: and in the houſe of commons he had ſuch a ſtrong party, that the propoſitions ſhould be mitigated, and made more eaſy and more fit for him to ſign. Upon this, the old lord was to be treaſurer *apud Græcas Calendas*, and a cowardly ſon of his, ſecretary of ſtate. This was the laſt and greateſt misfortune ever befel him, to be thus ruled and fooled by that backſliding old lord, who was never fortunate either to parliament or commonwealth. But by this action, and the like, you may perceive how eaſily he was ever convertible unto the worſer advice. In like nature, the former time of propoſitions ſent unto him, when of himſelf he was inclineable to give the parliament ſatisfaction unto their propoſitions, the Scots commiſſioners pretending what their cold affectionate country would do for him: upon this their diſſembling, he had ſo little wit, as to ſlight the Engliſh, and confide in the Scots, though he well knew they only had been the ſole means of ruining him and his poſterity by their juggling, ſelling, and betraying him.

Whilſt he was in priſon at Cariſbrook-caſtle, horſes were laid at ſeveral ſtages, both in Suſſex and Kent, purpoſely to have conveyed him to the Kentiſh forces, and to have been in the head of them, and with the revolted ſhips, if he could have eſcaped; and he was ſo near eſcaping, that his legs and body, even unto the breaſt, were out at the window: but whether fear ſurprized him, or, as he ſaid himſelf, he could not get his body out of the window, being full-cheſted; he tarried behind, &c. and eſcaped not. Many ſuch misfortunes attended him; ſo that one may truly ſay, he was *Regum infæliciſſimus*. Some affirm before his death ſeveral prodigies appeared. All I obſerved a long time before, was, that there appeared almoſt in every year after 1646, ſeveral parelia, or mock-ſuns; ſometimes two, ſometimes three. So alſo mock-moons, or paraſalenes, which were the greateſt prodigies I ever obſerved or feared. He was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1648.

After the execution, his body was carried to Windſor, and buried with Henry the VIIIth. in the ſame vault where his body was lodged. Some, who ſaw him embowelled, affirm, had he not come unto this untimely end, he might have lived, according unto nature, even unto the height of old age.

Many have curiouſly enquired who it was that cut off his head: I have no permiſſion to ſpeak of ſuch things; only thus much I ſay, he that did it, is as valiant and reſolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune.

King Charles being dead, and ſome fooliſh citizens going a whoring after his picture or image, formerly ſet up in the Old Exchange; the parliament made bold to take it

it down, and to engrave in its place theſe words:

Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ reſtitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30.

For my part, I do believe he was not the worſt, but the moſt unfortunate of kings.

[To clear up the foregoing paſſage, with reſpect to the perſon who was the king's executioner, we ſhall preſent our readers with Lilly's examination, (as related by himſelf) before the firſt parliament of Charles the Second, in June 1660.]

At my firſt appearance, many of the young members affronted me highly, and demanded ſeveral ſcurrilous queſtions. Mr. Weſton held a paper before his mouth; bade me anſwer nobody but Mr. Prinn; I obeyed his command, and ſaved myſelf much trouble thereby; and when Mr. Prinn put any difficult or doubtful query unto me, Mr. Weſton prompted me with a fit anſwer. At laſt, after almoſt one hour's tugging, I deſired to be fully heard what I could ſay as to the perſon who cut Charles the Firſt's head off. Liberty being given me to ſpeak, I related what follows, *viz.*

That the next Sunday but one after Charles the firſt was beheaded, Robert Spavin, ſecretary unto Lieutenant-General Cromwell at that time, invited himſelf to dine with me, and brought Anthony Peirſon and ſeveral others, along with him to dinner: That their principal diſcourſe all dinner-time was, only, who it was that beheaded the king; one ſaid it was the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters; others alſo were nominated, but none concluded. Robert Spavin, ſo ſoon as dinner was done, took me by the hand, and carried me to the ſouth window: ſaith he, 'Theſe are all 'miſtaken, they have not named 'the man that did the fact; it was 'Lieutenant-Colonel Joice; I was 'in the room when he fitted himſelf for the work, ſtood behind 'him when he did it; when done, 'went in again with him: There 'is no man knows this but my 'maſter, *viz.* Cromwell, Commiſſary Ireton, and myſelf.' 'Doth not Mr. Ruſhworth know 'it?' ſaid I, 'No, he doth not 'know it,' ſaith Spavin. The ſame thing Spavin ſince had often related unto me when we were alone.

Of the Duke of Marlborough. *From the Earl of* Cheſterfield's *Letters.*

OF all the men that ever I knew in my life, (and I knew him extremely well) the late Duke of Marlborough poſſeſſed the graces in the higheſt degree, not to ſay engroſſed them; and indeed he got the moſt by them; for I will venture (contrary to the cuſtom of profound hiſtorians, who always aſſign deep cauſes for great events) to aſcribe the better half of the Duke of Marlborough's greatneſs and riches to thoſe graces. He was eminently illiterate; wrote bad Engliſh, and ſpelled it ſtill worſe. He had no ſhare of what is commonly called *Parts*; that is, he had no brightneſs, nothing ſhining in his genius. He had, moſt undoubtedly, an excellent good plain underſtanding, with ſound judgment. But theſe, alone, would probably have raiſed him but ſomething higher than they found him; which was page to King James the

ſecond's queen. There the graces protected and promoted him; for, while he was an enſign of the guards, the Dutcheſs of Cleveland, then favourite miſtreſs to King Charles the IId, ſtruck by thoſe very graces, gave him five thouſand pounds; with which he immediately bought an annuity for his life, of five hundred pounds a year, of my grandfather, Halifax; which was the foundation of his ſubſequent fortune. His figure was beautiful; but his manner was irreſiſtible, by either man or woman. It was by this engaging, graceful manner, that he was enabled, during all his war, to connect the various and jarring powers of the grand alliance, and to carry them on to the main object of the war, notwithſtanding their private and ſeparate views, jealouſies, and wrong-headedneſſes. Whatever court he went to, (and he was often obliged to go himſelf to ſome reſty and refractory ones) he as conſtantly prevailed, and brought them into his meaſures. The Penſionary Heinſius, a venerable old miniſter, grown grey in buſineſs, and who had governed the Republic of the United Provinces for more than forty years, was abſolutely governed by the duke of Marlborough, as that Republic feels to this day. He was always cool; and nobody ever obſerved the leaſt variation in his countenance: he could refuſe more gracefully than other people could grant; and thoſe who went away from him the moſt diſſatisfied, as to the ſubſtance of their buſineſs, were yet perſonally charmed with him, and, in ſome degree, comforted by his manner. With all his gentleneſs and graceſulneſs, no man living was more conſcious of his ſituation, nor maintained his dignity better.

Curious Account of the Highland Robbers. From Mr. Pennant's *Voyage to the* Hebrides.

THERE is not an inſtance of any country having made ſo ſudden a change in its morals as this I have juſt viſited, and the vaſt tract intervening between theſe coaſts and Loch-neſs Security and civilization poſſeſs every part; yet, thirty years have not elapſed ſince the whole was a den of thieves, of the moſt extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excurſions with the utmoſt policy, and reduced the whole art of theft, into a regular ſyſtem. From habit it loſt all the appearance of criminality; they conſidered it as labouring in their vocation; and, when a party was formed for any expedition againſt their neighbour's property, they, and their friends, prayed as earneſtly to heaven for ſucceſs, as if they were engaged in the moſt laudable deſign.

The conſtant petition at grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered, with great fervour, in theſe terms: "Lord! *Turn the world upſide down, that Chriſtians may make bread out of it.*" The plain Engliſh of this pious requeſt was, That the world might become, for their benefit, a ſcene of rapine and confuſion.

They paid a ſacred regard to their oath; but as ſuperſtition muſt, among a ſet of banditti, infallibly ſuperſede piety; each, like the diſtinct caſts of Indians, had his particular object of veneration: one would

would ſwear upon his dirk, and dread the penalty of perjury; yet make no ſcruple of forſwearing himſelf upon the bible: a ſecond would pay the ſame reſpect to the name of his chieftain: a third again would be moſt religiouſly bound by the ſacred book; and a fourth, regard none of the three, and be credited only if he ſwore by his crucifix. It was always neceſſary to diſcover the inclination of the perſon, before you put him to the teſt: if the object of his veneration was miſtaken, the oath was of no ſignification.

The greateſt robbers were uſed to preſerve hoſpitality to thoſe that came to their houſes, and, like the wild Arabs, obſerved the ſtricteſt honour towards their gueſts, or thoſe that put implicit confidence in them. The Kennedies, two common thieves, took the young Pretender under protection, and kept him with faith inviolate, notwithſtanding they knew an immenſe reward was offered for his head. They often robbed for his ſupport, and, to ſupply him with linen, they once ſurprized the baggage horſes of one of our general officers. They often went in diſguiſe to Inverneſs to buy proviſions for him. At length, a very conſiderable time after, one of theſe poor fellows, who had virtue to reſiſt the temptation of thirty thouſand pounds, was hanged for ſtealing a cow, value thirty ſhillings.

The greateſt crime among theſe felons was that of infidelity among themſelves: the criminal underwent a ſummary trial, and, if convicted, never miſſed of a capital puniſhment. The chieftain had his officers, and different departments of government; he had his judge, to whom he entruſted the deciſion of all civil diſputes; but, in criminal cauſes, the chief, aſſiſted perhaps by ſome favourites, always undertook the proceſs.

The principal men of his family, or his officers, formed his council; where every thing was debated reſpecting their expeditions. Eloquence was held in great eſteem among them, for by that they could ſometimes work on their chieftain to change his opinion; for, notwithſtanding he kept the form of a council, he always reſerved the deciſive vote in himſelf.

When one man had a claim on another, but wanted power to make it good, it was held lawful for him to ſteal from his debtor as many cattle as would ſatisfy his demand, provided he ſent notice (as ſoon as he got out of reach of purſuit) that he had them, and would return them, provided ſatisfaction was made on a certain day agreed on.

When a *creach*, or great expedition had been made againſt diſtant herds, the owners, as ſoon as diſcovery was made, roſe in arms, and with all their friends, made inſtant purſuit, tracing the cattle by their track for perhaps ſcores of miles. Their nicety in diſtinguiſhing that of their cattle from thoſe that were only caſually wandering, or driven, was amazingly ſagacious. As ſoon as they arrived on an eſtate where the track was loſt, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and would oblige him to recover the track from his land forwards, or to make good the loſs they had ſuſtained. This cuſtom had the force of law, which gave to the Highlanders this ſurpriſing ſkill in the art of tracking.

It has been obſerved before, that to ſteal, rob, and plunder with dexterity, was eſteemed as the higheſt act of heroiſm. The feuds between the great families was one great cauſe. There was not a chieftain but that kept, in ſome remote valley in the depth of woods and rocks, whole tribes of thieves in readineſs to let looſe againſt his neighbours; when, from ſome public or private reaſon, he did not judge it expedient to reſent openly any real or imaginary affront. From this motive the greater chieftain-robbers always ſupported the leſſer, and encouraged no ſort of improvement on their eſtates but what promoted rapine.

The greateſt of the heroes in the laſt century, was Sir Ewin Cameron. He long reſiſted the power of Cromwell, but, at length, was forced to ſubmit. He lived in the neighbourhood of the garriſon fixed by the uſurper at Inver-lochy. His vaſſals perſiſted in their thefts, 'till Cromwell ſent orders to the commanding officer, that, on the next robbery, he ſhould ſeize on the chieftain, and execute him in twenty-four hours, in caſe the thief was not delivered to juſtice. An act of rapine ſoon happened: Sir Ewin received the meſſage; who, inſtead of giving himſelf the trouble of looking out for the offender, laid hold of the firſt fellow he met with, ſent him bound to Inverlochy, where he was inſtantly hanged. Cromwell, by this ſeverity, put a ſtop to theſe exceſſes, till the time of the reſtoration, when they were renewed with double violence, till the year 1745.

Rob-Roy Macgregor was another diſtinguiſhed hero in the latter end of the laſt, and the beginning of the preſent century. He contributed greatly towards forming his profeſſion into a ſcience; and eſtabliſhing the police above mentioned. The duke of Montroſe unfortunately was his neighbour: Rob-Roy frequently ſaved his grace the trouble of collecting his rents; uſed to extort them from the tenants, and, at the ſame time, give them formal diſcharges. But it was neither in the power of the duke, or of any of the gentlemen he plundered, to bring him to juſtice, ſo ſtrongly protected was he by ſeveral great men to whom he was uſeful. Roy had his good qualities: he ſpent his revenue generouſly; and, ſtrange to ſay, was a true friend to the widow and orphan.

Every period of time gives new improvement to the arts. A ſon of Sir Ewin Cameron refined on thoſe of Rob-Roy, and inſtead of diſſipating his gains, accumulated wealth. He, like Jonathan Wild the Great, never ſtole with his own hands, but conducted his commerce with an addreſs, and to an extent unknown before. He employed ſeveral companies, and ſet the more adroit knaves at their head; and never ſuffered merit to go unrewarded. He never openly received their plunder; but employed agents to purchaſe from them their cattle. He acquired conſiderable property, which he was forced to leave behind, after the battle of Culloden gave the fatal blow to all their greatneſs.

The laſt of any eminence was the celebrated Barriſdale, who carried theſe arts to the higheſt pitch of perfection: beſides exalting all the common practices, he improved that article of commerce, called the *black-mail*, to a degree beyond what was

was ever known to his predeceſſors. This was a forced levy, ſo called from its being commonly paid in meal, which was raiſed far and wide on the eſtate of every nobleman and gentleman, in order that their cattle might be ſecured from the leſſer thieves, over whom he ſecretly preſided, and protected. He raiſed an income of five hundred a year by theſe taxes; and behaved with genuine honour in reſtoring, on proper conſideration, the ſtolen cattle of his friends. In this he bore ſome reſemblance to our Jonathan; but differed, in obſerving a ſtrict fidelity towards his own gang; yet he was indefatigable in bringing to juſtice any rogues that interfered with his own. He was a man of a poliſhed behaviour, fine addreſs, and fine perſon. He conſidered himſelf in a very high light, as a benefactor to the public, and preſerver of general tranquillity, for on the ſilver plates, the ornaments of his Baldrick, he thus addreſſes his broad-ſword,

Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacis componere mores;
Parcere ſubjectis & debellare ſuperbos.

The following Calamities of the Family of Innes *(from the ſame Author's* Tour in Scotland*) though not immediately connected with the foregoing Account, preſent a horrible Picture of the barbarous Manners of the Country and Age in which they took place.*

OUR author ſays, that between Fochabers and Elgin on the right lies Innes, once the ſeat of the very ancient family of that name, whoſe annals are marked with great calamities. I ſhall recite two, which ſtrongly paint the manners of the times, and one of them alſo the manners of that abandoned ſtateſman the regent earl of Morton. I ſhall deliver the tales in the ſimple manner they are told by the hiſtorian of the houſe.

"This man, Alexander Innes, "20th heir of the houſe (tho' very "gallant) had ſomething of partic-"ularyty in his temper, was proud "and poſitive in his deportment, "and had his lawſuits with ſeveral "of his friends, amongſt the reſt "with Innes of Pethnock, which "had brought them both to Edin-"burgh in the yeir 1576, as I take "it, q^n the laird having met "his kinſman at the croſs, fell "in words with him for dareing "to give him a citation; in choller, "he either ſtabbed the gentleman "with a degger or poſtoled him "(for it was variouſly reported). "when he had done, his ſtomach "would not let him fly, but he "walked up and doun on the ſpott "as if he had done nothing that "could be quareled, his friends lyfe "being a thing that he could diſ-"poſe of without being bound to "account for it to any oyne and "y^n ſtayed till the earle of Mor-"tune who was regent ſent a guard "and carried him away to the "caſtell, but q^n he found truly the "danger of his circumſtance and "y^t his proud raſh action be-"hooved to coſt him his lyfe, he "was then free to redeem that at "any rate and made ane agree-"ment for a remiſſione with the "regent at the pryce of the barro-"ny of Kilmalemnock which this "day extends to 24 thouſand marks "rent yeirly. the evening after the "agreement was made and writt,

" being merry with his friends at " a collatione and talking anent " the deirneſs of the ranſome the " regent had made him pay for " his lyſe, he waunted that hade " his foot once looſs he would " faine ſee q^t the earl of Mor- " tune durſt come and poſſeſs his " lands: q^ch being told to the re- " gent that night, he reſolved to " play ſuir game with him, and " therefore though q^t he ſpoke was " in drink, the very next day he " put the ſentence of death in ex- " ecutione ag^t him by cauſing his " head to be ſtruck of in the caſtle " and y^n poſſeſt his eſtate."

Of the Murder of a Laird *of* Innes, *as related in the old Account.*

JOHN Lord Innes, having no children, ſettles his eſtate upon his next heir and couſin Alexander Innes of Cromy, and ſeems to ſuffer him to enjoy his title and poſſeſſions in his life time. Robert Innes of Innermarky, another cadet of the family, is diſguſted to ſee Innes of Cromy endowed with ſo much power, and preferred to him. He alarms Lord John, and makes him repent ſo far of what he had done, that he joins in conſpiracy with Innermarky to aſſaſſinate his couſin Alexander. The author ſays, " John being brought over to his minde (viz. Innes's of Innermarchy) there wanted nothing but a conveniency for putting y^r purpoſe to execution, which did offer itſelf in ye month of Apryle 1580, at q^ch tyme Alex^r being called upon ſome buſineſs to Aberdeen was obliged to ſtay longer there then he intended, by reaſone that his only ſone Robert a youth of 16 yeirs of age hade fallen ſick at the college, and his father could not leave the place until he ſaw q^t became of him. He had tranſported him out of the old toune, and hade brought him to his own lodgeing in the new toun; he hade alſo ſent ſeveral of his ſervants home from tyme to tyme to let his lady know the reaſone of his ſtay: by means of theſe ſervants it came to be known perfectly at Kinnardy in q^t circumſtance Alexander was at Aberdeen, q^r he was lodged, and how he was attended, which invited Innermarky to take the occaſione. Wherefore getting a conſiderable number of aſſiſtants with him, he hade laird John ryde to Aberdeen: they enter the toun upon the night, and about midnight came to Alexander's lodgeing.

The outer gate of the cloſs they found oppen, but all the reſt of the doors ſhutt; they wer afraid to break up doors by violence, leaſt the noiſe might alarm the neighbourheed, but choiſed rather to ryſe ſuch a cry in the cloſs as might obleidge thoſe who wer within to oppen the door and ſee q^t it might be. The feuds at that time betwixt the familys of Gordone and Forbes wer not extinguiſhed, therefor they ryſed a cry, as if it had been upon ſome out fall among theſe people, crying *help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering words of the friends of y^t familie.

Alexander, being deeply intereſted in the Gordon, at the noiſe of the cry ſtarted from his bedd, took his ſword in his hand, and opened a back door that led to ye court below, ſtept down three or four ſteps and cryed to know q^t was the matter. Innermarky who by his word knew him, and by his whyt

whyt shirt discerned him perfectly, cocks his gun and shoots him through the body in ane instant. As many as could get about him fell upon him and butchered him barbarously. Innermarky perceaveing in the mean tyme y^t laird John stood by, as either relenting or terrified, held the bloody dagger to his throatt that he hade newly taken out of the murthured body, swearing dreadfully y^t he would serve him the same way if he did not as he did, and so compelled him to draw his dagger and stab it up to the hilts, in the body of his neareſt relatione, and the braveſt that boare his name. After his example all who wer ther behooved to doe the lyke, that all might be alyke guilty; yea in prosecutione of this, it has been told me that Mr. John Innes, afterwards Coxtoune, being a youth then at schooll, was ryſed out of his bedd and compelled by Innermarky to stab a daggar unto the dead body, that the more might be under the same condemnatione; a very crafty cruelty.

The next thing looked after was the destructione of the sick youth Robert, who hade lyein y^t night in a bedd by his father, but upon the noyse of q^t was done, hade scrambled from it, and by the help of one John of Culdreasons, or rather of some of the people of the houſs, hade got out at ane unfrequented bak door into the garden, and from y^t into a neighbour's hous q^r he hade shaltered; the Lord in his providence preserveing him for the executing vengence upon these murtherers for the blood of his father.

Then Innermarky took the dead man's signet ring, and sent it to his wife, as from her husband, by a servant whom he hade purchaſed to that purpoſe, ordering her to send him such a particular box q^ch contained the bond of Taillie, and all y^t had followed thereupon betwixt him and laird John, whom the servant said he had left w^t his m^r at Aberdeen: and y^t for dispatch he had sent his best hors with him, and hade not taken leisure to writ, but sent the ring. Though it troubled the woman much to receave such a blind masage, yet her husband's ring, his own servant and his horſs, prevailed so with her, togither with the man's importunity to be gone, that shee delivered to him q^t he sought, and let him go.

There happened to be then about the houſs a youth related to the family, who was curious to go to the lenth of Aberdeen, and see the young laird who hade been sick, and to whom he was much addicted. This youth hade gone to the stable to interceed with the servant that he might carrie him behind him, and in his discourſs hade found the man under great restraint and confusion of minde, sometyme saye-ing he was to go no further than Kinnardy (which indeed was the truth) and oy^r tymes that he behooved to be immediately at Aberdeen.

This brought him to be jealous, though he knew not q^t, but further knowledge he behooved to have, and therefor he stept out a little beyond the entry, watcheing the servant's comeing, and in the by going suddenly leapt on behind him, and would needs either go alonges with him, or have a satisfieing reaſone why he refuſsed him.

The conteſt became such betwixt them, that the servant drew his durk to ridd him of the youth's trouble,

trouble, q^ch the other wrung out of his hands, and down right killed him wth it, and brought back the box wth the writs and horſs to the houſs of Innes (or Cromie, I know not q^ch.)

As the lady is in a confuſione for q^t had fallen out, ther comes ane-other of the ſervants from Aberdeen, who gave an account of the ſlaughter, ſo that ſhee behooved to conclude a ſpeciall hand of providence to have been in the firſt paſſage. Her next courſs was to ſecure her huſband's writts the beſt ſhe could, and flee to her friends for ſhalter, by whos means ſhe was brought w^t all ſpeed to the king, before whom ſhee made her complaint. And q^t is heir ſet doun is holden by all men to be true matter of fact.

The Earle of Huntly immediatly upon the report of the ſlaughter concerned himſelf becauſs of his relatione to the dead, and looked out for his ſon, whom he inſtantly carried to Edinburgh, and put him for ſhalter into the family of the Lord Elphinſtone, at that tyme lord high treaſurer of the kingdome.

Innermarky and Laird John, after the ſlaughter, came back to the Lord Saltoun's houſs, who lieved then at Rothimay, and is thought to have been in the knowledge of q^t they hade been about, for certaine it is they wer ſupported by the Abernethys, ay until the law went againſt them. From Rothymay they went with a conſiderable party of horſs, and repoſceſt Laird John in all the parts of the eſtate of Innes. And Innermarky, to make the full uſe of q^t he hade ſo boldly begun, did upon the ſeventein Maii 1580, which was 5 weeks after the ſlaughter, take from Laird John a new diſpoſitione of the eſtate of Innes.

By what is ſaid Innermarky may appeir to have been a man full of unrighteouſneſs, craft and cruelty; yet ſome ſay for allevatione of his fact, he having his chieff's favour hade got the firſt diſpoſition of his eſtate failieing airs of himſelf, but that Cromy had taken a poſterior right and hade ſupplanted Innermarky, for q^ch he in revenge had killed him, &c. But falſneſs of the allegance (mean as it is) is plain paſt contradictione, from the above narraitted writ, q^ch was given to Innermarky but 40 days after the ſlaughter of Cromy.

For two full yeirs Innermarky and John had poſſeſt the eſtate of Innes, ſtrengthening themſelfs with all the friendſhip they could acquyre; but being in end declaired out lawes, in the 3^d yeir Robert laird of Innes, the ſon of Alex^r, came north with a commiſſion againſt them and all others concerned in the ſlaughter of his father. This Robert was a young man weill endued w^t favour and underſtanding, which hade ingadged the lord treaſurer ſo far to wedd his intereſt, that he firſt weded the young man to his daughter, and then gott him all the aſſiſtance requiſit to poſſeſs him of his eſtate, q^ch was no ſooner done but he led waſt the poſſeſſions of his enemies; burning and blood ſhed was acted by both parties with animoſity enough.

In the mean tyme Laird John had run away to ſeek ſome lurking place in the South, q^r he was diſcovered by the friends of the Lord Elphinſtoune, and by them taken and ſent north to the Laird Robert, who did not put him to death, but took

took him bound to vareous ſorts of performances, as appears by the contract betwixt them in anno 1585: one groſs was, y^t he ſhould deliver up the chartor chiſt, and all the old evidents, q^ch he and Innermarky had ſeaſed, and which I doubt if ever he faithfully did, els this relation hade been with leſs pains and mor fully inſtructed.

As to Innermarky, he was forced for a while to take the hills, and when he wearied of that, he hade a retreat of a difficult acceſs within the houſs of Edinglaſſy, q^r he ſleeped in little enough ſecurity; for in September 1584, his houſs was ſurpryſed by Laird Robert, and that reteiring place of his firſt entered by Alexander Innes, afterwards of *Cotts*, the ſame who ſome yeirs befor had killed the ſervant who came from Innermarky with the falſe tokin for ye writs, and who all his lyfe was called *Craigg in peirill*, for venturing upon Innermarky then deſperat, and whos cruelty he helped to repay it in its own coine; ther was no mercy for him, for ſlaine he was, and his hoar head cut off and taken by the widdow of him whom he hade ſlain, and carried to Edinburgh and caſten at the king's feett, a thing too maſculine to be commended in a woman.

Curious Anecdotes; from the Supplement to Granger's *Biographical Hiſtory.*

Sir Gilbert Talbot.

SIR Gilbert Talbot, third ſon of John, the ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, was a man of various talents, and equally qualified for the buſineſs of peace or war. He commanded the right wing of the Earl of Richmond's army, at the battle of Boſworth, where he was unfortunately wounded. He was one of the perſons ſent by Henry VII. on the expedition in behalf of Maximilian the emperor. It appears from a curious indenture, now extant, that John Pounde, citizen and grocer of London, "was placed "an apprentice to Sir Gilbert Tal-"bot, citizen and mercer of Lon-"don, and merchant of the ſtaple "at Calais;" of which place he was deputy, in the ſame reign. He was by Henry ſent ambaſſador to Rome, to congratulate Pius III. upon his election to the pontificate. Though a commoner and a citizen, he was honoured with the order of the garter in the reign of Henry VII. He died on the 19th of Sept. in the ſeventh year of Henry VIII.

Sir John Hawkwood.

NO hero had ever a greater hand in forming himſelf, and framing his own fortune, than Sir John Hawkwood. He was the ſon of a tanner, at Heddingham Sibil, in Eſſex, where he was born, in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a taylor in London; but being fortunately preſſed into the army, was ſent abroad, where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the ſhop, ſoon expanded itſelf, and ſurmounted the narrow prejudices which adhered to his birth and occupation. He ſignalized himſelf as a ſoldier, in France and Italy, and particularly at Piſa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and ſucceſs, in the army of Galeacia, Duke of Milan, and was in ſo high

high eſteem with Barnabas his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter in marriage, with an ample fortune. But he, afterwards, from motives which we cannot well account for, and which ſeem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms againſt his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1394. Having gained, among the Florentines, the character of the beſt ſoldier of the age, they erected a ſumptuous monument to his memory. Paul Jovius the celebrated biographer of illuſtrious men, hath written his elogy. He, in the monumental inſcription, and the "Elogia" is ſtyled Joannes Acutus; hence it is that ſome of our travellers have, in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain. See more of him in Morant's Eſſex, vol. ii. p. 287, &c.

Mark Alexander Boyd.

THIS extraordinary man*, who was comparable, if not equal, to the admirable Crichton, was born in Galloway, on the 13th day of Jan. 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glaſgow, under two grammarians; but was of ſo high and intractable a ſpirit, that they deſpaired of ever making him a ſcholar. Having quarrelled with his maſters, he beat them both, burnt his books, and forſwore learning. While he was yet a youth, he followed the court, and did his utmoſt to puſh his intereſt there; but the fervour of his temper ſoon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and ſafety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to ſerve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he ſoon diſſipated at play. He was ſhortly after rouſed by that emulation which is natural to great minds, and applied himſelf to letters, with unremitted ardour, till he became one of the moſt conſummate ſcholars of the age. His parts were ſuperior to his learning, as is abundantly teſtified by his writings in print and manuſcript. The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him as his mother tongue. He could readily dictate to three ſcribes in as many different languages and ſubjects. He had an eaſy and happy vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian manner, and his hymns were thought to be ſuperior to thoſe of any other Latin poet. He wrote a great number of other poems in the ſame language, and tranſlated Cæſar's Commentaries into Greek, in the ſtyle of Herodotus: this tranſlation was never printed. His other manuſcripts on philological, political, and hiſtorical ſubjects, in Latin and French, are enumerated by the author of his life, who tells us that he was the beſt Scottiſh poet

* He was ſon of Robert Boyd, who was eldeſt ſon of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to Lord Boyd. James Boyd, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, was a younger ſon of Adam. Sir Robert Sibbald, who was deſcended from the ſame family with Mark Alexander Boyd, took his life from a manuſcript in his poſſeſſion, and inſerted it in his "*Prodromus Hiſtoriæ Naturalis Scotiæ.*" Lib. III. part. ii. p. 2, 3, 4.

of

of his age; and, that as a writer in his native language, he was upon a level with Ronſard and Petrarch. He was tall, compact, and well proportioned in his perſon; his countenance was beautiful, ſprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air; and appeared to be the accompliſhed ſoldier among men of the ſword, and as eminently the ſcholar among thoſe of the gown. He ſpent the greateſt part of his unſettled life in France, but died at Pinkhill, his father's ſeat, in April, 1601, about the 38th, or 39th, years of his age.

William Lithgow.

WIlliam Lithgow, a Scotſman, whoſe ſufferings by impriſonment and torture at Malaga, and whoſe travels, on foot, over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, ſeem to raiſe him almoſt to the rank of a martyr * and a hero, publiſhed an account of his peregrinations and adventures †. Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the horrid account of the ſtrange cruelties of which, he tells us, he was the ſubject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England, from Malaga, he was carried to Theobald's on a feather bed, that King James might be an eye witneſs of his "martyred anatomy," by which he means his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a ſkeleton. The whole court crowded to ſee him; and his majeſty ordered him to be taken care of; and he was twice ſent to Bath at his expence. By the king's command he applied to Gondamor, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value, which the governor of Malaga had taken from him, and for a thouſand pounds for his ſupport. He was promiſed a full reparation for the damage he had ſuſtained; but the perfidious miniſter never performed his promiſe. When he was upon the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word, in the preſence chamber, before ſeveral gentlemen of the court. This occaſioned their fighting upon the ſpot; and the ambaſſador, as the traveller oddly expreſſes it, had his fiſtula ‡ contrabanded with his fiſt. The unfortunate Lithgow, who was generally condemned for his ſpirited behaviour, was ſent to the Marſhalſea, where he continued a priſoner nine months. At the concluſion of the octavo edition of his "Travels," he informs us, that, in his three voyages, "his painful feet have traced over (beſides paſſages of ſeas and rivers) thirty-ſix thouſand and odd miles, which draweth near to twice the circumference of the whole earth." Here the marvellous ſeems to riſe to the incredible, and to ſet him, in point of veracity, below Coryat, whom it is nevertheleſs certain that he far outwalked. His deſcription of Ireland is whimſical and curious. This, together with the narrative

* He ſuffered as a ſpy and heretic, having been condemned by the inquiſition.

† The firſt edition was printed in 1614, 4to. and reprinted in the next reign with additions, and a dedication to Charles I.

‡ Gondamor was afflicted with a fiſtula, which occaſioned his uſing a perforated chair, which is exhibited in one of his prints.

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of his ſufferings, is reprinted in Morgan's "*Phœnix Britannicus.*" His book is very ſcarce.

Lady Anne Clifford.

LAdy Anne Clifford was daughter and heireſs of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the famous adventurer, whoſe ſpirit ſhe inherited. She was firſt married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorſet, a man of merit, whoſe memory was ever dear to her, and whoſe life ſhe has written. Her ſecond huſband was Philip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every reſpect unworthy of her, from whom ſhe was ſoon parted. She was long regarded as a queen in the North; and her foundations and benefactions ſeem to argue a revenue little leſs than royal. She founded two hoſpitals, and repaired, or built, ſeven churches, and ſix caſtles; that of Pendragon ſtill retains a magnificence ſuitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. Her ſpirited letter to Sir Joſeph Williamſon in the "Royal and noble authors," contains but three lines, but they are maſterſtrokes, and ſtrongly expreſſive of her character. *Ob.* 22 March, 1676.

So great an original as Anne Clifford well deſerves to be minutely traced. Biſhop Rainbow, in his ſermon, at her funeral, is very circumſtantial as to her character, among the peculiarities of which, he ſays, that ſhe was "of a humour pleaſing to all, yet like to none; her dreſs not diſliked by any, yet imitated by none." Her riches and her charities were almoſt boundleſs. This was chiefly owing to her prudence and œconomy. She was a miſtreſs, as the ſame author expreſſes it, of *forecaſt and aftercaſt*, and was ſtrictly regular in all her accounts. Dr. Donne, ſpeaking of her extenſive knowledge, which comprehended whatever was fit to employ a lady's leiſure, ſaid, "that "ſhe knew well how to diſcourſe of "all things, from predeſtination to "flea-ſilk*." "Conſtancy was ſo "well known a virtue to her, that "it might vindicate the whole ſex "from the contrary imputation†." Tho' ſhe converſed with her twelve alms-women, as her ſiſters, and her ſervants as humble friends, ſhe knew, upon proper occaſions, how to maintain her dignity, which ſhe kept up in the courts of Elizabeth, James I. and his ſon Charles, and was well qualified to grace the drawing-room of Charles II. She was ſtrongly ſolicited to go to Whitehall, after the reſtoration, but ſhe declined it, ſaying, "that if ſhe went thither, ſhe muſt have a pair of blinkers," ſuch as obſtruct the ſight of untractable horſes, leſt ſhe ſhould ſee ſuch things as would offend her in that licentious court. She erected a monument in the highway, where her mother and ſhe took their laſt farewell, on which ſpot a ſum of money was annually given to the poor. She lived to ſee her great-grand-children by both her daughters, Margaret, counteſs of Thanet, and Iſabella, counteſs of Northampton.

John Bruen.

JOHN Bruen, of Stapleford in Cheſhire, was a man of conſiderable fortune, who received his education at Alban Hall, in the

* Untwiſted ſilk, uſed in embroidery.

† Rainbow.

univerſity,

university of Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner. Though he was of puritan principles, he was no ſlave to the narrow bigotry of a ſect. He was hoſpitable, generous, and charitable, and beloved and admired by men of all perſuaſions. He was conſcientiouſly punctual in all the public and private duties of religion, and divinity was his ſtudy and delight. He was a frequenter of the public ſermons of theſe times, called prophecyings; and it was his conſtant practice to commit the ſubſtance of what he heard to writing. *Ob.* 1625, *Æt.* 65.

The reader will ſee more of this gentleman in the Second Part of Clark's Marrow of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. This author alſo informs us, that Mr. Bruen had a ſervant, named Robert Paſfield, who was "mighty in the ſcriptures," tho' he could neither read nor write. He was, indeed, as remarkable for remembering texts and ſermons as Jedidiah Buxton for remembering numbers. "For the help of his "memory, he invented and framed "a girdle of leather, long and "large, which went twice about "him. This he divided into ſe-"veral parts, allotting every book "in the Bible in their order, to "ſome of theſe diviſions; then, "for the chapters, he affixed points "or thongs of leather to the ſeveral "diviſions, and made knots by "fives or tens thereupon, to diſtin-"guiſh the chapters of that book; "and by other points he divided "the chapters into their particular "contents or verſes, as occaſion "required. This he uſed in-"ſtead of pen and ink, in hearing "ſermons, and made ſo good uſe "of it, that, coming home, he was "able by it to repeat the ſermon, "quote the texts of ſcripture, &c. "to his own great comfort, and to "the benefit of others; which gir-"dle maſter Bruen kept after his "death, hung it up in his ſtudy, "and would merrily call it The "girdle of verity."

Of Henry Welby.

HEnry Welby was a native of Lincolnſhire, where he had an eſtate of above a thouſand pounds a year. He poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the univerſity and the inns of court, he completed his education, by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and eſteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart was warm, and the virtues of it were conſpicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence, and charity. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a piſtol, which not going off, he wreſted it from his hands, and found it charged with a double bullet. Hence he formed a reſolution of retiring from the world; and taking a houſe in Grub-ſtreet, he reſerved three rooms for himſelf; the firſt for his diet, the ſecond for his lodging, and the third for his ſtudy. In theſe he kept himſelf ſo cloſely retired, that for forty-four years he was never ſeen by any human creature, except an old maid that attended him, who had only been permitted to ſee him in ſome caſes of great neceſſity. His diet was conſtantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himſelf moſt, the yolk of an egg. He

bought all the new books that were publiſhed, moſt of which, upon a ſlight examination, he rejected. His time was regularly ſpent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthuſian monk was ever more conſtant and rigid in his abſtinence. His plain garb, his long and ſilver beard, his mortified and venerable aſpect, beſpoke him an ancient inhabitant of the deſart rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquiſitive after proper objects. He died the 29th of October, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried in St. Giles's church, near Cripplegate. The old maid-ſervant died but ſix days before her maſter. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Chriſtopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkſhire; but neither ſhe, nor any of her family, ever ſaw her father after his retirement.

Mrs. Cromwell, *the Protector's Wife.*

ELizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier*, and wife of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of an enlarged underſtanding and an elevated ſpirit. She was an excellent houſewife, and as capable of deſcending to the kitchen with propriety, as ſhe was of acting in her exalted ſtation with dignity. It has been aſſerted, that ſhe as deeply *intereſted* herſelf in ſteering the *helm*, as ſhe had often done in turning the *ſpit*; and that ſhe was as conſtant a ſpur to her huſband in the career of his ambition, as ſhe had been to her ſervants in their culinary employments: certain it is, that ſhe acted a much more prudent part as protectreſs, than Henrietta did as queen; and that ſhe educated her children with as much ability as ſhe governed her family with addreſs. Such a woman would, by a natural tranſition, have filled a throne †. She ſurvived her huſband fourteen years, and died the 8th of Oct. 1672.

Robert Perceval, Eſq;

RObert Perceval was, in early life, a youth of uncommon expectation, as, during his application to literary purſuits, he made a very conſiderable progreſs. He was ſome time of Chriſt's College in Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn; but being of a high ſpirit, and having a ſtrong propenſity to pleaſure, he neglected his ſtudies, and abandoned himſelf

* This gentleman was of the ſame family with the ancient earls of Eſſex, of the ſame name. His ſeat was in that county.

† James Heath informs us, that ſhe was a relation of Mr. Hamden's, and Mr. Goodwin's of Buckinghamſhire; and that ſhe was, by Oliver, "trained up "and made the waiting-woman of his providences, and lady rampant of his ſucceſsful greatneſs, which ſhe perſonated afterwards as imperiouſly as himſelf;" and that "the incubus of her bed made her partaker too in the pleaſures of "the throne." We are told by an Italian author, that he gradually and artfully aſſumed the government at the inſtigation of his wife. Sir James Burrow, in his "Anecdotes and Obſervations relating to Cromwell," invalidates the charge brought againſt her by this writer. I know no more of her, but that about the time of the Reſtoration, ſhe very prudently ſtole out of town, and lived for the remainder of her life in the obſcurity of retirement.

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to his paſſions. He is ſaid to have been engaged in no leſs than nineteen duels before he was twenty years of age. He was found in the Strand, apparently murdered by aſſaſſins, who could never be diſcovered after the ſtricteſt enquiry; but Fielding, the noted beau, with whom he was known to have had a quarrel, did not eſcape ſuſpicion. A little before this tragical event, he, if himſelf might be credited, ſaw his own ſpectre bloody and ghaſtly, and was ſo ſhocked with the ſight that he preſently ſwooned. Upon his recovery, he went immediately to Sir Robert Southwell, his uncle, to whom he related the particulars of this ghoſtly appearance, which were recorded, word for word, by the late Lord Egmont, as he received them from the mouth of Sir Robert, who communicated them to him a little before his death. Lord Egmont alſo mentions a dream of one Mrs. Brown, of Briſtol, relative to the murder, which dream is ſaid to have been exactly verified.

Extraordinary Inſtance of Enthuſiaſm.

THE moſt ſignal inſtance of pure enthuſiaſm that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr. John Maſon, miniſter of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great ſimplicity of behaviour, of the moſt unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the myſteries of Calviniſm, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthuſiaſt was as firmly perſuaded as he was of his own exiſtence, and as ſtrongly perſuaded others, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Chriſt, who was ſpeedily to begin the millennium and fix his throne at Water-Stratford. Crowds of people aſſembled at this place, who were fully convinced that this great æra would preſently commence; and eſpecially after Maſon had, in the moſt ſolemn manner, affirmed to his ſiſter and ſeveral other perſons, that as he lay on his bed, he ſaw Chriſt in all his majeſty. Never was there a ſcene of more frantic *joy*, expreſſed by ſinging, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildneſs of enthuſiaſtic geſtures and rapturous vociferation, than was, for ſome time, ſeen at Stratford; where a mixed multitude aſſembled to hail the approach of king Jeſus. Every vagabond and village fidler that could be procured bore a part in the rude concert at this tumultuous jubilee. Maſon was obſerved to ſpeak rationally on every ſubject that had no relation to his wild notions in religion. He died, in 1695, ſoon after he fancied he had ſeen his Saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the viſion and of his own divine miſſion. See a particular Account of his Life and Character, by H. Maurice, rector of Tyringham, Bucks, 1695, 4to. pamphlet.

Dr. John Dee, *with his Prophet, or Seer,* Edward Kelly.

JOHN Dee was a man of extenſive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he was vain, credulous, and enthuſiaſtic. He was deep in aſtrology, and ſtrongly tinctured with the ſuperſtition of the Roſicrucians, whoſe dreams he liſtened to with great eagerneſs, and became

came as great a dreamer himſelf as any of that fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat, but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greateſt princes in Europe, who thought that in poſſeſſing him, they ſhould literally poſſeſs a treaſure: he was offered large penſions by the emperors Charles V. Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the czar of Muſcovy *. He travelled over great part of Europe, and ſeems to have been revered by many perſons of rank and eminence, as a being of a ſuperior order. He pretended, that a black ſtone, or ſpeculum, which he made great uſe of, was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel. Edward Kelly, the aſſociate of his ſtudies and travels †, who was eſteemed an adept in chymiſtry, was appointed his ſeer, or ſpeculator. He is ſaid to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or demons that appeared in the ſpeculum. His reputation, as a Roſicrucian, was equal, at leaſt, to that of Dr. Dee; but he was ſo unfortunate as to loſe both his ears at Lancaſter. It was confidently reported, that he raiſed a dead body in that county ‡. He was impriſoned for a cheat in Germany, a country which hath produced more dupes to alchymy than all the other nations in Europe.

He pretended, that he was enjoined by ſome of his friends, the angels, to have "a community of wives §," and he ſo ſtrictly adhered to this injunction, that he ſeems to have made it a part of his religion. Kelly died miſerably from the effects of a fall, in eſcaping from his confinement, in Germany; and Dee, very poor, at Mortlake, in Surry; the former in October, 1595; the latter in the year 1608, and the eighty-firſt of his age.

"The black ſtone into which doctor Dee uſed to call his ſpirits," was in the collection of the earls of Peterborough, whence it came to lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late duke of Argyle, and is now Mr. Walpole's. It appears, upon examination, to be nothing but a poliſhed piece of canal coal. But this is what Butler means, when he ſays,

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glaſs, a ſtone.
Hud. Part II. Cant. iii. v. 631, 2.

See "A true and faithful relation of what paſſed for many years betwixt Dr. John Dee and ſome ſpirits:" London, 1659, fol. It is obſervable, from the analogy of ſtyle, that the diſcourſes of the true and falſe angels were compoſed by the ſame hand.

Some Account of Dr. Simon Forman; *From* Lilly's *Hiſtory of his own Life and Times.*

WHEN my miſtreſs died, ſhe had under her arm-hole a ſmall ſcarlet bag full of many

* See Hearne's "Appendix to Joh. Glaſtonienſ. Chron." p. 505.
† This man was born at Worceſter, and bred an apothecary.
‡ Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 45, 46.
§ The ſame has been reported of Dee; but this is contradictory to what is ſaid of him by Dr. Thomas Smith. Vide "*Vita Jo. Dee*," p. 46.

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things, which, one that was there, delivered unto me. There was in this bag ſeveral ſigils, ſome of Jupiter in Trine, others of the nature of Venus, ſome of iron, and one of gold, of pure angel gold, of the bigneſs of a thirty-three ſhilling piece of king James's coin. In the circumference on one ſide was engraven, *Vicit Leo de tribu Judæ Tetragrammaton* ✣, within the middle there was engraven an holy lamb. In the other circumference there was Amraphel and three ✣. In the middle, *Sanctus Petrus*, *Alpha* and *Omega*.

The occaſion of framing this ſigil was thus; her former huſband travelling into Suſſex, happened to lodge in an inn, and to lie in a chamber thereof, wherein, not many months before, a country grazier had lain, and in the night cut his own throat; after this night's lodging he was perpetually, and for many years, followed by a ſpirit, which vocally and articulately provoked him to cut his throat; he was uſed frequently to ſay, "I defy thee, I defy thee," and to ſpit at the ſpirit; this ſpirit followed him many years, he not making any body acquainted with it; at laſt, he grew melancholy and diſcontented; which being carefully obſerved by his wife, ſhe many times hearing him pronounce, "I defy thee," &c. ſhe deſired him to acquaint her with the cauſe of his diſtemper, which he then did. Away ſhe went to Dr. Simon Forman, who lived then in Lambeth, and acquaints him with it; who having framed this ſigil, and hanged it about his neck, he wearing it continually until he died, was never more moleſted by the ſpirit: I ſold the ſigil for thirty-two ſhillings, but tranſcribed the words *verbatim* as I have related. Sir, you ſhall now have a ſtory of this Simon Forman, as his widow, whom I well knew, related it unto me. But before I relate his death, I ſhall acquaint you ſomething of the man, as I have gathered them from ſome manuſcripts of his own writing.

He was a chandler's ſon in the city of Weſtminſter. He travelled into Holland for a month in 1580, purpoſely to be inſtructed in aſtrology, and other more occult ſciences; as alſo in phyſic, taking his degree of doctor beyond ſeas: being ſufficiently furniſhed and inſtructed with what he deſired, he returned into England towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and flouriſhed until that year of king James, wherein the counteſs of Eſſex, the earl of Somerſet, and Sir Thomas Overbury's matters were queſtioned. He lived in Lambeth with a very good report of the neighbourhood, eſpecially of the poor, unto whom he was charitable. He was a perſon that in horary queſtions (eſpecially theſts) was very judicious and fortunate; ſo alſo in ſickneſſes, which indeed was his maſter-piece. In reſolving queſtions about marriage he had good ſucceſs: in other queſtions very moderate. He was a perſon of indefatigable pains. I have ſeen ſometimes half one ſheet of paper wrote of his judgment upon one queſtion; in writing whereof he uſed much tautology, as you may ſee yourſelf (moſt excellent eſquire) if you read a great book of Dr. Flood's, which you have, who had all that book from the manuſcripts of Forman; for I have ſeen the ſame word for word in an Engliſh

manuſcript formerly belonging to Doctor Willoughby of Glouceſterſhire. Had Forman lived to have methodized his own papers, I doubt not but he would have advanced the Jatro-mathematical part thereof very completely; for he was very obſervant, and kept notes of the ſucceſs of his judgments, as in many of his figures I have obſerved. I very well remember to have read in one of his manuſcripts, what followeth.

"Being in bed one morning," ſays he, "I was deſirous to know "whether I ſhould ever be a lord, "earl or knight, &c. whereupon "I ſet a figure; and thereupon "my judgment:" by which he concluded, that within two years time he ſhould be a lord or great man. "But," ſays he, "before "the two years were expired, the "doctors put me in Newgate, and "nothing came." Not long after, he was deſirous to know the ſame things concerning his honour or greatſhip. Another figure was ſet, and that promiſed him to be a great lord within one year. But he ſets down, that in that year he had no preferment at all; only "I be-"came acquainted with a mer-"chant's wife, by whom I got "well." There is another figure concerning one Sir ——— Ayre his going into Turky, whether it would be a good voyage or not: the doctor repeats all his aſtrological reaſons, and muſters them together, and then gave his judgment it would be a fortunate voyage. But under this figure, he concludes, "this proved not ſo, for he was "taken priſoner by pirates ere he "arrived in Turky, and loſt all." He ſet ſeveral queſtions to know if he ſhould attain the philoſophers ſtone, and the figure, according to his ſtraining, did ſeem to ſignify as much; and then he tugg upon the aſpects and configurations, and elected a fit time to begin his operation; but by and by, in concluſion, he adds, "ſo the work "went very forward; but upon "the □ of ♂ the ſetting-glaſs "broke, and I loſt all my pains." He ſets down five or ſix ſuch judgments, but ſtill complains all came to nothing, upon the malignant aſpects of ♄ and ♂. Although ſome of his aſtrological judgments did fail, more particularly thoſe concerning himſelf, he being no way capable of ſuch preferment as he ambitiouſly deſired; yet I ſhall repeat ſome other of his judgments, which did not fail, being performed by conference with ſpirits. My miſtreſs went once unto him, to know when her huſband, then in Cumberland, would return, he having promiſed to be at home near the time of the queſtion. After ſome conſideration, he told her to this effect: "Margery," for ſo her name was, "thy huſ-"band will not be at home theſe "eighteen days; his kindred have "vexed him, and he is come a-"way from them in much anger: "he is now in Carliſle, and hath "but three pence in his purſe." And when he came home, he confeſſed all to be true, and that upon leaving his kindred he had but three pence in his purſe. I ſhall relate one ſtory more, and then his death.

One Coleman, clerk to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Leiceſterſhire, having had ſome liberal favours both from his lady and her daughters, bragged of it, &c. The knight brought him into the ſtar-chamber, had

had his ſervant ſentenced to be pilloried, whipped, and afterwards, during life, to be impriſoned. The ſentence was executed in London, and was to be in Leiceſterſhire. Two keepers were to convey Coleman from the Fleet to Leiceſter. My miſtreſs taking conſideration of Coleman, and the miſeries he was to ſuffer, went preſently to Forman, acquainted him therewith; who, after conſideration, ſwore Coleman had lain both with mother and daughters, &c. &c. and ſaid, "they intend in Leiceſter to "whip him to death; but I aſſure "thee, Margery, he ſhall never "come there; yet they ſet for-"ward to-morrow," ſays he; and ſo they did, Coleman's legs being locked with an iron chain under the horſe's belly. In this nature they travelled the firſt and ſecond day; on the third day the two keepers, ſeeing their priſoner's civility the two preceding days, did not lock his chain under the horſe's belly as formerly, but locked it only to one ſide. In this poſture they rode ſome miles beyond Northampton, when, on a ſudden, one of the keepers had a neceſſity to untruſs, and ſo the other and Coleman ſtood ſtill; by and by the other keeper deſired Coleman to hold his horſe, for he had occaſion alſo: Coleman immediately took one of their ſwords, and ran through two of the horſes, killing them ſtark dead; gets upon the other, with one of their ſwords; "Farewell, gentle-"men," quoth he, "tell my maſter "I have no mind to be whipped in "Leiceſterſhire," and ſo went his way. The two keepers, in all haſte, went to a gentleman's houſe near at hand, complaining of their misfortune, and deſired of him to purſue their priſoner, which he with much civility granted; but ere the horſes could be got ready, the miſtreſs of the houſe came down, and enquiring what the matter was, went to the ſtable, and commanded the horſes to be unſaddled, with this ſharp ſpeech—"Let the "Lady Beaumont and her daugh-"ters live honeſtly; none of my "horſes ſhall go forth upon this "occaſion."

I could relate many ſuch ſtories of his performances; as alſo what he wrote in a book left behind him, viz. "This I made the devil "write with his own hand in Lam-"beth Fields 1596, in June or "July, as I now remember." He profeſſed to his wife there would be much trouble about Carr and the counteſs of Eſſex, who frequently reſorted unto him, and from whoſe company he would ſometimes lock himſelf in his ſtudy a whole day. Now we come to his death, which happened as follows. The Sunday night before he died, his wife and he being at ſupper in their garden-houſe, ſhe being pleaſant, told him, that ſhe had been informed he could reſolve, whether man or wife ſhould die firſt: "Whether ſhall I," quoth ſhe, "bury you or no?" "Oh Trunco," for ſo he called her, "thou will bury me, but thou "wilt much repent it." "Yea, "but how long firſt?" "I ſhall "die," ſaid he, "ere Thurſday "night." Monday came, all was well. Tueſday came, he was not ſick. Wedneſday came, and ſtill he was well; with which his impertinent wife did much twit him in the teeth. Thurſday came, and dinner was ended, he very well: he went down to the water-ſide, and took a pair of oars to go to ſome

buildings he was in hand with in Puddle-dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he preſently fell down, only ſaying, "An impoſt, "an impoſt," and ſo he died. A moſt ſad ſtorm of wind immediately following. He died worth one thouſand two hundred pounds, and left only one ſon called Clement. All his rarities, ſecret manuſcripts, of what quality ſoever, Dr. Napper of Lindford in Buckinghamſhire had, who had been a long time his ſcholar; and of whom Forman was uſed to ſay he would be a dunce: yet in continuance of time he proved a ſingular aſtrologer and phyſician. Sir Richard, now living, I believe has all thoſe rarities in poſſeſſion, which were Forman's, being kinſman and heir unto Dr. Napper. [His ſon Thomas Napper, Eſq; moſt generouſly gave moſt of theſe manuſcripts to Elias Aſhmole, Eſq;]

Some Account of Sir Henry Morgan, *the famous Bucanier; from the Hiſtory of Jamaica, lately publiſhed.*

MErcantile men flocked to Jamaica ſoon after the Reſtoration, in queſt of new reſources of trade in the neighbourhood of the rich Spaniſh ſettlements. The other Engliſh colonies afforded alſo a ſupply of poor, but induſtrious planters, who had freſh and fertile lands given them without expence. But the principal ſupporters of the colony, by the torrents of money which they poured in, to the enriching of merchants and planters, and the invitation of new ſettlers, were the Bucaniers, an hardy race of ſeamen, and other bold ſpirits, united in firm league, who aſſaulted the Spaniards in all quarters, demoliſhed their fortifications, ſacked their towns, plundered their treaſures, and reduced them to ſo neceſſitous a condition, that, had it not been for the too great influence which Spain found means to cultivate in the Britiſh adminiſtration, it would, probably, after a few years longer conflict, have been no difficult matter to have annexed Cuba, or ſome other valuable parts of their pretended territory in theſe ſeas, to the Britiſh crown; or, at leaſt, to have forced their admitting us to a participation of their trade, in preference to other nations, whilſt we had retained the Havannah, or St. Domingo, as cautionary to guard the treaty, and a laſting peace. By theſe means, they would have been effectually prevented from driving us out of the logwood creeks, from capturing our defenceleſs merchant ſhips, and enſlaving their crews, under pretence of holding excluſive right of dominion over the American ſeas: events, at which the impolitic or daſtardly conceſſions of our court, many years afterwards, tamely connived. But the Spaniards had, by this time, recovered their former loſſes. They had grown, by a ceſſation of what they called our piratical hoſtilities, into a ſtate of vigour and opulence.

By the very pacific diſpoſition of the Britiſh court, they were animated with a degree of ſpirit which they had never felt before; nor was it long ere they exhibited ſome proofs of it in a ſeries of inſolence, mixed with rancorous and wanton acts of barbarity, exerciſed upon our countrymen, and which they have, in a greater or leſs degree,

upon

upon every ſuitable occaſion, perſevered in manifeſting to the preſent time.

It is to the Bucaniers that we owe the poſſeſſion of Jamaica at this hour. The Spaniards had never ceaſed from their inclinations to regain it; and the ſettlement went on ſo ſlowly at firſt, that they had the greateſt reaſon for hoping to become maſters of it; and drive out their conquerors. But they were checked all at once by the attacks which they received from whole ſquadrons of privateers, invading them in different places with ſuch irreſiſtible fury, that they began to find very ſufficient employment at home, in defending their own coaſts and effects.

The general name of *pirates*, given to theſe perſons, loads the memory of ſome among them with an undeſerved opprobrium; conſidering the many wonderful and gallant actions they performed, the eminent ſervices they effected for the nation, the riches they acquired to their country, and the ſolid eſtabliſhment they gave to ſo valuable a colony. Sir Henry Morgan, whoſe atchievements are well known, was equal to any of the moſt renowned warriors of hiſtorical fame, in valour, conduct, and ſucceſs; but this gentleman has been unhappily confounded with the piratical herd; although it is certain that he conſtantly ſailed under a regular commiſſion, was equipped for his expedition againſt Marcaibo by the governor of Jamaica, and was applauded and rewarded for his conqueſts by the ruling powers both in that iſland and in England. When the Spaniards, in theſe ſeas, were ſo diſtreſſed in their ſettlements and navigation, that they were almoſt humbled into deſpair, and their ambaſſador, at our court, having preſented ſeveral memorials, it was thought adviſeable by government to put a ſtop to this Weſt-Indian war by a treaty of peace, and rigorous orders. Sir Henry immediately deſiſted; and, after the reduction of Panama in February, 1671, (the treaty not having then reached America) he undertook no further enterprize.

This gallant man, having ſheathed his victorious ſword, retired into the peaceable walk of civil life, in which he was equally eminent for his good ſenſe and noble deportment. But, after being raiſed, on the ſole recommendation of his many great qualities, to the honour of knighthood, and to the higheſt ſtation in the iſland, he fell a ſacrifice, at length, to the vengeful intrigues of the Spaniſh court, and the puſillanimity of Engliſh government, as Sir Walter Raleigh had done before him. He was, upon a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, ſent into England as a priſoner; and, without being charged with any crime, or ever brought to a hearing, forcibly kept there three years at his own great expence, to the ruin of his fortune and health, which was waſted under the oppreſſion of a court faction, and a lingering conſumption, cauſed by the troubles inflicted on him, and the coldneſs of the climate.

Anecdotes of Madame de Barré, *Miſtreſs to the late King of France.*

A Great deal has lately been written in Paris concerning this lady, but with little truth or pre-

Precision. A French gentleman of distinction, who knew her personally, though unwilling to expose the weakness of his late sovereign, has suffered the love of justice to prevail, and communicated the only anecdotes concerning Madam de Barré which can be properly authenticated, or merit attention.

She was fond of being thought descended from an ancient, noble family in Ireland, some of whom fled to France, during the troubles in that island; and this report was industriously propagated by her creatures; but the truth is, her descent, and even her birth, are too obscure to be traced with any certainty. It is notorious, that from the earliest age of womanhood, which is attained very young in France, she was known in Paris under the denomination of "une fille de joi," a girl of the town; and from the following Bon Mot of the duke d'Enguin, it may be supposed in a very humble situation. Soon after her advancement at court, that nobleman was asked if he knew her. "Oui, says he, je l'ai connue a un ecu, a present est a un Louis." I have known her at a crown, now she is at a louis. In the early part of her youth she was esteemed uncommonly beautiful; but, at the period when she was pitched upon to fascinate the voluptuous monarch of France, the charms of her person had greatly suffered by the depredations of time, and the course of life to which she had been accustomed from fourteen to thirty years of age. The lilies and roses, implanted by the benevolent hand of nature on her lovely features, had faded long before under the breath of pollution, and art now supplied the defect from the repositories of the perfumer. The remaining lustre of a fine eye, joined to exact symmetry of shape, and an inexpressibly engaging air of address, were, however, sufficient external graces to engage the king's attention at the first interview, placed, as she purposely was, in a situation where she could not fail of attracting his notice, and thoroughly instructed in the part she was to act, if his majesty accosted her.

It was customary with the king, in his hunting parties, to separate from the court, and, attended only by one or two noblemen, to ride about the parks to view the company gathered upon these occasions. Madam Barré took her station in a private recess, where there was no danger of interruption, and the duke d'Aiguillon, who had concerted the whole scheme, conducted the king to the spot: the interview produced an assignation, and, at a private petit souper, the conquest was completed by the vivacity of her conversation, the apparent amiableness of her temper, and elegancy of taste which the king discovered in her, from which he promised himself a revival of that variety of enchanting amusements, contrived by his former mistress la Pompadour, to banish the melancholy horrors to which he was frequently subject.

A treaty was soon set on foot, which ended on her establishment at Versailles on her own terms; one of them was a title, and the king granted it, notwithstanding the strong representations of de Choiseul against this imprudent step. Having gained this point, the Countess de Barré kept no bounds, but, with unexampled arrogance, expected to be visited by the dauphin and dauphi-

dauphineſs, now king and queen of France. The dauphin, after ſome warm altercations with the king, was obliged to ſubmit; but the dauphineſs, with a noble greatneſs of ſoul, addreſſed the king, upon this occaſion, nearly in the following terms: "Sire; if I had been born your ſubject, I muſt have obeyed; but, as the daughter and the ſiſter of an emperor, your majeſty will excuſe me." The ladies of the court, however, could not obtain any indulgence; they were obliged to ſhew every mark of reſpect to the new favourite, and one example of reſiſtance frightened them into conſtrained compliance.

The ducheſs de Gramont, firſt lady of honour to the late queen, being in a box at the opera, the counteſs de Barré came in, and attempted to place herſelf by the ducheſs; upon which, conſulting her own dignity, and her veneration for the memory of her late royal miſtreſs, now openly inſulted in the eyes of the ſpectators, ſhe deſired the counteſs to retire, and, on her refuſal, the ducheſs, politely curteſying to the people, who expreſſed univerſal applauſe, left the box and went into another. For this offence, ſhe received a letter de cachet, baniſhing her to her country ſeat, at a great diſtance from Paris, during the king's pleaſure. But how will the world be aſtoniſhed to hear, that Barré, in the firſt years of her promotion, enjoyed a plenitude of power, unknown to Pompadour, and which, with all her talents, ſhe never durſt attempt! Strange to relate, ſhe ſolicited and obtained a power to draw on the Treaſury under her own ſignature. As ſoon as the news of this extraordinary inſtance of royal imbecility reached the ears of the duke de Choiſeul, it is ſaid, he paſſionately exclaimed, "C'en eſt fait de moi," all is over with me. But that his adverſaries might not have an eaſy victory to boaſt of, notwithſtanding this preſage of his diſgrace, he put every ſtratagem in force to ruin their protectrix; and, amongſt the reſt, he attempted to ſupplant the counteſs by introducing a rival. This was the widow of an officer, who brought a petition to the miniſter, but, finding her very handſome and ſprightly, de Choiſeul referred her to the king, and gave her an opportunity of preſenting her perſon and her petition; but the former produced only a ſlight, if any effect; and the plan totally miſcarried, but not without being made known to the counteſs, who now entered more deeply than ever into the politics of the times, with a determined reſolution to remove the two de Choiſeuls; and in this ſhe ſucceeded, to the great diſhonour of the king, and to the regret of all the true friends of France. In the year 1771, while the neceſſary preparations were making in England to repel force by force, in caſe a negociation for ſatisfaction ſhould prove unſucceſsful, it is confidently aſſerted, that the court of Spain actually intended to break with England, if France had been ready to ſecond her; and that the Spaniſh miniſtry applied to the court of Verſailles to know her intentions; to which de Choiſeul returned for anſwer, without the king's knowledge, "That the king, his maſter, would be always ready to ſupport the honour of the Houſe of Bourbon, and to fulfil the ſolemn engagements he had entered into by the Family Compact." A diſ-

patch

patch to this purport, which had been forwarded to the French ambaſſador at Madrid, was copied by a ſecretary in the intereſt of the Duke d'Aguillon, and tranſmitted home: this epiſtle was, by the chancellor, put into the hands of the counteſs de Barré, with inſtructions to ſhew it to the king in one of his gloomy hours, and to paint to him, in the ſtrongeſt colours, all the horrors of war, to be commenced at a time when the finances were in great diſorder, the whole kingdom in a ferment concerning the parliaments, and the poor almoſt ſtarved for want of bread.

At the ſame time the duke d'Aguillon circulated a general rumour without doors, that de Choiſeul was going to involve the nation in a war with England, on account of a miſerable iſland (Falkland's) in South America. The people caught the alarm, and, to teſtify their inclination to peace, the general cry at Paris was, 'Point de guerre! point de Choiſeul!' no war! no Choiſeul!

The diſmiſſion of the miniſter was ſoon after reſolved upon by the king, and took place the beginning of January 1771. His majeſty in the letter de cachet (which ordered him to reſign his employments, and to retire to his ſeat at Chanteloux) expreſſed in ſtrong terms his diſapprobation of his conduct latterly; but he was ſcarce gone into exile, when the eyes of all Paris were opened, and it was now plainly diſcovered, that he was ſacrificed to the reſentment of the counteſs, to the ambition of the duke d'Aguillon, and to the deep-laid ſcheme of the chancellor, to ſubvert the ancient conſtitution of the kingdom. It was publicly known likewiſe, that the diſpatch which had raiſed ſuch a clamour againſt him contained inſtructions to the French ambaſſador, to diſſuade the court of Madrid from breaking with England; though it was added, that France was bound in honour to ſupport the intereſts of every branch of the houſe of Bourbon; but the former part of the letter was artfully ſuppreſſed.

The diſmiſſion of de Choiſeul was followed by a revival of moſt arbitrary proceedings againſt the parliament of Paris, who continued their deputations, and deſired the king either to withdraw his edict, and permit the law to take its courſe with the duke d'Aguillon, or to accept their employments and their lives, which they were willing to ſacrifice to the preſervation of the conſtitution.

The affair ended in the members being baniſhed, by the influence of the counteſs, to different villages; and a new tribunal was conſtituted, veſted with the ſame powers as the late parliament, though the princes of the blood, and ſeveral other peers of France, proteſted againſt thoſe anticonſtitutional proceedings. The king ſoon after made the duke d'Aguillon prime miniſter, who conducted himſelf with great inveteracy againſt all who had made complaints of him and the counteſs.

When the king was ſeized with his laſt ſickneſs, the brother of de Barré had obtained a conſiderable poſt in the army; but reſigned it as ſoon as the monarch's death was known; and juſt before that period the unhappy woman, who had loſt him in the eſteem of his ſubjects, was removed from the palace, and took refuge in a convent near Paris. She has ſince, without being perſecuted by the new king, never appeared

peared in public, as she well knows her ascendancy over Louis XV. was very apparent, and that the late unprosperous situation of affairs was entirely attributed to her intrigues with the Duke d'Aguillon and the chancellor.

To conclude, Madam de Barré appears to have been a woman of spirit without parts; to have made money and rank her principal objects, without ever consulting either the honour of the monarch she influenced, or the public good. A character by no means uncommon among the ladies who have had any share in regulating the political transactions of Europe.

Genuine Account of Omiah, *a Native of* Otaheite, *a new discovered Island in the South Seas, lately brought over to England by Capt.* Fourneaux.

SIR,

I Shall take the liberty of acquainting you with the result of a visit I paid to a friend of mine at Hertford, at whose house I dined in company with Omiah.

I am five feet ten inches and a half high, and the first time I was introduced into Omiah's company, by his interpreter, Mr. Andrews*, I took an opportunity of measuring in height with this polite stranger. This freedom pleased Omiah much, as does every circumstance, in which he can engage with a person either in conversation or in action. He is about half an inch under my size, but rather lusty and strong made, though not in the least heavy. His complexion much resembles that of an European accustomed to hot climates; his features are regular, and agreeable by a smile, which the pleasures he enjoys seem to produce. His hair is jet black, shining and strong, and clubbed behind, since he came over; he was dressed in a reddish-brown coat and breeches, with a white waistcoat, made in the English taste, in which he appeared perfectly easy. His hands are *tataowed*, according to the mode in his native country. It is usual there to mark the right hand in a particular manner, upon occasion of taking a wife; and Omiah, whom I imagine to be about 18† years old, has been honoured with eight or ten sets of these marks, having already had as many wives. He is also marked, or *tataowed*, in some other parts; but they are hidden by his clothes.

I saw him at Baron Dimsdale's, at whose house I had the pleasure of dining with him, he being then at Hertford, under preparation previous to inoculation for the small-pox, and which he hath since safely passed through.

In company he is easy and polite, and behaves so at table, handles his knife and fork well, and conducts himself in every respect with great decency, cleanliness, and void of any awkwardness. As he was confined to a certain regimen, he eat only of pudding, potatoes, and other vegetables, though he is fond of meat, and particularly of ham; but, with regard to quantity, he is very abstemious.

Omiah is so far from shewing such marks of simplicity and ignorance, as have been mentioned in the different accounts of him,

* This gentleman was the surgeon of Capt. Fourneaux's vessel.

† We take this to be an error, and that the writer intended 28 years.

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(publiſhed in the newſpapers) that his deportment is genteel, and reſembles ſo much that of well-bred people here, as to make it appear very extraordinary to thoſe who know how little time it is ſince he left the South-ſea iſlands, where the manners are ſo totally different from thoſe of the poliſhed people in Europe.

A few common expreſſions he pronounces with fluency, ſuch as "How do you do?" &c.† As the whole language of an Otaheitan, which is the ſame as that of the natives of Ulateiah, does not exceed a thouſand words, he is extremely at a loſs for terms to expreſs the new ideas he has acquired, and objects he has ſeen in this country. As theſe ſouthern people have only three quadrupeds, the dog, the rat, and the hog ‡, he has no term of deſcribing a horſe, but by that of "a great hog that carries people;" or a cow, by that of "a great hog that gives milk," &c.

The fruits in theſe ſouthern iſlands are almoſt equally limited in number; and nothing affords Omiah more amuſement than a garden, and the fruit on the trees againſt the walls. The plants and ſhrubbery for ornament, he ſays, he would take away, and replace them with others that bear ſomething to eat.

When he firſt ſaw a houſe, it was matter of aſtoniſhment, as it muſt naturally prove to a perſon, who had never ſeen any thing but ſheds, and low covered rooms: carriages drawn by horſes were alſo wonderful to him once; but now he ſees them without any marks of ſurpriſe.

In the ſouthern iſles abovementioned, no perſon is buried, but laid to rot above ground in a *morai*. The other day Omiah was at a funeral at Hertford; but he was incapable of ſeeing it finiſhed: he wept upon the occaſion, and went from ſo painful a ſcene. When he firſt ſaw the church-yard at Hertford, and was told that people were buried in it, he aſked if all the people buried there had died by inoculation.

He evidently has an affable, as well as a tender diſpoſition; he poſſeſſes likewiſe much diſcernment and quickneſs. A mark of ſenſibility he ſhewed very lately. He was obſerving ſome anglers fiſhing near Hertford, and was pleaſed to learn in what manner they were employed; but when he ſaw the hooks baited with a live worm, he turned away to avoid a ſight ſo diſagreeable, and declared his antipathy to eat any fiſh taken by ſo cruel a method. An inſtance of his diſcernment and quickneſs he exhibited when he was introduced to the ducheſs of Glouceſter, previous to his going to Hertford. The ducheſs not being prepared with a preſent proper for Omiah, it occurred to her, that a pocket handkerchief, embelliſhed with her coronet, might be acceptable to him: it was preſented to him. Omiah immediately kiſſed the coronet, and made a moſt complaiſant bow to the ducheſs. As this mark of his attention, politeneſs, and quickneſs,

† When preſented to the king, it was in theſe words Omiah ſaluted him.

‡ Does not this circumſtance evince, that theſe iſlands were peopled, and furniſhed with their ſtock of animals, by ſome veſſel formerly wrecked upon theſe coaſts?

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was unexpected, it gained him the good graces of all present.

Similar to this, Omiah distinguished himself when he was introduced to Lord Sandwich. He first pointed to the butler, and said, "He was king of the bottles;" that Capt. Fourneaux "was king of the ship;" but Lord Sandwich "was king of all the ships."

I mentioned that he had several wives; some of which, however, he relinquished on account of their sterility. Some he still retains; but he intimated, when I enquired of him about the subject, that although he was happy in England, yet he should certainly be happier had he a wife in this country also. Capt. Fourneaux took up Omiah from Ulateiah; but his father, who is a man of very great consequence, owns large possessions in Otaheite, as well as in that island, and Omiah was born at Otaheite, where he had seen Dr. Banks and Solander, and knew them again when he arrived here. He was designed for the priesthood; and his friends, who entertained the highest esteem for him, used every argument they could suggest against his venturing with Captain Fourneaux: they observed, that none of their friends had ever been brought back—that they had certainly been killed and eaten; in which they were confirmed by seeing some salted beef on board the English ships; for, as these natives had never seen any quadrupeds, except those I have enumerated, they were persuaded the salted meat could not be any of them, and therefore must have been human. They said likewise, that these ships sailed from place to place, and thus the sailors supported themselves among the islands, for that they had not any home of their own. But all these tremendous suggestions had no effect upon Omiah: he was resolved to die, or know the truth for himself.

Perhaps, if the history of his countrymen be considered, the doubts that must naturally be presented to him, and the circumstances of his independence, family, and popularity, there is not in any history of the world a much greater instance of resolution, intrepidity, and curiosity, if a parallel, to what Omiah has evinced.

London, Aug. 11. APYREXIA.

NATURAL.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Experiments and Obſervations on the Singing of Birds; extracted from a curious Letter on that Subject, written by the Hon. Daines Barrington, *Vice Preſ. R. S. to* Matthew Maty, *M. D. Sec. R. S. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions*, vol. 63. part 2.

[Read April 22, May 6, and May 13, 1773.]

Jan. 10, 1773.

DEAR SIR,

AS the experiments and obſervations I mean to lay before the Royal Society relate to the ſinging of birds, which is a ſubject that hath never before been ſcientifically treated of*, it may not be improper to prefix an explanation of ſome uncommon terms, which I ſhall be obliged to uſe, as well as others which I have been under a neceſſity of coining.

To chirp, is the firſt ſound which a young bird utters, as a cry for food, and is different in all neſtlings, if accurately attended to; ſo that the hearer may diſtinguiſh of what ſpecies the birds are, though the neſt may hang out of his ſight and reach.

This cry is, as might be expected, very weak and querulous; it is dropped entirely as the bird grows ſtronger, nor is afterwards intermixed with its ſong, the chirp of a nightingale (for example) being hoarſe and diſagreeable.

To this definition of the chirp, I muſt add, that it conſiſts of a ſingle ſound, repeated at very ſhort intervals, and that it is common to neſtlings of both ſexes.

The call of a bird, is that ſound which it is able to make, when about a month old; it is, in moſt inſtances (which I happen to recollect), a repetition of one and the ſame note, is retained by the bird as long as it lives, and is common, generally, to both the cock and hen †.

The next ſtage in the notes of a bird is termed, by the bird-catchers, recording, which word is probably derived from a muſical inſtrument,

* Kircher, indeed, in his Muſurgia, hath given us ſome few paſſages in the ſong of the nightingale, as well as the call of a quail and cuckow, which he hath engraved in muſical characters. Theſe inſtances, however, only prove that ſome birds have in their ſong, notes which correſpond with the intervals of our common ſcale of the muſical octave.

† For want of terms to diſtinguiſh the notes of birds, Bellon applies the verb chantent, or ſing, to the gooſe and crane, as well as the nightingale. "Pluſieurs "oiſeaux chantent la noit, comme eſt l'oye, la grue, & le roſſignol." Bellon's Hiſt of Birds, p. 50.

formerly used in England, called a recorder *.

This attempt in the nestling to sing, may be compared to the imperfect endeavour in a child to babble. I have known instances of birds beginning to record when they were not a month old.

This first essay does not seem to have the least rudiments of the future song; but as the bird grows older and stronger, one may begin to perceive what the nestling is aiming at.

Whilst the scholar is thus endeavouring to form his song, when he is once sure of a passage, he commonly raises his tone, which he drops again when he is not equal to what he is attempting; just as a singer raises his voice, when he not only recollects certain parts of a tune with precision, but knows that he can execute them.

What the nestling is not thus thoroughly master of, he hurries over, lowering his tone, as if he did not wish to be heard, and could not yet satisfy himself.

I have never happened to meet with a passage in any writer, which seems to relate to this stage of singing in a bird, except, perhaps, in the following lines of Statius:

"——Nunc volucrum novi
"Questus, inexpertumque carmen,
"Quod tacitâ statuere brumâ."
Stat. Sylv. L. iv Ecl. 5.

A young bird commonly continues to record for ten or eleven months, when he is able to execute every part of his song, which afterwards continues fixed, and is scarcely ever altered.

When the bird is thus become perfect in his lesson, he is said to sing his song round, or in all its varieties of passages, which he connects together, and executes without a pause.

I would therefore define a bird's song to be a succession of three or more different notes, which are continued without interruption during the same interval, with a musical bar of four crotchets in an adagio movement, or whilst a pendulum swings four seconds.

By the first requisite in this definition, I mean to exclude the call of a cuckow, or clucking of a hen ‖, as they consist of only two notes; whilst the short bursts of singing-birds, contending with each other (called jerks by the bird-catchers), are equally distinguished from what I term song, by their not continuing for four seconds.

As the notes of a cuckow and hen, therefore, though they exceed what I have defined the call of a bird to be, do not amount to its song, I will, for this reason, take the liberty of terming such a succession of two notes as we hear in these birds, the varied call.

Having thus settled the meaning of certain words, which I shall be obliged to make use of, I shall now

* It seems to have been a species of flute, and was probably used to teach young birds to pipe tunes.

Lord Bacon describes this instrument to have been strait, to have had a lesser and greater bore, both above and below, to have required very little breath from the blower; and to have had what he calls a sipple, or stopper. See his second Century of Experiments.

‖ The common hen, when she lays, repeats the same note very often, and concludes with the sixth above, which she holds for a longer time.

proceed to ſtate ſome general principles with regard to the ſinging of birds, which ſeem to reſult from the experiments I have been making for ſeveral years, and under a great variety of circumſtances.

Notes in birds are no more innate than language is in man, and depend entirely upon the maſter under which they are bred, as far as their organs will enable them to imitate the ſounds which they have frequent opportunities of hearing.

Moſt of the experiments I have made on this ſubject have been made with cock linnets, which were fledged and nearly able to leave their neſt, on account not only of this bird's docility, and great powers of imitation, but becauſe the cock is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the hen at that early period, by the ſuperior whiteneſs in the wing *.

In many other ſorts of finging-birds, the male is not at the age of three weeks ſo certainly known from the female; and if the pupil turns out to be a hen,

"——ibi omnis
"Effuſus labor."

The Greek poets made a ſongſter of the τεττιξ, whatever animal that may be, and it is remarkable that they obſerved the female was incapable of ſinging as well as hen birds:

Ειτ' ουκ οιδ' οτι τεττιγες ου τραγουσιν,
Ου φασι γυναικες ουδ' οτινα φωνην εχει;

Comicorum Græcorum Sententiæ, p. 452. Ed. Steph.

I have indeed known an inſtance or two of a hen's making out ſomething like the ſong of her ſpecies; but theſe are as rare as the common hen's being heard to crow.

I rather ſuſpect alſo, that thoſe parrots, magpies, &c. which either do not ſpeak at all, or very little, are hens of thoſe ſpecies.

I have educated neſtling linnets under the three beſt finging larks, the ſkylark, woodlark, and titlark, every one of which, inſtead of the linnet's ſong, adhered entirely to that of their reſpective inſtructors.

When the note of the titlark-linnet ‖ was thoroughly fixed, I hung the bird in a room with two common linnets, for a quarter of a year, which were full in ſong; the titlark-linnet, however, did not borrow any paſſages from the linnet's ſong, but adhered ſtedfaſtly to that of the titlark.

I had ſome curioſity to find out whether an European neſtling would equally learn the note of an African bird: I therefore educated a young linnet under a vengolina ‡, which imitated its African maſter ſo exactly, without any mixture of the linnet ſong, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the one from the other.

* The white reaches almoſt to the ſhaft of the quill feathers, and in the hen does not exceed more than half.

‖ I thus call a bird which ſings notes he would not have learned in a wild ſtate: thus by a ſkylark-linnet, I mean a linnet with the ſkylark ſong; a nightingale-robin, a robin with the nightingale ſong, &c.

‡ This bird ſeems not to have been deſcribed by any of the ornithologiſts; it is of the finch tribe, and about the ſame ſize with our aberdavine (or ſiſkin). The colours are grey and white, and the cock has a bright yellow ſpot upon the rump. It is a very familiar bird, and ſings better than any of thoſe which are not European, except the American mocking bird.

This

This vengolina-linnet was abſolutely perfect, without ever uttering a ſingle note by which it could have been known to be a linnet. In ſome of my other experiments, however, the neſtling linnet retained the call of its own ſpecies, or what the bird-catchers term the linnets chuckle, from ſome reſemblance to that word when pronounced.

I have before ſtated, that all my neſtling linnets were three weeks old, when taken from the neſt; and by that time they frequently learn their own call from the parent birds, which I have mentioned to conſiſt of only a ſingle note.

To be certain, therefore, that a neſtling will not have even the call of its ſpecies, it ſhould be taken from the neſt when only a day or two old; becauſe, though neſtlings cannot ſee till the ſeventh day, yet they can hear from the inſtant they are hatched, and, probably, from that circumſtance attend to ſounds more than they do afterwards; eſpecially as the call of the parents announces the arrival of their food.

I muſt own, that I am not equal myſelf, nor can I procure any perſon to take the trouble of breeding up a bird of this age, as the odds againſt its being reared are almoſt infinite. The warmth indeed of incubation may be, in ſome meaſure, ſupplied by cotton and fires; but theſe declicate animals require, in this ſtate, being fed almoſt perpetually, whilſt the nouriſhment they receive ſhould not only be prepared with great attention, but given in very ſmall portions at a time.

Though I muſt admit, therefore, that I have never reared myſelf a bird of ſo tender an age, yet I have happened to ſee both a linnet and a goldfinch which were taken from their neſts when only two or three days old.

The firſt of theſe belonged to Mr. Matthews, an apothecary at Kenſington, which, from a want of other ſounds to imitate, almoſt articulated the words pretty boy, as well as ſome other ſhort ſentences: I heard the bird myſelf repeat the words pretty boy; and Mr. Matthews aſſured me, that he had neither the note or call of any bird whatſoever.

This talking linnet died laſt year, and many people went from London to hear him ſpeak.

The goldfinch I have before mentioned was reared in the town of Knighton in Radnorſhire, which I happened to hear, as I was walking by the houſe where it was kept.

I thought, indeed, that a wren was ſinging; and I went into the houſe to enquire after it, as that little bird ſeldom lives long in a cage.

The people of the houſe, however, told me, that they had no bird but a goldfinch, which they conceived to ſing its own natural note, as they called it; upon which I ſtaid a conſiderable time in the room, whilſt its notes were merely thoſe of a wren, without the leaſt mixture of the goldfinch.

On further enquiries, I found that the bird had been taken from the neſt when only two or three days old, that it was hung in a window which was oppoſite to a ſmall garden, whence the neſtling had undoubtedly acquired the notes of the wren, without having had any opportunity of learning even the call of the goldfinch.

These facts which I have ſtated ſeem to prove very deciſively, that birds have not any innate ideas of the notes which are ſuppoſed to be peculiar to each ſpecies. But it will poſſibly be aſked, why in a wild ſtate they adhere ſo ſteadily to the ſame ſong, inſomuch that it is well known, before the bird is heard, what notes you are to expect from him.

This, however, ariſes entirely from the neſtling's attending only to the inſtruction of the parent bird, whilſt it diſregards the notes of all others, which may perhaps be ſinging round him.

Young Canary-birds are frequently reared in a room where there are many other ſorts; and yet I have been informed that they only learn the ſong of the parent cock.

Every one knows, that the common houſe-ſparrow, when in a wild ſtate, never does any thing but chirp: this, however, does not ariſe from want of powers in this bird to imitate others; but becauſe he only attends to the parental note.

But, to prove this deciſively, I took a common ſparrow from the neſt when it was fledged, and educated him under a linnet; the bird, however, by accident, heard a goldfinch alſo, and his ſong was, therefore, a mixture of the linnet and goldfinch.

I have tried ſeveral experiments, in order to obſerve from what circumſtances birds fix upon any particular note when taken from the parents; but cannot ſettle this with any ſort of preciſion, any more than at what period of their recording they determine upon the ſong to which they will adhere.

I educated a young robin under a very fine nightingale; which, however, began already to be out of ſong, and was perfectly mute in leſs than a fortnight.

This robin afterwards ſung three parts in four nightingale; and the reſt of his ſong was what the bird-catchers call rubbiſh, or no particular note whatſoever.

I hung this robin nearer to the nightingale than to any other bird; from which firſt experiment I conceived, that the ſcholar would imitate the maſter which was at the leaſt diſtance from him.

From ſeveral other experiments, however, which I have ſince tried, I find it to be very uncertain what notes the neſtling will moſt attend to, and often their ſong is a mixture; as in the inſtance which I before ſtated of the ſparrow.

I muſt own alſo, that I conceived, from the experiment of educating the robin under a nightingale, that the ſcholar would fix upon the note which it firſt heard when taken from the neſt; I imagined likewiſe, that, if the nightingale had been fully in ſong, the inſtruction for a fortnight would have been ſufficient.

I have, however, ſince tried the following experiment, which convinces me, ſo much depends upon circumſtances, and perhaps caprice in the ſcholar, that no general inference, or rule, can be laid down with regard to either of theſe ſuppoſitions.

I educated a neſtling robin under a woodlark-linnet, which was full in ſong, and hung very near to him for a month together: after which, the robin was removed to another houſe, where he could only hear a ſkylark-linnet. The conſequence was, that the neſtling did not ſing a note of woodlark (though

I afterwards hung him again juſt above the woodlark-linnet) but adhered entirely to the ſong of the ſkylark-linnet.

Having thus ſtated the reſult of ſeveral experiments, which were chiefly intended to determine, whether birds had any innate ideas of the notes, or ſong, which is ſuppoſed to be peculiar to each ſpecies, I ſhall now make ſome general obſervations on their ſinging; though perhaps the ſubject may appear to many a very minute one.

Every poet, indeed, ſpeaks with raptures of the harmony of the groves; yet even thoſe, who have good muſical ears, ſeem to pay little attention to it, but as a pleaſing noiſe.

I am alſo convinced (though it may ſeem rather paradoxical) that the inhabitants of London diſtinguiſh more accurately, and know more on this head, than of all the other parts of the iſland taken together.

This ſeems to ariſe from two cauſes.

The firſt is, that we have not more muſical ideas which are innate, than we have of language; and therefore even thoſe, who have the happineſs to have organs which are capable of receiving a gratification from this ſixth ſenſe (as it hath been called by ſome) require, however, the beſt inſtruction.

The orcheſtra of the opera, which is confined to the metropolis, hath diffuſed a good ſtile of playing over the other bands of the capital, which is, by degrees, communicated to the fidler and ballad-ſinger in the ſtreets: the organs in every church, as well as thoſe of the Savoyards, contribute likewiſe to this improvement of muſical faculties in the Londoners.

If the ſinging of the ploughman in the country is therefore compared with that of the London blackguard, the ſuperiority is infinitely on the ſide of the latter; and the ſame may be obſerved in comparing the voice of a country girl and London houſe-maid, as it is very uncommon to hear the former ſing tolerably in tune.

I do not mean by this to aſſert, that the inhabitants of the country are not born with as good muſical organs; but only, that they have not the ſame opportunities of learning from others who play in tune themſelves.

The other reaſon for the inhabitants of London judging better in relation to the ſong of birds, ariſes from their hearing each bird ſing diſtinctly, either in their own or their neighbours ſhops; as alſo from a bird continuing much longer in ſong, whilſt in a cage, than when at liberty; the cauſe of which I ſhall endeavour hereafter to explain.

Thoſe who live in the country, on the other hand, do not hear birds ſing in their woods for above two months in the year, when the confuſion of notes prevents their attending to the ſong of any particular bird; nor does he continue long enough in a place, for the hearer to recollect his notes with accuracy.

Beſides this, birds in the ſpring ſing very loud indeed; but they only give ſhort jerks, and ſcarcely ever the whole compaſs of their ſong.

For theſe reaſons I have never happened to meet with any perſon,

who had not reſided in London, whoſe judgment or opinion on this ſubject I could the leaſt rely upon; and a ſtronger proof of this cannot be given, than that moſt people, who keep Canary-birds, do not know that they ſing chiefly either the titlark, or nightingale notes *.

Nothing, however, can be more marked than the note of a nightingale called its jug, which moſt of the Canary-birds brought from the Tyrol commonly have, as well as ſeveral nightingale ſtrokes, or particular paſſages in the ſong of that bird.

I mention this ſuperior knowledge in the inhabitants of the capital, becauſe I am convinced, that, if others are conſulted in relation to the ſinging of birds, they will only miſlead, inſtead of giving any material or uſeful information †.

Birds in a wild ſtate do not commonly ſing above ten weeks in the year; which is then alſo confined to the cocks of a few ſpecies; I conceive, that this laſt circumſtance ariſes from the ſuperior ſtrength of the muſcles of the larynx.

I procured a cock nightingale, a cock and hen blackbird, a cock and hen rook, a cock linnet, as alſo a cock and hen chaffinch, which that very eminent anatomiſt, Mr. Hunter, F. R. S. was ſo obliging as to diſſect for me, and begged that he would particularly attend to the ſtate of the organs in the different birds, which might be ſuppoſed to contribute to ſinging.

Mr. Hunter found the muſcles of the larynx to be ſtronger in the nightingale than in any other bird of the ſame ſize; and in all thoſe inſtances (where he diſſected both cock and hen) that the ſame muſcles were ſtronger in the cock.

I ſent the cock and hen rook, in order to ſee whether there would be the ſame difference in the cock and hen of a ſpecies that would not ſing at all. Mr. Hunter, however, told me, that he had not attended ſo much to their comparative organs of voice, as in the other kinds; but that, to the beſt of his recollection, there was no difference at all.

Strength, however, in theſe muſcles, ſeems not to be the only requiſite; the birds muſt have alſo great plenty of food, which ſeems to be proved ſufficiently by birds in a cage ſinging the greateſt part of the year, when the wild ones do not

* I once ſaw two of theſe birds which came from the Canary iſlands; neither of which had any ſong at all; and I have been informed, that a ſhip brought a great many of them not long ſince, which ſung as little.

Moſt of thoſe Canary-birds, which are imported from the Tyrol, have been educated by parents, the progenitor of which was inſtructed by a nightingale; our Engliſh Canary-birds have commonly more of the titlark note.

The traffick in theſe birds makes a ſmall article of commerce, as four Tyroleze generally bring over to England ſixteen hundred every year; and though they carry them on their backs one thouſand miles, as well as pay 20l. duty for ſuch a number, yet upon the whole it anſwers to ſell theſe birds at 5s. a piece.

The chief place for breeding Canary-birds is Inſpruck and its environs, from whence they are ſent to Conſtantinople, as well as every part of Europe.

† As it will not anſwer to catch birds with clap-nets any where but in the neighbourhood of London, moſt of the birds which may be heard in a country town are neſtlings, and conſequently cannot ſing the ſuppoſed natural ſong in any perfection.

(as

(as I obſerved before) continue in ſong above ten weeks.

The food of ſinging birds conſiſts of plants, inſects, or ſeeds, and, of the two firſt of theſe, there is infinitely the greateſt profuſion in the ſpring.

As for ſeeds, which are to be met with only in the autumn, I think they cannot well find any great quantities of them in a country ſo cultivated as England is; for the ſeeds of meadows are deſtroyed by mowing; in paſtures, by the bite in the cattle, and, in arable, by the plough, when moſt of them are buried too deep for the bird to reach them *.

I know well that the ſinging of the cock-bird in the ſpring is attributed by many † to the motive only of pleaſing its mate during incubation.

Thoſe, however, who ſuppoſe this, ſhould recollect, that much the greater part of birds do not ſing at all: why ſhould their mate, therefore, be deprived of this ſolace and amuſement?

The bird in a cage, which, perhaps, ſings nine or ten months in a year, cannot do ſo from this inducement; and, on the contrary, it ariſes chiefly from contending with another bird, or, indeed, againſt almoſt any ſort of continued noiſe.

Superiority in ſong gives to birds a moſt amazing aſcendency over each other; as is well known to the bird-catchers by the faſcinating power of their call-birds, which they contrive ſhould moult prematurely for this purpoſe.

But, to ſhew deciſively that the ſinging of a bird in the ſpring does not ariſe from any attention to its mate, a very experienced catcher of nightingales hath informed me, that ſome of theſe birds have *jerked* the inſtant they were caught. He hath alſo brought to me a nightingale, which had been but a few hours in a cage, and which burſt forth in a roar of ſong.

At the ſame time, this bird is ſo ſulky on his firſt confinement, that he muſt be crammed for ſeven or eight days, as he will otherwiſe not feed himſelf: it is alſo neceſſary to tye his wings, to prevent his killing himſelf againſt the top or ſides of the cage.

I believe there is no inſtance of any bird's ſinging which exceeds our blackbird in ſize; and poſſibly this may ariſe from the difficulty of its concealing itſelf, if it called the attention of its enemies, not only by bulk, but by the proportionable loudneſs of its notes ‡.

I ſhould rather conceive, it is for the ſame reaſon that no hen bird ſings, becauſe this talent would be ſtill more dangerous during incubation; which may poſſibly alſo account for the inferiority in point of plumage.

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I TRIED once an experiment which might indeed have poſſibly made ſome alteration in the tone of a bird, from what it might have been when the animal was at its full growth, by procuring an operator who caponiſed a young blackbird of about ſix weeks old; as it died, however, ſoon afterwards,

* The plough, indeed, may turn up ſome few ſeeds, which may ſtill be in an eatable ſtate.

† See, amongſt others, M. de Buffon, in his lately-publiſhed Ornithology.

‡ For the ſame reaſon, moſt large birds are wilder than the ſmaller ones.

and I have never repeated the experiment, I can only conjecture with regard to what might have been the conſequences of it.

Both * Pliny and the London poulterers agree that a capon does not crow, which I ſhould conceive to ariſe from the muſcles of the larynx never acquiring the proper degree of ſtrength, which ſeems to be requiſite to the ſinging of a bird, from Mr. Hunter's diſſections.

But it will, perhaps, be aſked, why this operation ſhould not improve the notes of a neſtling, as much as it is ſuppoſed to contribute to the greater perfection of the human voice.

To this I anſwer, that caſtration by no means inſures any ſuch conſequence: for the voices of much the greater part of Italian eunuchs are ſo indifferent, that they have no means of procuring a livelihood but by copying muſic, and this is one of the reaſons why ſo few compoſitions are publiſhed in Italy, as it would ſtarve this refuſe of ſociety.

But it may be ſaid, that there hath been a Farinelli and a Manzoli, whoſe voices were ſo diſtinguiſhedly ſuperior.

To this I again anſwer, that the catalogue of ſuch names would be a very ſhort one; and that we attribute thoſe effects to caſtration, which ſhould rather be aſcribed to the education of theſe ſingers.

Caſtration commonly leaves the human voice at the ſame pitch as when the operation is performed; but the eunuch, from that time, is educated with a view only to his future appearance on the opera ſtage; he therefore manages his voice to greater advantage, than thoſe who have not ſo early and conſtant inſtruction.

Conſidering the ſize of many ſinging birds, it is rather amazing at what a diſtance their notes may be heard.

I think I may venture to ſay, that a nightingale may be very clearly diſtinguiſhed at more than half a mile †, if the evening is calm. I have alſo obſerved the breath of a robin (which exerted itſelf) ſo condenſed in a froſty morning, as to be very viſible.

To make the compariſon, however, with accuracy, between the loudneſs of a bird's and the human voice, a perſon ſhould be ſent to the ſpot from whence the bird is heard; I ſhould rather conceive that, upon ſuch trial, the nightingale would be diſtinguiſhed further than the man.

It muſt have ſtruck every one, that in paſſing under a houſe where the windows are ſhut, the ſinging of a bird is eaſily heard, when at the ſame time a converſation cannot be ſo, though an animated one.

Moſt people, who have not attended to the notes of birds, ſuppoſe that thoſe of every ſpecies ſing exactly the ſame notes and paſſages, which is by no means true, though it is admitted that there is a general reſemblance.

Thus the London bird-catchers preſer the ſong of the Kentiſh goldfinches, but Eſſex chaffinches; and when they ſell the bird to thoſe

* Lib. x. c. 21.

† Monſ. de Buffon ſays, that the quadruped, which he terms the *huarine*, may be heard at the diſtance of a league. Ornith. tom. I.

who

who can thus diſtinguiſh, inform the buyer that it hath ſuch a note, which is very well underſtood between them *.

Some of the nightingale fanciers alſo prefer a Surry bird to thoſe of Middleſex †.

Theſe differences in the ſong of birds, of the ſame ſpecies, cannot, perhaps, be compared to any thing more appoſite, than the varieties of provincial dialects.

The nightingale ſeems to have been fixed upon, almoſt univerſally, as the moſt capital of ſinging birds, which ſuperiority it certainly may boldy challenge; one reaſon, however, of this bird's being more attended to than others is, that it ſings in the night ‡.

Hence Shakeſpeare ſays,

"The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould
"ſing by day,
"When every gooſe is cackling,
"would be thought
"No better a muſician than the
"wren."

The ſong of this bird hath been deſcribed, and expatiated upon, by ſeveral writers, particularly Pliny and Strada.

As I muſt own, however, that I cannot affix any preciſe ideas to either of theſe celebrated deſcriptions, and as I once kept a very fine bird of this ſort for three years, with very particular attention to its ſong; I ſhall endeavour to do it the beſt juſtice I am capable of.

In the firſt place, its tone is infinitely more mellow than that of any other bird, though, at the ſame time, by a proper exertion of its muſical powers, it can be exceſſively brilliant.

When this bird *ſang its ſong round*, in its whole compaſs, I have obſerved ſixteen different beginnings and cloſes, at the ſame time that the intermediate notes were commonly varied in their ſucceſſion with ſuch judgment, as to produce a moſt pleaſing variety.

The bird which approaches neareſt to the excellence of the nightingale, in this reſpect, is the ſky-lark; but then the tone is infinitely inferior in point of mellowneſs: moſt other ſinging birds have not above four or five changes.

The next point of ſuperiority in a nightingale is its continuance of ſong, without a pauſe, which I have

* Theſe are the names which they give to ſome of the nightingale's notes: *Sweet, Sweet jug, Jug ſweet, Water bubble, Pipe rattle, Bell pipe, Scroty, Skeg, ſkeg, ſkeg, Swat ſwat ſwaty, whitlow whitlow whitlow*, from ſome diſtant affinity to ſuch words.

† Mr. Henſhaw informs us, that nightingales in Denmark are not heard till May, and that their notes are not ſo ſweet or various as with us. Dr. Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, vol. iii. p. 189. Whilſt Mr. Fletcher (who was miniſter from Queen Elizabeth to Ruſſia) ſays, that the nightingales in that part of the world have a finer note than ours. See Fletcher's Life, in the Biographia Britannica.

I never could believe what is commonly aſſerted, that the Czar Peter was at a conſiderable expence to introduce ſinging birds near Peterſburgh: becauſe it appears by the Fauna Suecica, that they have, in thoſe latitudes, moſt of the ſame birds with thoſe of England.

§ The woodlark and reedſparrow ſing likewiſe in the night; and from hence, in the neighbourhood of Shrewſbury, the latter hath obtained the name of the willow-nightingale. Nightingales, however, and theſe two other birds, ſing alſo in the day, but are then not diſtinguiſhed in the general concert.

obſerved

obſerved ſometimes not to be leſs than twenty ſeconds. Whenever reſpiration, however, became neceſſary, it was taken with as much judgment as by an opera ſinger.

The ſkylark again, in this particular, is only ſecond to the nightingale*.

And here I muſt again repeat, that what I deſcribe is from a caged nightingale, becauſe thoſe which we hear in the ſpring are ſo rank,

* I ſhall here inſert a table, by which the comparative merit of the Britiſh ſinging birds may be examined, the idea of which I have borrowed from Monſ. de Piles, in his Cours de Peinture par Principes. I ſhall not be ſurprized however, if, as he ſuggeſts, many may diſagree with me about particular birds, as he ſuppoſes they will do with him, concerning the merits of painters.

As I have five columns, inſtead of the four which M. de Piles uſes, I make 20 the point of abſolute perfection, inſtead of 16, which is his ſtandard.

	Mellowneſs of tone.	Sprightly notes.	Plaintive notes.	Compaſs.	Execution.
Nightingale	19	14	19	19	19
Skylark	4	19	4	18	18
Woodlark	18	4	17	12	8
Titlark	12	12	12	12	12
Linnet	12	16	12	16	18
Goldfinch	4	19	4	12	12
Chaffinch	4	12	4	8	8
Greenfinch	4	4	4	4	6
Hedge-ſparrow	6	0	6	4	4
Aberdavine (or Siſkin)	2	4	0	4	4
Redpoll	0	4	0	4	4
Thruſh	4	4	4	4	4
Blackbird	4	4	0	2	2
Robin	6	10	12	12	12
Wren	0	12	0	4	4
Reed-ſparrow	0	4	0	2	2
Black-cap, or the Norfolk mock-nightingale (*a*)	14	12	12	14	14

I have made no mention of the bulfinch in this table, which is commonly conſidered as a ſinging bird; becauſe its wild note, without inſtruction, is a moſt jarring and diſagreeable noiſe.

I have likewiſe omitted (*b*) the redſtart (which is called by the French le Roſſignol de Muraille), as I am not ſufficiently acquainted with its ſong, though it is admired by many; I ſhould rather conceive, however, with Zinanni, that there is no very extraordinary merit in the notes.

The London bird-catchers alſo ſell ſometimes the yellow hammer, twite, and brambling (*c*) as ſinging birds; but none of theſe will come within my definition of what may be deemed ſo.

(*a*) Brit. Zool. p. 262.

(*b*) Il culo ranzo è un ucello, (per quanto dicono) molto canoro, ma io tale non lo ſtimo. Delle uova è del nidi, p. 53.

(*c*) They call this bird a kate.

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that they ſeldom ſing any thing but ſhort and loud jerks, which conſequently cannot be compared to the notes of a caged bird, as the inſtrument is overſtrained.

I muſt alſo here obſerve, that my nightingale was a very capital bird; for ſome of them are ſo vaſtly inferior, that the bird-fanciers will not keep them, branding them with the name of Frenchmen *.

But it is not only in tone and variety that the nightingale excels; the bird alſo ſings (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) with ſuperior judgment and taſte.

I have therefore commonly obſerved, that my nightingale began ſoftly, like the ancient orators; reſerving its breath to ſwell certain notes, which by this means had a moſt aſtoniſhing effect, and which eludes all verbal deſcription.

I have indeed taken down certain paſſages which may be reduced to our muſical intervals; but though by theſe means one may form an idea of ſome of the notes uſed, yet it is impoſſible to give their comparative durations in point of muſical tune, upon which the whole effect muſt depend.

I once procured a very capital player on the flute to execute the notes which Kircher hath engraved in his Muſurgia, as being uſed by the nightingale; when, from want of not being able to ſettle their comparative duration, it was impoſſible to obſerve any traces almoſt of the nightingale's ſong.

It may not be improper here to conſider, whether the nightingale may not have a very formidable competitor in the American mocking-bird †; though almoſt all travellers agree, that the concert in the European woods is ſuperior to that of the other parts of the globe ‡.

As birds are now annually imported in great numbers from Aſia, Africa, and America, I have frequently attended to their notes, both ſingly and in concert, which certainly are not to be compared to thoſe of Europe.

Thomſon, the poet, (whoſe obſervations in natural hiſtory are much to be depended upon) makes this ſuperiority in the European birds to be a ſort of compenſation for their great inferiority in point of gaudy plumage. Our goldfinch, however, joins to a very brilliant and pleaſing ſong, a moſt beautiful variety of colours in its feathers ||.

It muſt be admitted, that foreign birds, when brought to Europe, are often heard to a great diſadvantage; as many of them, from their great tameneſs, have certain-

* One ſhould ſuppoſe from this, that the nightingale-catchers had heard much of the French muſic: which is poſſibly the caſe, as ſome of them live in Spittal-fields.

† Turdus Americanus minor canorus. Ray's Syn. It is called by the Indians Cantlatolli; which is ſaid to ſignify four hundred tongues. See alſo Cateſby.

‡ See Rocheforte's Hiſt. de Antelles, tom. i. p. 366.—Ph. Tr. Abr. vol. iii. p. 563.---and Cateſby.

|| I cannot but think, that there would be a demand for theſe birds in China, as the inhabitants are very ſedentary, and bird-cages are commonly repreſented as hanging in their rooms. I have been informed by a Tyroleze, that his beſt market for Canary birds was Conſtantinople.

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ly been brought up by hand, the conſequence of which I have already ſtated from ſeveral experiments. The ſoft-billed birds alſo cannot be well brought over, as the *ſuccedaneum* for inſects (their common food) is freſh meat, and particularly the hearts of animals.

I have happened, however, to hear the American mocking-bird in great perfection at Meſſ. Vogle's and Scott's, in Love-lane, Eaſtcheap.

This bird is believed to be ſtill living, and has been in England theſe ſix years. During the ſpace of a minute, he imitated the woodlark, chaffinch, blackbird, thruſh, and ſparrow. I was told alſo, that he would bark like a dog; ſo that the bird ſeems to have no choice in his imitations, though his pipe comes neareſt to our nightingale of any bird I have yet met with.

With regard to the original notes, however, of this bird, we are ſtill at a loſs; as this can only be known by thoſe who are accurately acquainted with the ſong of the other American birds.

Kalm indeed informs us, that the natural ſong is excellent *; but this traveller ſeems not to have been long enough in America to have diſtinguiſhed what were the genuine notes: with us, mimics do not often ſucceed but in imitations.

I have little doubt, however, but that this bird would be fully equal to the ſong of the nightingale in its whole compaſs; but then, from the attention which the *mocker* pays to any other ſort of diſagreeable noiſes, theſe capital notes would be always debaſed by a bad mixture.

We have one mocking-bird in England, which is the ſkylark; as, contrary to a general obſervation I have before made, this bird will catch the note of any other which hangs near it; even after the ſkylark note is *fixed*. For this reaſon the bird-fanciers often place the ſkylark next one which hath not been long caught, in order, as they term it, to keep the caged ſkylark *honeſt*.

The queſtion, indeed, may be aſked, why the wild ſkylark, with theſe powers of imitation, ever adheres to the parental note; but it muſt be recollected, that a bird, when at liberty, is for ever ſhifting its place, and, conſequently, does not hear the ſame notes eternally repeated, as when it hangs in a cage near another. In a wild ſtate, therefore, the ſkylark adheres to the parental notes; as the parent cock attends the young ones, and is heard by them for ſo conſiderable a time.

I am aware alſo, that it may be aſked, how birds originally came by the notes which are peculiar to each ſpecies. My anſwer, however, to this is, that the origin of the notes of birds, together with its gradual progreſs, is as difficult to be traced, as that of the different languages in nations.

The loſs of the parent cock, at the critical time for inſtruction, hath undoubtedly produced thoſe varieties, which I have before obſerved are in the ſong of each ſpecies; becauſe then the neſtling hath either attended to the ſong of ſome other birds; or, perhaps, invented ſome new notes of its own, which are afterwards perpetuated from generation to generation, till ſimilar acci-

* Vol. i. p. 219.

accidents produce other alterations. The organs of ſome birds alſo are probably ſo defective, that they cannot imitate properly the parental note, as ſome men can never articulate as they ſhould do. Such defects in the parent-bird muſt again occaſion varieties, becauſe theſe defects will be continued to their deſcendants, who, (as I before have proved) will only attend to the parental ſong. Some of theſe deſcendants alſo may have imperfect organs; which will again multiply varieties in the ſong.

The truth is, as I before obſerved, that ſcarcely any two birds of the ſame ſpecies have exactly the ſame notes, if they are accurately attended to, though there is a general reſemblance.

Thus moſt people ſee no difference between one ſheep and another, when a large flock is before them. The ſhepherd, however, knows each of them, and can ſwear to them if they are loſt; as can the Lincolnſhire goſherd to each gooſe.

On the noxious Quality of the Effluvia of putrid Marſhes. In a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Prieſtley *to Sir* John Pringle.

[Read, Dec. 16, 1773.]

SINCE the publication of my papers, I have read two treatiſes, written by Dr. Alexander of Edinburgh, and am exceedingly pleaſed with the ſpirit of philoſophical inquiry which they diſcover. They appear to me to contain many new, curious, and valuable obſervations: but one of the concluſions, which he draws from his experiments, I am ſatisfied, from my own obſervations, is ill founded, and, from the nature of it, muſt be dangerous. I mean his maintaining, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the neighbourhood of putrid marſhes.

I was particularly ſurprized to meet with ſuch an opinion as this in a book inſcribed to yourſelf, who have ſo clearly explained the great miſchief of ſuch a ſituation in your excellent treatiſe on the diſeaſes of the army. On this account, I have thought it not improper to addreſs to you the following obſervations and experiments, which I think clearly demonſtrate the fallacy of Dr. Alexander's reaſoning, indiſputably eſtabliſh your doctrine, and, indeed, juſtify the apprehenſions of all mankind in this caſe.

I think it probable enough, that putrid matter, as Dr. Alexander has endeavoured to prove, will preſerve other ſubſtances from putreſaction; becauſe, being already ſaturated with the putrid effluvium, they cannot readily take any more; but Dr. Alexander was not aware, that air, thus loaded with putrid effluvium, is exceedingly noxious when taken into the lungs. I have lately, however, had an opportunity of fully aſcertaining how very noxious ſuch air is.

Happening to uſe, at Calne, a much larger trough of water, for the purpoſe of my experiments, than I had done at Leeds, and not having freſh water ſo near at hand as I had there, I neglected to change it, till it turned black, and became offenſive, but by no means to ſuch a degree, as to deter me from making uſe of it. In this ſtate of the water, I obſerved bubbles of air to riſe from it, and eſpecially in one place,

place, to which ſome ſhelves, that I had in it, directed them; and having ſet an inverted glaſs veſſel to catch them, in a few days I collected a conſiderable quantity of this air, which iſſued ſpontaneouſly from the putrid water, and, putting nitrous air to it, I found that no change of colour or diminution enſued, ſo that it muſt have been in the higheſt degree noxious. I repeated the ſame experiment ſeveral times afterwards, and always with the ſame reſult.

After this, I had the curioſity to try how wholeſome air would be affected by agitation in this water; when, to my real ſurpriſe, I found, that, after one minute only, a candle would not burn in it; and, after three or four minutes, it was in the ſame ſtate with the air which had iſſued ſpontaneouſly from the ſame water.

I alſo found, that common air, confined in a glaſs veſſel, in contact only with this water, and without any agitation, would not admit a candle to burn in it after two days.

Theſe facts certainly demonſtrate, that air which either ariſes from ſtagnant or putrid water, or which has been for ſome time in contact with it, muſt be very unfit for reſpiration; and yet Dr. Alexander's opinion is rendered ſo plauſible by his experiments, that it is very poſſible that many perſons may be rendered ſecure, and thoughtleſs of danger, in a ſituation in which they muſt neceſſarily breathe it. On this account, I have thought it right to make this communication as early as I conveniently could; and, as Dr. Alexander appears to be an ingenuous and benevolent man, I doubt not but he will thank me for it.

That air iſſuing from water, or rather from the ſoft earth, or mud, at the bottom of pits containing water, is not always unwholeſome, I have alſo had an opportunity of aſcertaining. Taking a walk, about two years ago, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, I obſerved bubbles of air to ariſe, in remarkably great plenty, from a ſmall pool of water, which, upon enquiry, I was informed had been the place where ſome perſons had been boring the ground in order to find coal. Theſe bubbles of air having excited my curioſity, I preſently returned, with a baſon, and other veſſels proper for my purpoſe, and having ſtirred the mud with a long ſtick, I ſoon got about a pint of this air; and, examining it, found it to be good common air; at leaſt a candle burned in it very well. I had not then diſcovered the method of aſcertaining the goodneſs of common air by a mixture of nitrous air. Previous to the trial, I had ſuſpected that this air would have been found to be inflammable.

I ſhall conclude this letter with obſerving, that I have found a remarkable difference in different kinds of water, with reſpect to their effect on common air agitated in them, and which I am not yet able to account for. If I agitate common air in the water of a deep well, near my houſe in Calne, which is hard, but clear and ſweet, a candle will not burn in it after three minutes. The ſame is the caſe with the rain-water, which I get from the roof of my houſe. But in diſtilled water, or the water

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of a ſpring-well near the houſe, I muſt agitate the air about twenty minutes before it will be ſo much injured. It may be worth while to make farther experiments with reſpect to this property of water.

In conſequence of uſing the rain water, and the well water above-mentioned, I was very near concluding, contrary to what I have aſſerted in my printed papers, that common air ſuffers a decompoſition by great rarefaction. For when I had collected a conſiderable quantity of air, which had been rarefied about four hundred times by an excellent pump made for me by Mr. Smeaton, I always found, that when I filled my receivers with the water above-mentioned, though I did it ſo gradually as to occaſion as little agitation as poſſible, a candle would not burn in the air that remained in them. But when I uſed diſtilled water, or freſh ſpring water, I undeceived myſelf.

Farther Proofs of the Inſalubrity of marſhy Situations. In a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Price, *to the Rev. Dr.* Horſley.

[Read, Jan. 13, 1774.]

Dear Sir,

DR. Prieſtley's paper on the noxious effects of ſtagnant waters, read laſt Thurſday to the Royal Society, brought to my remembrance a table, exhibiting the rate of mortality in a pariſh ſituated among marſhes, which I had ſeen in Mr. Muret's Obſervations, publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Oeconomical Society at Bern, for 1766. I have ſince reviewed this table, and found that it affords a full confirmation of Dr. Prieſtley's aſſertions. This pariſh is a part of the diſtrict of Vaud, belonging to the canton of Bern in Switzerland; and contains 169 families, and 696 inhabitants. Mr. Muret's table of the rate of mortality in it, is formed from a regiſter of the ages at which all died in it for fifteen years. With this table he has alſo given tables from like regiſters, of the rates of mortality in ſeven ſmall towns; in 36 country pariſhes and villages; in 16 pariſhes ſituated in the Alps; in 12 corn pariſhes, and in 18 vintage pariſhes.--From comparing theſe tables, it appears, that the probabilities of life are higheſt in the moſt hilly parts of the province, and loweſt in the marſhy pariſh juſt mentioned. The difference is indeed remarkable, as will appear from the following particulars. One half, of all born in the mountains, live to the age of 47. In the marſhy pariſh, one half live only to the age of 25. In the hills, one in 20, of all that are born, live to 80. In the marſhy pariſh only one in 52 reaches this age. In the hills, a perſon aged 40 has a chance, of 80 to 1, for living a year. In the marſhy pariſh, his chance for living a year is not 30 to 1.——In the hills, perſons aged 20, 30, and 40, have an even chance for living 41, 33, and 25 years reſpectively. In the fenny pariſh, perſons, at theſe ages, have an even chance of living only 30, 23, and 15 years.—In ſhort, it appears, that, though the probabilities of life in all this country, except this one pariſh, are much higher than in London; yet here, after 30, they are much lower. Before the age of 30, they are, indeed, higher in this pariſh; the reaſon of which muſt be, that the London

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air and cuſtoms are particularly noxious to children *.

I am ſenſible, that obſervations, for only 15 years, in one ſmall pariſh, do not afford as deciſive and ample an authority, in the preſent caſe, as there is reaſon to wiſh for; and that, therefore, the perfect exactneſs of the particulars I have recited cannot be depended on. —They are, however, ſufficiently near the truth to demonſtrate, in general, the unhealthfulneſs of a marſhy ſituation; and as the regiſter from whence they are derived is the only one, in ſuch a ſituation, which I have ever met with, and Dr. Alexander's experiments may lead ſome to very wrong concluſions on this ſubject, I could not help thinking that there would be no impropriety in ſending you the account I have now given. If you think it of any importance, I ſhall be obliged to you for reading it to the Royal Society.

I cannot help taking this opportunity to add my wiſhes, that ſuch regiſters of mortality, as thoſe publiſhed by Mr. Muret, were eſtabliſhed in every part of this kingdom. We might then determine immediately every ſuch queſtion as that which has occaſioned this letter; and know certainly, what influence different airs, and different ſituations, have on the duration of life. Two ingenious phyſicians, Dr. Percival at Mancheſter, and Dr. Haygarth at Cheſter, have lately, with much zeal, promoted inſtitutions of this kind; and a great deal of uſeful information may be expected from the accurate and comprehenſive regiſters of mortality, which, under their direction, have been eſtabliſhed in theſe towns. But the inſtruction ariſing from theſe eſtabliſhments cannot be complete, till they become univerſal.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient

Newington-Green, and humble Servt.

Dec. 21, 1773. RICH. PRICE.

The Caſe of a Patient voiding Stones through a fiſtulous Sore in the Loins, without any concomitant Diſcharge of Urine by the ſame Paſſage: In a Letter to Dr. Maty, *from Mr.* S. F. Simmons.

[Read, Dec. 23, 1774.]

I Have taken the liberty of addreſſing this letter to you, becauſe from your ſituation as ſecretary to the Royal Society, and the reputation you have acquired in the literary world, I have no doubt of your being very ready to receive it favourably. If you think it ſufficiently intereſting, you will be pleaſed to communicate it to the Royal Society; but if you think that it has neither enough of novelty, or utility, to merit a place in their Tranſactions, I beg the favour of you to let it reſt with you.

Eleanor Pilcher, the ſubject of it, is about 52 years of age, and lives at Littlebourn in Kent. About 25 years ago ſhe firſt began to complain of pain in her back, of a difficulty in making water, and of other nephritic ſymptoms, which gradually increaſed. Soon after this ſhe began to void gravel with her

* In London, one half of all that are born, die under three years of age. But this is not peculiar to London. In Berlin, the ſame proportion dies under three; and at Vienna, under two.

urine,

urine, and to paſs ſeveral very ſmall ſtones; and theſe ſymptoms continued to return very frequently, and with much ſeverity. About ten years after the firſt appearance of theſe complaints, a ſwelling came on in the left lumbar region, which, after having been very painful for a conſiderable time, ſuppurated. This wound, which very ſoon became fiſtulous, has continued open ever ſince, and has conſtantly afforded an ichorous diſcharge. It was not till December 1772, fifteen years from the appearance of the tumour, that this diſcharge began to abate, and that the wound, from being perfectly eaſy, became painful and inflamed. During all this time the nephritic ſymptoms had continued to return, without any variation, the urine had conſtantly afforded a gravelly ſediment, and ſeveral ſmall ſtones had paſſed through the *meatus urinarius*; but theſe concretions were now about to take a different courſe. The pain in the back, which had commonly affected the left ſide, became much more intenſe than uſual, but was not attended by any of the other ſymptoms, which had been the uſual forerunners of a fit of the gravel. The diſcharge from the wound was ſuddenly diminiſhed, and the pain and inflammation exceedingly increaſed, though the urine continued to paſs in a healthy quantity, and without difficulty. Theſe complaints continued during eight days, and then a round and ſmooth *calculus*, weighing about 12 grains, was extracted, with ſome difficulty, from the wound. Since that time no gravel has been voided with the urine, though no urine ever paſſes through the wound; and ſix other paroxyſms, like that I have deſcribed, have taken place, in which the ſame ſymptoms have occurred, and which have terminated in a ſimilar manner, ſo that ſeven *calculi* have paſſed through the wound, only two of which have been preſerved, and the leaſt of them weighs ſix grains. During the intervals of theſe paroxyſms, the patient enjoys a ſtate of eaſe and health; and the orifice of the wound, ſoon after the excluſion of a *calculus*, returns to its uſual ſize, admitting, with difficulty, a common probe. This caſe, of which I have endeavoured to give you an accurate hiſtory, appears to be a great proof of the powers of nature. The right kidney does not ſeem to be affected, and as no urine ever paſſes through the wound, it ſhould ſeem as if the ſecretion, by the left kidney, is deſtroyed; for, as no gravel is now voided with the urine, the left *ureter* is probably cloſed. The caſe, however, though a very intereſting one, is not perfectly ſingular, for Delechampius relates, that he ſaw a man who paſſed ſeveral ſtones through an abſceſs of the loins, that had become fiſtulous. And Tulpius, in the fourth book of his *Obſervationes Medicæ*, gives the hiſtory of a patient, who after undergoing much pain, from a nephritic complaint which he inherited from his father, at length paſſed a ſtone, from the kidneys, externally through the loins, which occaſioned a callous ulcer, through which *pus* and urine were perpetually flowing. Neither time, or any of the remedies employed, afforded him any relief, but, the paſſage thro' the loins cloſing, and the matter taking a different courſe, an acute fever was at length brought on, of which the patient died.

And the late Mr. Cheſelden obſerves, that he had three patients, from whom he had extracted ſmall ſtones, which had made their way from the kidnies to the integuments, and there occaſioned an impoſthumation. But caſes like theſe, though not perfectly new, ſeem to deſerve to be recorded, as very rare ones, eſpecially when they afford more intereſting circumſtances, than ſeem hitherto to have occurred.

You will do me much honour by acknowledging the receipt of this letter. I ſhall be very ready to give any neceſſary information you may wiſh to receive on the ſubject. And am, very reſpectfully, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſerv^{t}.

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS.

Wingham in Kent,
Nov. 7, 1773.

Remarks on the Aurora Borealis. By Mr. Winn. *In a Letter to Dr.* Franklin.

[Read, Jan. 20, 1774.]

Spithead, Aug. 12, 1772.

SIR,

I Have often wiſhed that ſomebody would carefully collate a ſufficient number of meteorological journals, with intent to obſerve and claſs the ſeveral appearances in the atmoſphere, before great changes in the weather, particularly before great ſtorms. I am perſuaded, from my own obſervation, that, in general, ſufficient indications of impending tempeſts precede them a conſiderable time, did we but carefully note them. The phænomenon, which I am going to mention, is one of thoſe indications which not only portend an approaching tempeſt, but aſcertain from what quarter it will come; a circumſtance that may render it of eſſential ſervice to ſeamen. I believe the obſervation is new, that the *Aurora Borealis* is conſtantly ſucceeded by hard ſoutherly, or ſouth-weſt winds, attended with hazy weather, and ſmall rain. I think, I am warranted from experience, to ſay conſtantly; for, in twenty-three inſtances that have occurred, ſince I firſt made the obſervation, it has invariably obtained. However, I beg leave to requeſt, you will recommend it to the notice of the Royal Society, as a matter, which, when confirmed by further obſervations, and generally known, may be of more conſequence than at firſt appears. To ſhew that it may, give me leave to recite the circumſtance which firſt occaſioned my taking notice of it. Sailing down the Engliſh channel in 1769, a few days before the autumnal equinox, we had a remarkably bright and vivid *Aurora* the whole night. In ſhore, the wind was fluctuating, between N. N. W. and N. W. and farther out, W. N. W. Deſirous of benefiting by the land wind, and alſo of taking advantage of an earlier ebb-tide, I diſpenſed with the good old marine adage, *never to approach too near a weather-ſhore, leſt it ſhould prove a lee-ſhore*, and, by ſhort-tacks, clung cloſe along the Engliſh coaſt. Next day, the wind veered to the S. W. and ſoon after to the S. S. W. and ſometimes S. We were then in that dangerous bay between Portland and the Start Point, and carried a preſſing-ſail, with hopes of reaching Torbay before dark; but night fell upon us, with

with thick haze, and ſmall rain, inſomuch, that we could not have ſeen the land at the diſtance of a ſhip's length. The gale was now increaſed to a ſtorm; in this dilemma, nothing remained but to endeavour to keep off the ſhore, till the wind ſhould change. Luckily, our ſhip was a ſtout one, and well rigged.

Reflecting ſome time after on the circumſtances of this ſtorm, and the phænomena that preceded it, I determined to have particular attention to future *Auroræ*, and the weather, that ſhould ſucceed them; and, as I have above obſerved, in twenty-three inſtances, have found them uniform, except in degree: the gale generally commencing between twenty-four and thirty hours after the firſt appearance of the *Aurora*. More time and obſervation will probably diſcover, whether the ſtrength of the ſucceeding gale is proportionate to the ſplendour and vivacity of the *Aurora*, and the diſtance of time between them. I only ſuſpect, that the more brilliant and active the firſt is, the ſooner will the latter occur, be more violent, but of ſhorter duration, than when the light is languid and dull. Perhaps too, the colour of the *Aurora* may be ſome guide in forming a judgment of the coming gale. That which preceded the ſtorm I have mentioned, was exceedingly ſplendid. The tempeſt ſucceeded it in leſs than twenty-four hours, was violent, but of ſhort (about eight hours) continuance. In June laſt, a little without ſoundings, we had, for two nights following, faint, inactive *Auroræ*; the conſequent gale was not hard, but laſted near three days: the firſt day attended with haze, and ſmall rain; the ſecond with haze only, and the laſt day clear.

The benefit which this obſervation, on the *Aurora Borealis*, when further confirmed and known, may be of to ſeamen, is obvious, in navigating near coaſts, which tend eaſt and weſt, particularly in the Britiſh channel. They may, when warned by the *Aurora Borealis*, get into port, and evade the impending ſtorm; or, by ſtretching over to the ſouthward, facilitate their paſſage, by that very ſtorm, which might have deſtroyed them; for no winds are ſo dangerous, in the channel, as ſoutherly and ſouth-weſt. In a word, ſince I have made this obſervation, I have got out of the channel, when other men, as alert, and in faſter ſailing ſhips, but unapprized of this circumſtance, have not only been driven back, but, with difficulty, have eſcaped ſhipwreck.

Perhaps, the obſervation, that ſoutherly gales conſtantly ſucceed theſe phænomena, may help to account for the nature of the *Aurora Borealis*. My own thoughts on that ſubject I ſhall, ſome time, beg leave to lay before you.

I am, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servt.

J. S. WINN.

Of Scotch *Pines*; *by* James Farquharſon, *Eſq*; *of* Invercauld. *From the Appendix to Mr.* Pennant's *late Tour in* Scotland.

IT is generally believed that there are two kinds of fir trees, the produce of Scotland, viz. the red or reſinous large trees, of a fine

grain, and hard ſolid wood: the other, a white wooded fir with a much ſmaller proportion of reſin in it, of a coarſer grain, and a ſoft ſpungy nature, never comes to ſuch a ſize, and much more liable to decay. At firſt appearance, this would readily denote two diſtinct ſpecies, but I am convinced that all the trees in Scotland, under the denomination of Scotch fir, are the ſame; and that the difference of the quality of the wood, and ſize of the trees, is entirely owing to circumſtances, ſuch as the climate, ſituation, and ſoil they grow in. The fineſt fir trees, appear in the moſt mountainous parts of the Highlands of Scotland, in glens or on ſides of hills generally lying to a northerly aſpect, and the ſoil of a hard gravelly conſiſtence, being the natural produce of theſe places; the winged ſeeds are ſcattered in quantities by the winds, from the cones of the adjacent trees, which expand in April and May, with the heat of the ſun; theſe ſeedlings, when young, riſe extremely cloſe together; this makes them grow ſtraight, and free from ſide branches of any ſize, to the height of 50 or 60 feet before they acquire the diameter of a foot: even in this progreſs to height, they are very ſlow, occaſioned by the poorneſs of the ſoil, and the numbers on a ſmall ſurface, which I may ſay makes them in a conſtant ſtate of war for their ſcanty nouriſhment, the ſtronger and talleſt by degrees overtopping the weaker, and when the winds blow they laſh againſt one another; this aſſiſts in beating off any horizontal branches that might damage the timber with knots, as well as by degrees cruſhes the overtopped trees. In ſuch ſtate of hoſtility they continue ſtruggling until the maſter trees acquire ſome ſpace around them; then they begin to ſhoot out in a more buſhy manner at the top, gradually loſing their ſpiral form, increaſing afterwards more in ſize of body than height, ſome acquiring four feet diameter, and above ſixty feet of height to the branches fit for the fineſt deal board. The growth is extremely ſlow, as is plainly proved by the ſmallneſs of the grain of the wood, which appears diſtinctly in circles, from the centre to the bark. Upon cutting a tree overcloſe at the root, I can venture to point out the exact age, which in theſe old firs comes to an amazing number of years. I lately pitched upon a tree of two feet and a half diameter, as this is near the ſize of a planted fir of fifty years of age mentioned, and I counted exactly two hundred and fourteen circles or coats, which makes this natural fir above four times the age of the planted one. Now as to planted firs, theſe are raiſed firſt in dreſſed ground from the ſeed, where they ſtand two ſeaſons or more, then are planted out in the ground they are to continue in at regular diſtances, have a clear circumference round them for extending both roots and branches; the one gives too quick nouriſhment to the tree which ſhoots out in luxuriant growths, and the other allows many of the branches to ſpread horizontally, ſpoiling the timber with knots; beſides, this quick growth occaſions theſe thick yearly circular coats of wood, which form a coarſe grain, of a ſpungy ſoft nature. The juices never after ripen into a proportional quantity their reſinous preſervative balm: ſo that the plantations decay before the wood acquires

quires age, or a valuable ſize, and the timber when uſed in work has neither ſtrength, beauty, nor duration. I believe the climate has likewiſe a great ſhare in forming the nature of the beſt wood, which I account for in the following manner. The moſt mountainous parts of the Highlands, particularly the northerly hanging ſituations, where theſe fine fir-trees are, have a much ſhorter time of vegetation than a more ſoutherly expoſure, or the lower open countries, being ſhaded by high hills from the rays of the ſun even at mid-day for months together, ſo that with regard to other vegetables, nature viſibly continues longer in a torpid ſtate there than in other places of the ſame latitude. This dead ſtate of nature for ſo long a time yearly appears to me neceſſary to form the ſtrength and health of this particular ſpecies of timber. No doubt they may at firſt ſhow a gratefulneſs for better ſoil and more ſun by ſhooting out ſpontaneouſly, but if the plant or tree is ſo altered by this luxury that it cannot attain any degree of perfection fit for the purpoſes intended, the attempt certainly proves in vain.

From what is ſaid above, it is not at all my intention to diſſuade from planting Scotch fir, but to encourage thoſe that have the proper ſoil and ſituation to do ſo, being of opinion that where theſe circumſtances agree, and there, planting not in lines, but irregularly and thicker than common, the trees will come to be of equal ſize and value with the natural ones. In confidence of this, I have planted ſeveral millions on the ſides of hills out of reach of ſeed from the natural firs.

Deſcription of Loch-Lomond. *From* Pennant's *Tour.*

LOch Lomond, the laſt, the moſt beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The firſt view of it from Tarbat preſents an extenſive ſerpentine winding amidſt lofty hills; on the north, barren, black and rocky, which darkens with their ſhade that contracted part of the water. Near this gloomy tract, beneath Craig Roſton, was the principal ſeat of the M'Gregors, a murderous clan, infamous for exceſſes of all kinds; at length, for a horrible maſſacre of the Colquhouns, or Cahouns, in 1602, were proſcribed, and hunted down like wild beaſts; their very name ſuppreſſed by an act of council; ſo that the remnant, now diſperſed like Jews, dare not even ſign it to any deed. Their poſterity are ſtill ſaid to be diſtinguiſhed among the clans in which they have incorporated themſelves, not only by the redneſs of their hair, but by their ſtill retaining the miſchievous diſpoſitions of their anceſtors.

On the weſt ſide, the mountains are cloathed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water edge; their ſummits lofty, naked and craggy.

On the eaſt ſide, the mountains are equally high, but the tops from a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where Ben-Lomond*, like Saul amidſt his companions, overtops the reſt. The upper parts

* Its height is 3240 feet.

were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at leaſt of induſtry, for the yellow corn was finely contraſted with the verdure of the groves intermixed with it.

This eaſtern boundary is part of the Grampian hills, which extend from hence through the counties of Perth, Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from only a ſingle hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave Caledonians. Antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular ſpot; but Mr. Gordon † places it near Comrie, at the upper end of Straithern, at a place to this day called Galgachan Moor. But to return.

The road runs ſometimes through woods, at others is expoſed and naked; in ſome, ſo ſteep as to require the ſupport of a wall: the whole the work of the ſoldiery: bleſſed exchange of inſtruments of deſtruction for thoſe that give ſafety to the traveller, and a poliſh to the once inacceſſible native.

Two great headlands covered with trees ſeparate the firſt ſcene from one totally different; the laſt is called the Point of Firkin. On paſſing this cape an expanſe of water burſts at once on your eye, varied with all the ſofter beauties of nature. Immediately beneath is a flat covered with wood and corn: beyond, the headlands ſtretch far into the water, and conſiſt of gentle riſings; many have their ſurfaces covered with wood, others adorned with trees looſely ſcattered either over a fine verdure, or the purple bloom of the heath. Numbers of iſlands are diſperſed over the lake of the ſame elevated form as the little capes, and wooded in the ſame manner; others juſt peep above the ſurface, and are tufted with trees; and numbers are ſo diſpoſed as to form magnificent viſtos between.

Oppoſite Luſs, at a ſmall diſtance from ſhore, is a mountainous iſle almoſt covered with wood; is near half a mile long, and has a moſt fine effect. I could not count the number of iſlands, but was told there are twenty-eight: the largeſt two miles long, and ſtocked with deer.

The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles; its greateſt breadth eight: its greateſt depth, which is between the point of Firkin and Ben-Lomond, is a hundred and twenty fathoms. Beſides the fiſh common to the Lochs are guiniads, called here poans.

At this time were living at the little village of Luſs, the following perſons, moſt amazing inſtances of cotemporary longevity; and perhaps proofs of the uncommon healthineſs of the place. Theſe compoſe the venerable liſt:

Rev. Mr. James Robertſon, miniſter, aged - - -	90
Mrs. Robertſon, his wife,	86
Anne Sharp, their ſervant,	94
Niel Macnaughtan, kirk-officer, - - - -	86
Chriſtian Gay, his wife, -	94
Walter Maclellan, - -	90

† *Itin. Septent.* 39.

Remains

Remains of the wild Cattle, which were the native Race of the Country, ſtill preſerved in the Duke of Queenſbury's Park at Drumlanrig.

IN my walks about the park ſee the white-breed of wild cattle, derived from the native race of the country; and ſtill retain the primæval ſavageneſs and ferocity of their anceſtors: were more ſhy than any deer; ran away on the appearance of any of the human ſpecies, and even ſet off at full gallop on the leaſt noiſe; ſo that I was under the neceſſity of going very ſoftly under the ſhelter of trees or buſhes, to get a near view of them: during ſummer they kept apart from all other cattle, but in ſevere weather hunger will compel them to viſit the out-houſes in ſearch of food. The keepers are obliged to ſhoot them, if any are wanted: if the beaſt is not killed on the ſpot, it runs at the perſon who gave the wound, and who is forced, in order to ſave himſelf, to fly for ſafety to the intervention of ſome tree.

Theſe cattle are of a middle ſize, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned: the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noſes are black; but the bulls have loſt the manes attributed to them by Boethius.

Deſcription of the Baſking Shark, a Species of the Whale kind; from the ſame.

AM informed of a baſking ſhark that had been harpooned ſome days before, and lay on the ſhore, on the oppoſite ſide of the bay. Croſs over to take a view of a fiſh ſo rarely to be met with in other parts of Great Britain; and find it a perfect monſter, notwithſtanding it was much inferior in ſize to others that are ſometimes taken; for there have been inſtances of their being from thirty-ſix to forty feet in length.

This was twenty-ſeven feet four inches long. The tail conſiſted of two unequal lobes: the upper five feet long; the lower three. The circumference of the body great; the ſkin cinereous, and rough. The upper jaw much longer than the lower. The teeth minute, diſpoſed in numbers along the jaws. The eyes placed at only fourteen inches diſtance from the tip of the noſe. The apertures to the gills very long, and furniſhed with ſtrainers of the ſubſtance of whalebone.

Theſe fiſh are called in the Erſe, cairban; in the Scotch ſail-fiſh, from the appearance of the dorſal fins above water. They inhabit moſt parts of the weſtern coaſts of the northern ſeas: Linnæus ſays within the artic circle: they are found lower on the coaſts of Norway, about the Orkney iſles, the Hebrides; and on the coaſt of Ireland in the bay of Baliſhannon, and on the Welſh coaſts about Angleſea. They appear in the Firth in June in ſmall ſhoals of ſeven or eight, continue there till the end of July, and then diſappear. They are moſt inoffenſive fiſh; feed either on exanguious marine animals, or on algæ, nothing being ever found in their ſtomachs except ſome diſſolved greeniſh matter.

They ſwim very deliberately with their two dorſal fins above water, and ſeem quieſcent as if aſleep. They are very tame or very ſtupid; and permit the near approach of

man; will ſuffer a boat to follow them without accelerating their motion, till it comes almoſt within contact, when a harpooner ſtrikes his weapon into the fiſh as near the gills as poſſible; but they are often ſo inſenſible as not to move until the united ſtrength of two men has forced in the harpoon deeper: as ſoon as they perceive themſelves wounded, they fling up their tail and plunge headlong to the bottom, and frequently coil the rope round them in their agonies, attempting to diſengage themſelves from the weapon by rolling on the ground, for it is often found greatly bent. As ſoon as they diſcover that their efforts are in vain, they ſwim away with amazing rapidity, and with ſuch violence that a veſſel of 70 tons has been towed by them againſt a freſh gale: they ſometimes run off with 200 fathoms of line, and with two harpoons in them, and will find employ to the fiſhers for twelve and ſometimes twenty-four hours before they are ſubdued. When killed they are either hauled on ſhore, or if at a diſtance, to the veſſel's ſide. The liver (the only uſeful part) is taken out and melted into oil in veſſels provided for that purpoſe: a large fiſh will yield eight barrels of oil, and two of ſediment, and prove a profitable capture.

The commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates were at conſiderable expence in encouraging this ſpecies of fiſhery; but the perſon they confided in, moſt ſhamefully abuſed their goodneſs; ſo at preſent it is only attempted by private adventurers.

Curious Account of the Iſland of Staffa, *(one of the Hebrides) communicated to Mr.* Pennant, *by* Joſeph Banks, *Eſq.*

"IN the ſound of Mull we came to anchor, on the Morvern ſide, oppoſite to a gentleman's houſe, called Drumnen; the owner of it, Mr. Macleane, having found out who we were, very cordially aſked us aſhore: we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his houſe; where we met an Engliſh gentleman, Mr. Leach, who no ſooner ſaw us than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an iſland where he believed no one even in the highlands had been*, on which were pillars like thoſe of the Giant's-Cauſeway: this was a great object to me who had wiſhed to have ſeen the cauſeway itſelf would time have allowed: I therefore reſolved to proceed directly, eſpecially as it was juſt in the way to the Columb-kill; accordingly having put up two days proviſions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ſhip to wait for us in Tobirmore, a very fine harbour on the Mull ſide.

"At nine o'clock, after a tedious paſſage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. M'Leane's ſon, and Mr. Leach. It was too dark to ſee any thing, ſo we carried our tent and baggage near the only houſe upon the iſland, and began to cook our ſuppers, in order to be prepared for the earlieſt dawn, to enjoy that

* When I lay in the ſound of Jona, two gentlemen from the iſle of Mull, and whoſe ſettlements were there, ſeemed to know nothing of this place; at leaſt they never mentioned it as any thing wonderful.

which from the converſation of the gentlemen we had now raiſed the higheſt expectations of.

"The impatience which every body felt to ſee the wonders we had heard ſo largely deſcribed, prevented our morning's reſt; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the firſt light arrived at the S. W. part of the iſland, the ſeat of the moſt remarkable pillars; where we no ſooner arrived than we were ſtruck with a ſcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the moſt ſanguine foundations: the whole of that end of the iſland ſupported by ranges of natural pillars, moſtly above 50 feet high, ſtanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themſelves: upon a firm baſis of ſolid unformed rock, above theſe, the ſtratum which reaches to the ſoil or ſurface of the iſland, varied in thickneſs, as the iſland itſelf formed into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; ſome of theſe above 60 feet in thickneſs, from the baſe to the point, formed by the ſloping of the hill on each ſide, almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture.

"Compared to this what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men? Mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to thoſe of nature. Where is now the boaſt of the architect? regularity, the only part in which he fancied himſelf to exceed his miſtreſs, nature, is here found in her poſſeſſion, and here it has been for ages undeſcribed *. Is not this the ſchool where the art was originally ſtudied, and what had been added to this by the whole Grecian ſchool? a capital to ornament the column of nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a buſh of Acanthus: how amply does nature repay thoſe who ſtudy her wonderful works?

"With our minds full of ſuch reflections we proceeded along the ſhore, treading upon another Giant's Cauſeway, every ſtone being regularly formed into a certain number of ſides and angles, 'till in a ſhort time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the moſt magnificent, I ſuppoſe, that has ever been deſcribed by travellers.

"The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of thoſe, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely; and at the ſame time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; ſo that the fartheſt extremity is very plainly ſeen from without, and the air within being

* The Staffa is taken notice of by Buchanan, but in the ſlighteſt manner; and among the thouſands who have navigated theſe ſeas, none have paid the leaſt attention to its grand and ſtriking characteriſtic, till this preſent year.

This iſland is the property of Mr. Lauchlan Mac Quaire, of Ulva, and is now to be diſpoſed of.

agitated

agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free enirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

"We asked the name of it: said our guide, the cave of Fiuhn; what is Fiuhn? said we: Fiuhn Mac Coul, whom the translator of Ossian's works has called Fingal: how fortunate that in this cave we should meet with the remembrance of that chief, whose existence, as well as that of the whole epic poem is almost doubted in England.

"Enough for the beauties of Staffa; I shall now proceed to describe it and its productions more philosophically:

"The little island of Staffa lies on the west coast of Mull, about three leagues N. E. from Jona, or the Columb Kill: its greatest length is about an English mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the island is a small bay, where boats generally land: a little to the southward of which, the first appearance of pillars are to be observed: they are small, and instead of being placed upright, lie down on their sides, each forming a segment of a circle; from thence you pass a small cave, above which the pillars, now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions: in one place in particular, a small mass of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship *: from hence having passed the cave, which if it is not low water, you must do in a boat, you come to the first ranges of pillars, which are still not above half as large as those a little beyond. Over against this place is a small island, called in Erse, Boo-sha-la, separated from the main by a channel not many fathoms wide; this whole island is composed of pillars without any stratum above them; they are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the place.

"The first division of the island, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre: on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you see how beautifully they are packed together; their ends coming out square with the bank which they form: all these have their transverse sections exact, and their surfaces smooth, which is by no means the case with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I much question however, if any one of this whole island of Boo-sha-la, is two feet in diameter.

"The main island opposite to Boo-sha-la and farther towards the N. W. is supported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and though not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent; these are of three, four, five, six and seven

* The Giant's Causeway has its bending pillars; but I imagine them to be very different from these. Those I saw were erect, and ran along the face of a high cliff, bent strangely in their middle, as if unable at their original formation, while in a soft state, to support the mass of incumbent earth that pressed on them.

sides;

ſides; but the numbers of five and ſix are by much the moſt prevalent. The largeſt I meaſured was of ſeven; it was four feet five inches in diameter. I ſhall give the meaſurement of its ſides, and thoſe of ſome other forms which I met with:

No. 1. 4 ſides diam. 1 foot, 3 inches.			No. 2. 5 ſides diam. 2 feet, 10 inches.		
	Ft.	In		Ft.	In.
Side 1	1	5	1	1	10
2	1	1	2	1	10
3	1	6	3	1	5
4	1	1	4	1	7½
			5	1	8

No. 3. 6 ſides diam. 3 feet, 6 inches.			No. 4. 7 ſides diam. 4 feet, 5 inches.		
1	0	10	1	2	10
2	2	2	2	2	4
3	2	2	3	1	10
4	1	11	4	2	0
5	2	2	5	1	1
6	2	9	6	1	6
			7	1	3

"The ſurfaces of theſe large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions; the tranſverſe figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions; the ſurfaces upon which we walked were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity: the larger number however were concave, though ſome were very evidently convex; in ſome places the interſtices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow ſpar: in one place a vein paſſed in among the maſs of pillars, carrying here and there ſmall threads of ſpar. Though they were broken and cracked through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might eaſily be traced: from whence it is eaſy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been, that cauſed the diſlocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

"From hence proceeding along ſhore, you arrive at Fingal's cave: its dimenſions though I have given, I ſhall here repeat again in the form of a table:

	Ft.	In.
"Length of the cave from the rock without	371	6
From the pitch of the arch	250	0
Breadth of ditto, at the mouth	53	7
At the farther end	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth	117	6
At the end	70	0
Height of an outſide pillar	39	6
Of one at the N. W. corner	54	0
Depth of water at the mouth	18	0
At the bottom	9	0

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compaſs.

"Proceeding farther to the N. W. you meet with the higheſt ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which, is paſt all deſcription: here they are bare to their very baſis, and the ſtratum below them is alſo viſible: in a ſhort time it riſes many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality. Its ſurface rough, and has often large lumps of ſtone ſticking in it, as if half immerſed; itſelf when broken is compoſed of a thouſand heterogeneous parts, which together have very much the appearance of a Lava; and the more

ſo

ſo as many of the lemps appear to be of the very ſame ſtone of which the pillars are formed: this whole ſtratum lies in an inclined poſition, dipping gradually towards the S. E. As hereabouts is the ſituation of the higheſt pillars, I ſhall mention my meaſurements of them and the different ſtrata in this place, premiſing that the meaſurements were made with a line, held in the hand of a perſon who ſtood at the top of the cliff, and reaching to the bottom, to the lower end of which was tied a white mark, which was obſerved by one who ſtaid below for the purpoſe: when this mark was ſet off from the water, the perſon below noted it down, and made ſignal to him above, who made then a mark in his rope: whenever this mark paſſed a notable place the ſame ſignal was made, and the name of the place noted down as before: the line being all hauled up, and the diſtances between the marks meaſured and noted down, gave, when compared with the book kept below, the diſtances, as for inſtance in the cave:

"No 1, in the book below, was called from the water to the foot of the firſt pillar in the book above; No. 1, gave 36 feet 8 inches, the higheſt of that aſcent, which was compoſed of broken pillars.

No. 1. Pillar at the weſt corner of Fingal's cave.

	Ft.	In.
1 From the water to the foot of the pillar -	12	10
2 Height of the pillar -	37	3
3 Stratum above the pillar - - - - - -	66	9

No. 2. Fingal's cave.

	Ft.	In.
1 From the water to the foot of the pillar -	36	8
2 Height of the pillar -	39	6
3 From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch	31	4
4 Thickneſs of the ſtratum above - - - -	34	4
By adding together the three firſt meaſurements, we got the height of the arch from the water -	117	6

No. 3. Corner pillar to the weſtward of Fingal's cave.

Stratum below the pillar of Lava like matter -	11	0
Length of pillar - -	54	0
Stratum above the pillar	61	6

No. 4. Another pillar to the weſtward.

Stratum below the pillar	17	1
Height of the pillar - -	50	0
Stratum above - - - -	51	1

No. 5. Another pillar, farther to the weſtward.

Stratum below the pillar	19	8
Height of the pillar - -	55	1
Stratum above - - - -	54	7

"The ſtratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the ſame, conſiſting of numberleſs ſmall pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, ſometimes ſo irregularly that the ſtones can only be ſaid to have an inclination to aſſume a columnar form; in others more regular, but never breaking into, or diſturbing the ſtratum of large pillars, whoſe tops every where

where keep an uniform and regular line.

"Proceeding now along the ſhore round the north end of the iſland, you arrive at *Ouana ſcarve*, or the Corvorant's-Cave: here the ſtratum under the pillars is lifted up very high; the pillars above it are conſiderably leſs than thoſe at the N. W. end of the iſland, but ſtill very conſiderable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the iſland, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the ſides of this bay, eſpecially beyond a little valley, which almoſt cuts the iſland into two, are two ſtages of pillars, but ſmall; however having a ſtratum between them exactly the ſame as that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars, ſhaken out of their places and leaning in all directions.

"Having paſſed this bay, the pillars totally ceaſe; the rock is of a dark brown ſtone, and no ſigns of regularity occur till you have paſſed round the S. E. end of the iſland; a ſpace almoſt as large as that occupied by the pillars, which you meet again on the weſt ſide, beginning to form themſelves irregularly, as if the ſtratum had an inclination to that form, and ſoon arrive at the bending pillars where I began.

"The ſtone of which the pillars are formed, is a coarſe kind of baſaltes, very much reſembling the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, tho' none of them are near ſo neat as the ſpecimens of the latter, which I have ſeen at the Britiſh Muſeum; owing chiefly to the colour, which in our's is a dirty brown, in the Iriſh a fine black: indeed the whole production ſeems very much to reſemble the Giant's Cauſeway; with which I ſhould willingly compare it had I any account of the former before me *."

Curious Obſervations concerning the Propagation of Animals, and Care of their Offſpring. From Lord Kaimes' *Sketches of the Hiſtory of Man, lately publiſhed.*

THE natural hiſtory of animals with reſpect to pairing, and care of their offſpring, is ſuſceptible of more elucidation than could regularly be introduced into the ſketch itſelf, where it makes but a ſingle argument. Loth to neglect a ſubject that eminently diſplays the wiſdom and benevolence of Providence, I gladly embrace the preſent opportunity, however ſlight, to add what further occurs upon it. Buffon, in many large volumes, beſtows ſcarce a thought on that favourite ſubject; and the neglect of our countrymen Ray and Derham is ſtill leſs excuſable, conſidering that to diſplay the conduct of Providence was their ſole purpoſe in writing on natural hiſtory.

The inſtinct of pairing is beſtowed on every ſpecies of animals to which it is neceſſary for rearing their young; and on no other ſpecies. All wild birds pair, but with a remarkable difference between ſuch

* As this account is copied from Mr. Banks's journal, I take the liberty of ſaying (what by this time that gentleman is well acquainted with) that Staffa is a genuine maſs of Baſaltes, or Giant's Cauſeway: but in moſt reſpects ſuperior to the Iriſh in grandeur.

as

as place their neſts on trees, and ſuch as place them on the ground. The young of the former, being hatched blind, and without feathers, require the nurſing care of both parents till they be able to fly. The male feeds his mate on the neſt, and cheers her with a ſong. As ſoon as the young are hatched, ſinging yields to a more neceſſary occupation, that of providing food for a numerous iſſue, a taſk that requires both parents.

Eagles and other birds of prey build on trees, or on other inacceſſible ſpots. They not only pair, but continue in pairs all the year round; and the ſame pair procreate year after year. This at leaſt is the caſe with eagles: the male and female hunt together, unleſs during incubation, during which time the female is fed by the male. A greater number than a ſingle pair never are ſeen in company.

Gregarious birds pair, in order probably to prevent diſcord in a ſociety confined to a narrow ſpace. This is the caſe particularly of pigeons and rooks. The male and female ſit on the eggs alternately, and divide the care of feeding their young.

Partridges, plovers, pheaſants, peafowl, grouſe, and other kinds that place their neſts on the ground, have the inſtinct of pairing, but differ from ſuch as build on trees in the following particular; that after the female is impregnated, ſhe completes her taſk without needing any help from the male. Retiring from him ſhe chuſes a ſafe ſpot for her neſt, where ſhe can find plenty of worms and graſs-ſeed at hand. And her young, as ſoon as hatched, take foot, and ſeek food for themſelves. The only remaining duty incumbent on the dam is, to lead them to proper places for food, and to call them together when danger impends. Some males, provoked at the deſertion of their mates, break the eggs if they ſtumble on them. Eider ducks pair like other birds that place their neſts on the ground; and the female finiſhes her neſt with down plucked from her own breaſt. If the neſt be deſtroyed for the down, which is remarkably warm and elaſtic, ſhe makes another neſt as before. If ſhe be robbed a ſecond time ſhe makes a third neſt, but the male furniſhes the down. A lady of ſpirit obſerved, that the Eider duck may give a leſſon to many a married woman, who is more diſpoſed to pluck her huſband than herſelf. The black game never pair; in ſpring the cock on an eminence crows, and claps his wings, and all the females within hearing inſtantly reſort to him.

Pairing birds, excepting thoſe of prey, flock together in February, in order to chuſe their mates. They ſoon diſperſe, and are not ſeen afterwards but in pairs.

Pairing is unknown to quadrupeds that feed on graſs. To ſuch it would be uſeleſs; as the female gives ſuck to her young while ſhe herſelf is feeding. If M. Buffon deſerves credit, the roe-deer are an exception; they pair though they feed on graſs, and have but one litter in a year.

Beaſts of prey, ſuch as lions, tigers, wolves, pair not. The female is left to ſhift for herſelf and for her young; which is a laborious taſk, and often ſo unſucceſsful as to ſhorten the life of many of them. Pairing is eſſential to birds of prey, becauſe incubation leaves the

the female no ſufficient time to hunt for food. Pairing is not neceſſary to beaſts of prey, becauſe their young can bear a long faſt. Add another reaſon, that they would multiply ſo faſt by pairing as to prove troubleſome neighbours to the human race.

Among animals that pair not, males fight deſperately about a female. Such a battle among horned cattle is finely deſcribed by Lucretius. Nor is it unuſual for ſeven or eight lions to wage bloody war for a ſingle female.

The ſame reaſon that makes pairing neceſſary for gregarious birds, obtains with reſpect to gregarious quadrupeds; thoſe eſpecially who ſtore up food for winter, and during that ſeaſon live in common. Diſcord among ſuch would be attended with worſe conſequences than even among lions and bulls, who are not confined to one place. The beavers, with reſpect to pairing, reſemble birds that place their neſts on the ground. As ſoon as the young are produced, the males abandon their ſtock of food to their mates, and live at large, but return frequently to viſit them while they are ſuckling their young.

Hedge-hogs pair as well as ſeveral of the monkey-kind. We are not well acquainted with the natural hiſtory of theſe animals; but it would appear that the young require the nurſing care of both parents.

Seals have a ſingular œconomy. Polygamy ſeems to be a law of nature among them, as a male aſſociates with ſeveral females. The ſea-turtle has no occaſion to pair, as the female concludes her taſk by laying her eggs in the ſand. The young are hatched by the ſun, and immediately crawl to the ſea.

In every other branch of animal œconomy concerning the continuance of the ſpecies, the hand of Providence is equally conſpicuous. The young of pairing birds are produced in the ſpring, when the weather begins to be comfortable; and their early production makes them firm and vigorous before winter, to endure the hardſhips of that rigorous ſeaſon. Such early production is in particular favourable to eagles, and other birds of prey; for in the ſpring they have plenty of food, by the return of birds of paſſage.

Though the time of geſtation varies conſiderably in the different quadrupeds that feed on graſs, yet the female is regularly delivered early in ſummer, when graſs is in plenty. The mare admits the ſtallion in ſummer, carries eleven months, and is delivered the beginning of May. The cow differs little. A ſheep and a goat take the male in November, carry five months, and produce when graſs begins to ſpring. Theſe animals love ſhort graſs, upon which a mare or a cow would ſtarve*. The rutting-ſeaſon of the red deer is the end of September, and beginning of October; it continues for three weeks, during which time the male runs from female to female without intermiſſion. The female brings

* I have it upon good authority, that ewes paſturing in a hilly country pitch early on ſome ſnug ſpot, where they may drop their young with ſafety. And hence, the riſk of removing a flock to a new field, immediately before delivery, many lambs periſh by being dropped in improper places.

forth

forth in May, or beginning of June; and the female of the fallow-deer brings forth at the ſame time. The ſhe aſs is in ſeaſon the beginning of ſummer, but ſhe bears twelve months, which fixes her delivery to ſummer. Wolves and foxes copulate in December; the female carries five months, and brings forth in April, when animal food is as plentiful as at any other ſeaſon: and the ſhe lion brings forth about the ſame time. Of this early birth there is one evident advantage hinted above: the young have time to grow ſo firm as eaſily to bear the inclemencies of winter.

Were one to gueſs what probably would be the time of rutting, ſummer would be named, eſpecially in a cold climate: and yet to quadrupeds who carry but four or five months, that œconomy would be pernicious, throwing the time of delivery to an improper ſeaſon for warmth, as well as for food. Wiſely is it ordered, that the delivery ſhould conſtantly be at the beſt ſeaſon for both.

Gregarious quadrupeds that ſtore up food for winter, differ from all other quadrupeds with reſpect to the time of delivery. Beavers copulate the end of autumn, and bring forth in January, when their granary is full. The ſame œconomy probably obtains among all other quadrupeds of the ſame kind.

One rule takes place among all brute animals, without a ſingle exception, that the female never is burthened with two litters at the ſame time. The time of geſtation is ſo unerringly calculated by nature, that the young brood upon hand can provide for themſelves before another brood comes on. Even a hare is not an exception, though many litters are produced in a year; the female carries thirty or thirty-one days, but ſhe ſuckles her young only twenty days, after which they provide for themſelves, and leave her free to a new litter.

The care of animals to preſerve their young from harm is a beautiful inſtance of Providence. When a hind hears the hounds, ſhe puts herſelf in the way of being hunted, and leads them away from her fawn. The lapwing is no leſs ingenious; if a perſon approach, ſhe flies about, retiring always from her neſt. A partridge is extremely artful; ſhe hops away, hanging a wing as if broken; lingers till the perſon approach, and hops again. A hen, timid by nature, is bold as a lion in defence of her young; ſhe darts upon every creature that threatens danger. The roe-buck defends its young with reſolution and courage. So doth a ram, and ſo do many other quadrupeds.

It is obſerved by an ingenious writer*, that nature ſports in the colour of domeſtic animals, in order that men may the more readily diſtinguiſh their own. It is not eaſy to ſay, why colour is more varied in ſuch animals, than in thoſe which remain in the ſtate of nature: I can only ſay, that the cauſe aſſigned is not ſatisfactory. One is ſeldom at a loſs to diſtinguiſh one animal from another, and Providence never interpoſes to vary the ordinary courſe of nature, for an end ſo little neceſſary as to make the diſtinction ſtill more obvious. Such interpoſition would beſide have a bad effect, by encouraging inattention and indolence.

* Pennant.

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The foregoing particulars are offered to the public as hints merely: may it not be hoped, that they will excite curiosity in those who relish natural history? The field is rich, though little cultivated; and I know no other branch of natural history that opens finer views into the conduct of Providence.

Of Animals; as divided into different Races or Kinds; from the same.

As many animals contribute to our well-being, by labouring for us, or by affording us food and raiment, and as many are noxious; our terrestrial habitation would be little comfortable, had we no means but experience for distinguishing the one sort from the other. Were each individual animal a species by itself (indulging the expression) differing from every other individual, a man would finish his days without acquiring so much knowledge of animals as is necessary even for self-preservation: experience would give him no aid, with respect to any individual, of which he has no experience. The Deity has left none of his works imperfect. Animals are formed of different kinds, each kind having a figure and a temper peculiar to itself. Great uniformity is discovered among animals of the same kind; no less variety among animals of different kinds; and, to prevent confusion, kinds are distinguished externally by figure, air, manner, so clearly as not to escape even a child *. To complete this curious system, we have an innate sense, that each kind is endued with propertits peculiar to itself; and that these properties belong to every individual of the kind †. Our road to the knowledge of animals is thus wonderfully abridged: the experience we have of the disposition and properties of any animal is applied, without hesitation, to every one of the kind. By that sense, a child, familiar with one dog, is fond of others that resemble it: an European, upon the first sight of a cow in Africa, strokes it as gentle and innocent; and an African avoids a tiger in Hindostan as at home.

If the foregoing theory be well founded, neither experience nor argument is required to prove, that a horse is not an ass, or that a monkey is not a man ‡. Some animals, indeed, are so similar as to render it uncertain whether they be not radically of the same species: but, in every such instance, there is little need to be solicitous; for, I venture to affirm, that both will be found gentle or fierce, wholesome food, or unwholesome. Such questions may be curious; but they are of no use.

The division of brute animals into different kinds, is not more useful to man than to the animals themselves. A beast of prey would be ill fitted for its station, if nature did not teach it what creatures to attack, and what to avoid. A rabbit is the prey of the ferret. Pre-

* "And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, "and every fowl of the air, and brought them unto Adam to see what he would "call them. And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, "and to every beast of the field." Gen. ii. 19.

† See Elements of Criticism, edit. 4. vol. 2. p. 490.

‡ See M. Buffon's Natural History.

ſent a rabbit, even dead, to a young ferret that never had ſeen a rabbit, it throws itſelf upon the body, and bites it with fury. A hound has the ſame inſtinct with reſpect to a hare, and moſt dogs have it. Unleſs directed by nature, innocent animals would not know their enemy till they were in its clutches. A hare flies with precipitation from the firſt dog it ever ſaw; and a chicken, upon the firſt ſight of a kite, cowers under its dam. Social animals, without ſcruple, connect with their own kind, and as readily avoid others *. Birds are not afraid of quadrupeds; not even of a cat, till they are taught, by experience, that a cat is their enemy. They appear to be as little afraid of a man naturally; and, upon that account, are far from being ſhy when left unmoleſted. In the uninhabited iſland of Viſia Grande, one of the Philippines, Kempfer ſays, that birds may be taken with the hand. Hawks, in ſome of the South-ſea iſlands, are equally tame. At Port Egmont, in the Falkland Iſlands, geeſe, far from being ſhy, may be knocked down with a ſtick. The birds that inhabit certain rocks hanging over the ſea in the iſland of Annabon, take food readily out of a man's hand. In Arabia Felix, foxes and apes ſhow no fear of man; the inhabitants of hot countries having no notion of hunting. In the uninhabited iſland, Bering, adjacent to Camſkatka, the foxes are ſo little ſhy that they ſcarce go out of a man's way. Doth not this obſervation ſuggeſt a final cauſe? A partridge, a plover, a pheaſant, would be loſt to man for food, were they naturally as much afraid of him as of a hawk or a kite.

The diviſion of animals, into different kinds, ſerves another purpoſe, not leſs important than thoſe mentioned; which is, to fit them for different climates. We learn from experience, that no animal nor vegetable is fitted for every climate: and, from experience, we alſo learn, that there is no animal nor vegetable but what is fitted for ſome climate, where it grows to perfection. Even in the torrid zone, plants of a cold country are found upon mountains where plants of a hot country will not grow; and the height of a mountain may be determined, with tolerable preciſion, from the plants it produces. Wheat is not an indigenous plant in Britain; no farmer is ignorant that foreign ſeed is requiſite to preſerve the plant in vigour. To prevent flax from degenerating in Scotland and Ireland, great quantities of foreign ſeed are annually imported. A camel is peculiarly fitted for the burning ſands of Arabia: and Lapland would be uninhabitable but for rein-deer, an animal ſo entirely fitted for piercing cold, that it cannot ſubſiſt even in a temperate climate. Arabian and Barbary horſes degenerate in Britain; and to preſerve the breed in ſome degree of perfection, frequent ſupplies from their original climate are requiſite,

* The populace about Smyrna have a cruel amuſement. They lay the eggs of a hen in a ſtork's neſt. Upon ſeeing the chickens, the male in amazement calls his neighbouring ſtorks together; who, to revenge the affront put upon them, deſtroy the poor innocent female; while he bewails his misfortune in heavy lamentation.

Spaniſh

Spaniſh horſes degenerate in Mexico, but improve in Chili; having more vigour and ſwiftneſs there than even the Andaluſian race whoſe offſpring they are. Our dunghill-fowl, imported originally from a warm country in Aſia, are not hardened, even after many centuries, to bear the cold of this country like birds originally native. The hen lays few or no eggs in winter, unleſs in a houſe warmed with fire. The deſerts of Zaara and Biledulgerid in Africa, may be properly termed the native country of lions: there they grow to nine feet long, and five feet high. Lions, in the ſouth of Africa, toward the Cape of Good Hope, grow but to five feet and a half long, and to three and a half high. A breed of lions, tranſplanted from the latter to the former, would riſe to the full ſize; and ſink to the ſmaller ſize, if tranſplanted from the former to the latter.

To preſerve the different ſpecies of animals entire, as far as neceſſary, Providence is careful to prevent a mixed breed. Few animals, of different ſpecies, copulate together. Some may be brought to copulate, but without effect; and ſome produce a mongrel, a mule, for example, which ſeldom procreates, if at all. In ſome few inſtances, where a mixture of ſpecies is harmleſs, procreation goes on without limitation. All the different ſpecies of the dog kind copulate together, and the mongrels produced generate others without end. But dogs are by their nature companions to men; and Providence, probably, has permitted a mixture, in order that every man may have a dog to his liking.

M. Buffon, in his Natural Hiſtory, borrows from Ray * a very artificial rule for aſcertaining the different ſpecies of animals: "Any "two animals that can procreate "together, and whoſe iſſue can "alſo procreate, are of the ſame "ſpecies †." A horſe and an aſs can procreate together; but they are not, ſays he, of the ſame ſpecies, becauſe their iſſue, a mule, cannot procreate. He applies that rule to the human race; holding all men to be of one race or ſpecies; becauſe a man and a woman, however different in ſize, in ſhape, in complexion, can procreate together without end. And, by the ſame rule, he holds all dogs to be of one ſpecies. With reſpect to other animals, the rule ſhould paſs without oppoſition from me; but, as it alſo reſpects man, the ſubject of the preſent inquiry, I propoſe to examine it with attention. Providence, it is true, hath prevented confuſion; for, in moſt inſtances, it hath with-held from animals of different ſpecies a power of procreating together: but as our author has not attempted to prove that ſuch reſtraint is univerſal without a ſingle exception, his rule is evidently a *petitio principii*. Why may not two animals, different in ſpecies, produce a mixed breed? Buffon muſt ſay, that, by a law of nature, animals of different ſpecies never produce a mixed breed. But has he proved this to be a law of nature? On the contrary, he more than once mentions ſeveral exceptions. He admits the ſheep and

* Wiſdom of God in the Works of Creation.

† Octavo edit. vol. 3. p. 104. and in many other parts.

the goat to be of different ſpecies; and yet we have his authority for affirming, that a he-goat and an ewe produce a mixed breed which generate for ever*. The camel and the dromedary, though nearly related, are, however, no leſs diſtinct than the horſe and the aſs. The dromedary is leſs than the camel, more ſlender, and remarkably more ſwift of foot: it has but one bunch on its back, the camel has two: the race is more numerous than that of the camel, and more widely ſpread. One would not deſire diſtinguiſhing marks more ſatisfying; and yet theſe two ſpecies propagate together no leſs freely than the different races of men and of dogs. Buffon, indeed, with reſpect to the camel and dromedary, endeavours to ſave his credit, by a diſtinction without a difference. "They are," ſays he, "one ſpe-"cies; but their races are diffe-"rent, and have been ſo paſt all "memory†." Does this ſay more than that the camel and the dromedary are different ſpecies of the ſame genus? which alſo holds true of the different ſpecies of men and of dogs. If our author will permit me to carry back to the creation the camel and the dromedary as two diſtinct races, I deſire no other conceſſion. He admits no fewer than ten kinds of goats, viſibly diſtinguiſhable, which alſo propagate together; but ſays, that theſe are varieties only, though permanent and unchangeable. No difficulty is unſurmountable if words be allowed to paſs without meaning. Nor does he even preſerve any conſiſtency in his opinions; though in diſtinguiſhing a horſe from an aſs, he affirms, the mule they generate to be barren, yet, afterward, entirely forgetting his rule, he admits the direct contrary‡. At that rate, a horſe and an aſs are of the ſame ſpecies. Did it never once enter into the mind of this author, that the human race would be ſtrangely imperfect, if they were unable to diſtinguiſh a man from a monkey, or a hare from a hedge-hog, till it were known whether they can procreate together?

But it ſeems unneceſſary, after all, to urge any argument againſt the foregoing rule, which M. Buffon himſelf inadvertently abandons as to all animals, men and dogs excepted. We are indebted to him for a remark, That not a ſingle animal of the torrid zone is common to the old world and to the new. But how does he verify his remark? Does he ever think of trying whether ſuch animals can procreate together? "They are," ſays he, "of different kinds, hav-"ing no ſuch reſemblance as to "make us pronounce them to be "of the ſame kind. Linnæus and "Briſſon," he adds, "have very "improperly given the name of "the camel to the lama and the "pacos of Peru. So apparent is "the difference, that other wri-"ters claſs theſe animals with "ſheep. Wool, however, is the "only circumſtance in which a "pacos reſembles a ſheep; nor "doth the lama reſemble a camel "except in length of neck." He diſtinguiſheth, in the ſame manner, the true Aſiatic tiger from ſeveral American animals that bear the ſame name. He mentions its ſize, its force, its ferocity, the co-

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* Vol. 10. p. 138. † Vol. 10. p. 1. ‡ Vol. 12. p. 223.

lour of its hair, the ſtrips black and white that like rings ſurround alternately its trunk, and are continued to the end of its tail. "Characters," ſays he, "that clearly "diſtinguiſh the true tiger from "all animals of prey in the new "world; the largeſt of which "ſcarcely equals one of our maſ-"tiffs." And he reaſons, in the ſame manner, upon the other animals of the torrid zone*. Here then we have M. Buffon's authority againſt himſelf, that there are different races of men; for he cannot deny that certain tribes differ apparently from each other, not leſs than the lama and pacos from the camel, or from the ſheep, nor leſs than the true tiger from the American animals of that name. Which of his rules are we to follow? Muſt we apply different rules to different animals? and to what animals are we to apply the different rules? For proving that dogs were created of different kinds, what better evidence can be expected than that the kinds continue diſtinct to this day? Our author pretends to derive the maſtiff, the bull-dog, the hound, the greyhound, the terrier, the water-dog, &c. all of them from the prickt-ear ſhepherd's cur. Now, admitting the progeny of the original male and female cur to have ſuffered every poſſible alteration from climate, food, domeſtication; the reſult would be endleſs varieties, ſo as that no one individual ſhould reſemble another. Whence then are derived the different ſpecies of dogs above-mentioned, or the different races or varieties, as M. Buffon is pleaſed to name them? Uniformity and permanency muſt be a law in their nature, for they never can be the production of chance. There are mongrels, it is true, among dogs, from want of choice, or from a depraved appetite; but as all animals prefer their own kind, mongrels are few, compared with animals of a true breed. There are mongrels alſo among men: the ſeveral kinds, however, continue diſtinct; and probably will ſo continue for ever.

The celebrated Linnæus, inſtead of deſcribing every animal according to its kind, as Adam our firſt parent did, and Buffon copying from him, has wandered wonderfully far from nature in claſſing animals. He diſtributes them into ſix claſſes, viz. *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Piſces*, *Inſecta*, *Vermes*. The *Mammalia* are diſtributed into ſeven orders, chiefly from their teeth, viz. *Primates*, *Bruta*, *Feræ*, *Glires*, *Pecora*, *Belluæ*, *Cete*. And the *Primates* are *Homo*, *Simia*, *Lemur*, *Veſpertilio*. What may have been his purpoſe in claſſing animals ſo, I cannot gueſs, if it be not to enable us, from the nipples and teeth of any particular animal, to know where it lies in his book. It reſembles the claſſing books in a library by ſize, or by binding, without regard to the contents. It may ſerve as a ſort of dictionary; but to no other purpoſe as far as I can diſcover. How whimſical is it to claſs together animals that nature hath widely ſeparated, a man, for example, and a bat? What will a plain man think of a method of claſſing that denies a whale to be a fiſh? Beſide, one would wiſh to know why, in claſſing animals, he confines himſelf to the nipples and

* See vol. 3. ſec. Of animals common to the two continents.

the teeth, when there are many other diſtinguiſhing marks. Animals are not leſs diſtinguiſhable by their tails; long tails, ſhort tails, no tails; nor leſs diſtinguiſhable by their hands, ſome having four hands, ſome two, ſome none, &c. &c. At the ſame time, if any ſolid inſtruction is to be acquired from ſuch claſſing, I ſhall liſten, not only with attention, but with ſatisfaction.

And now more particularly of man, after diſcuſſing other animals. If the only rule afforded by nature for claſſing animals can be depended on, there are different races of men as well as of dogs; a maſtiff differs not more from a ſpaniel, than a white man from a negro, or a Laplander from a Dane. And, if we have any faith in Providence, it ought to be ſo. Plants were created of different kinds to fit them for different climates, and ſo were brute animals. Certain it is, that all men are not fitted equally for every climate. There is ſcarce a climate but what is natural to ſome men, where they proſper and flouriſh; and there is not a climate but where ſome men degenerate. Doth not then analogy lead us to conclude, that as there are different climates on the face of this globe, ſo there are different races of men fitted for theſe different climates? The inhabitants of the frozen regions of the north, men, birds, beaſts, fiſh, are all of them provided with a quantity of fat which guards them againſt the cold. Even the trees are full of roſin. The Eſquimaux inhabit a bitter cold country; and their blood and their breath are remarkably warm. The iſland of St. Thomas, under the line, is extremely foggy; and the natives are fitted for that ſort of weather by the rigidity of their fibres. The fog is diſpelled in July and Auguſt by dry winds, which give vigour to Europeans, whoſe fibres are relaxed by the moiſture of the atmoſphere, as by a warm bath. The natives on the contrary, who are not fitted for a dry air, have more diſeaſes in July and Auguſt than during the other ten months. On the other hand, inſtances are without number of men degenerating in a climate to which they are not fitted by nature; and I know not of a ſingle inſtance where, in ſuch a climate, people have retained their original vigour. Several European colonies have ſubſiſted in the torrid zone of America more than two centuries; and yet even that length of time has not familiariſed them to the climate: they cannot bear heat like the original inhabitants, nor like negroes tranſplanted from a country equally hot; they are far from equalling in vigour of mind or body the nations from which they ſprung. The Spaniſh inhabitants of Carthagena in South America loſe their vigour and colour in a few months. Their motion is languid; and their words are pronounced with a low voice, and with long and frequent intervals. Europeans, who are born in Batavia, ſoon degenerate. Scarce one of them has talents ſufficient to bear a part in the adminiſtration. There is not an office of truſt or figure but what is filled with native Europeans. Some Portugueſe, who have been for ages ſettled on the ſea-coaſt of Congo, retain ſcarce the appearance of men. South Carolina, eſpecially about Charleſtown, is extremely hot, having no ſea-breez

breeze to cool the air. Europeans there die ſo faſt that they have not time to degenerate. Even in Jamaica, though more temperate by a regular ſucceſſion of land and ſea-breezes, recruits from Britain are neceſſary to keep up the numbers. The climate of the northern provinces reſembles our own, and population goes on with great rapidity.

Thus it appears that there are different races of men fitted by nature for different climates. Upon a thorough examination another fact will, perhaps, alſo appear, that the natural productions of each climate make the moſt wholeſome food for the people who are fitted to live in it. Between the tropics, the natives live chiefly on fruits, ſeeds, and roots; and, it is the opinion of the moſt knowing naturaliſts, that ſuch food is of all the moſt wholeſome for the torrid zone, comprehending the hot plants, whch grow there to perfection, and tend greatly to fortify the ſtomach. In a temperate climate, a mixture of animal and vegetable food is held to be the moſt wholeſome; and there both animals and vegetables abound. In a cold climate, animals are in plenty, but ſcarce any vegetables that can ſerve for food to man. What phyſicians pronounce upon that head, I know not; but if we dare venture a conjecture from analogy, animal food will be found the moſt wholeſome for ſuch as are made by nature to live in a cold climate.

M. Buffon, from the rule, That all animals which can procreate together, and whoſe progeny can alſo procreate, are of one ſpecies, concludes that all men are of one race or ſpecies; and endeavours to ſupport that favourite opinion by aſcribing to the climate, to food, or to other accidental cauſes, all the varieties that are found among men. But is he ſeriouſly of opinion, that any operation of climate, or of other accidental cauſe, can account for the copper colour and ſmooth chin univerſal among the Americans, the prominence of the *pudenda* univerſal among Hottentot women, or the black nipple no leſs univerſal among female Samoides? The thick fogs of the iſland of St. Thomas may relax the fibres of the natives, but cannot make them more rigid than they are naturally. Whence then the difference with reſpect to the rigidity of fibres between them and Europeans, but from original nature? It is in vain to aſcribe to the climate the low ſtature of the Eſquimaux, the ſmallneſs of their feet, or the overgrown ſize of their head. It is equally in vain to aſcribe to climate the low ſtature of the Laplanders *, or their ugly viſage. Lapland is, indeed, piercingly cold: but ſo is Finland, and the northern parts of Norway, the inhabitants of which are tall, comely, and well proportioned. The black colour of negroes, thick lips, flat noſe, criſped woolly hair, and rank ſmell, diſtinguiſh them from every other race of men. The Abyſſinians, on the contrary, are tall and well made, their complexion a brown olive, features well propor-

* By late accounts it appears that the Laplanders are only degenerated Tartars; and that they, and the Hungarians, originally ſprung from the ſame breed of men, and from the ſame country. Pere Hel, the Jeſuit, an Hungarian, made lately this diſcovery, when ſent to Lapland for making ſome aſtronomical obſervations.

tioned, eyes large, and of a ſparkling black, thin lips, a noſe rather high than flat. There is no ſuch difference of climate between Abyſſinia and Negroland as to produce theſe ſtriking differences. At any rate, there muſt be a conſiderable mixture both of ſoil and climate in theſe extenſive regions; and yet not the leaſt mixture is perceived in the people.

USE-

USEFUL PROJECTS.

Some Extracts, from a Practical Eſſay on a Cement, and Artificial Stone, juſtly ſuppoſed to be that of the Greeks *and* Romans, *lately rediſcovered by Monſ.* Loriot, *Maſter of Mechanics to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; for the cheap, eaſy, expeditious, and durable Conſtruction of all Manner of Buildings, and Formation of all Kinds of Ornaments of Architecture, even with the commoneſt and coarſeſt Materials. Tranſlated from the* French *Original, lately publiſhed by the expreſs Orders of that Monarch.*

NOtwithſtanding the great degree of perfection to which the arts have attained within a few centuries, it cannot be denied, that in looking over the writings of the ancients, and examining their monuments, we meet with certain ſigns of their having been acquainted with ſome ſecrets, to which we, moderns, are utter ſtrangers. We are, no doubt, very rich without them; but that is no reaſon why we ſhould not endeavour to recover them; and, inſtead of truſting to chance, employ both obſervation and experiment for that purpoſe.

Of this, one of the moſt important branches of architecture is a ſtriking proof. Though the genius of our modern maſters in that art, formed by the ſtudy of thoſe monuments left us by the ancients, has ſucceeded ſo far as to produce edifices capable of vying with their patterns, it may be fairly ſaid, that we are at a great remove from the Greeks and Romans, with reſpect to the running up of buildings with the degree of rapidity they uſed to do; and yet beſtowing on them that degree of ſolidity, which ſeems to defy time itſelf; and all this, with almoſt every kind of materials they could lay their hands upon.

It is, no doubt, an eaſy matter to raiſe laſting edifices by piling one upon another enormous blocks of ſtone. But then, there are ſeveral countries, of very conſiderable extent, in which no ſuch materials are to be had; and there are others, in which, though theſe materials abound, they are of too looſe a texture to reſiſt, for many years, the viciſſitudes of the weather. Beſides this way of going to work is monſtrouſly expenſive. It is what very few ſimple ſubjects can pretend to; and, accordingly, few of the houſes built by them are of any duration. Nay, ſtates themſelves are now often obliged to renounce the execution of the moſt uſeful works on account of the enormous expence attending them in the modern method.

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But the Romans, it is plain, generally employed, eſpecially in thoſe public works in which uſefulneſs was more to be attended to than ornament, a far leſs expenſive mode of conſtruction. The principal part of ſuch works, if not the whole of them, uſually conſiſted of materials of a very ſmall bulk, but kept together by a mortar or cement of a moſt binding quality. What a fine method! One can hardly ſum up all the advantages attending it. In it, they could make uſe of every kind of ſtuff already exiſting on the ſurface of the earth, and even ſtones, every where almoſt to be met with in the beds of rivers and torrents, though worn round, nay, and poliſhed, by their conſtant attrition againſt each other, or other bodies*. They had no occaſion for the unweildy apparatus of heavy carriages to bring their materials to the ſpot, or cumbrous engines to raiſe them; conſequently, they loſt neither time nor labour in the execution of thoſe tedious operations; all went directly to the forwarding of the work itſelf, which, of courſe, muſt have ſhot up with uncommon rapidity. How, otherwiſe, could they have executed, even with their numerous armies, thoſe immenſe piles; thoſe aqueducts of ſeveral leagues in length, and ſometimes riſing to the level of mountains; and all this often, merely to ſupply ſome middling town with water, not only for the neceſſary, though common, purpoſes of life; but even for thoſe of luxury and magnificence; ſuch as baths, fountains, &c.

Theſe conſiderations did not eſcape Monſieur Loriot, ſo deſervedly celebrated for his many very uſeful mechanical diſcoveries and inventions; and, it was in conſequence of them he made theſe inquiries and reſearches; the fruits of which I am now going to communicate to the public. Ever taken up with the thoughts of ſerving his country and mankind, by cultivating and improving the fine and the uſeful arts, the great number of thoſe vaſt remains of Roman grandeur, ſcattered over our ſouthern provinces, could not fail of ſuggeſting to him, that the ſolidity, ſo conſpicuous in them, could not be owing to any ſecret confined to any one portion of mankind, nor to any merely local advantages, nor to any peculiar excellency in the quality of the materials; but that it muſt be the reſult of ſome common and eaſy method, within the reach of every man in the world of workmen employed in theſe erections. But, perhaps, we had better follow the example of Monſieur Loriot; and, like him, particularly analyſe theſe ſtupendous monuments, and thence regularly deduce the manner in which, it may be preſumed, the Romans conſtructed them.

Moſt of theſe monuments exhibit nothing but enormous maſſes in point of thickneſs and height, the heart of which, but juſt faced with an almoſt ſuperficial coating, evi-

* Of this we have an inſtance in the ruins of an ancient Roman building on the banks of the Rhone at Lyons, a little above St. Clare's quay. It is eaſy to ſee, that even the pebbles, found in the bed of this river, make part of the work; but they are ſo ſtrongly bound together, that it is much eaſier to break them, than to make them let go their hold of the cement, which fills all the interſtices between them.

dently

dently conſiſts of nothing but pebbles and other ſmall ſtones, thrown together at random, and bound by a kind of mortar, which appears to have been thin enough to penetrate the ſmalleſt interſtices, and ſo form a ſolid whole with theſe materials, whichever kind was firſt laid to receive the other, when poured into it.

It is enough, therefore, to conſider theſe ruins, with the ſmalleſt degree of attention, to be convinced that all the ſecret of this mode of conſtruction conſiſted in the method of preparing and uſing this ſtrange kind of mortar; a mortar not liable to any decay; bidding defiance equally to the perpetual eroſions of time, and heavieſt ſtrokes of the hammer and pick-axe. At leaſt, when any little ſtone, and it muſt be a round one, gives way to them, the mould of cement left by it is found equally hard with the compleateſt petrification.

How different, then, muſt this ancient mortar be from the very beſt of our modern! The latter, one would imagine, never dries perfectly, but to fall to duſt again at the leaſt touch. Of this the remarkable crumbling away of our moſt recent buildings is an evident proof.

Another of the extraordinary qualities of this Roman cement, is, its being impenetrable to water. This is not a mere conjecture. It is a fact, which the aqueducts of theirs, ſtill in being, leave not the leaſt room to doubt of; for, in theſe works, they never employed either clay, maſtich, or any other reſinous ſubſtance, to prevent the waters making their way through them. The areas of theſe canals, reſting ſometimes on the ground, ſometimes on a wall, and ſometimes on arches, built for the purpoſe, as well as their roof and ſides, conſiſted of the ſame kind of ſmall ſtones, bound together by this extraordinary cement; with this difference, that the inſide ſurface was compoſed of finer and ſmaller ingredients, which, at the ſame time that it does not look any thing like a coating made at ſecond hand, and of courſe capable of being ſcaled off, carries evident marks of its being the reſult of a peculiar operation, which it may not be impoſſible to imitate by carefully attending to the obſervations that will occur in the courſe of this Eſſay.

Thus, then, it plainly appears, that theſe works were carried on by means of caſſoons. The trenches made for the foundation formed, of themſelves, the loweſt tire; and, ſurely, nothing could be eaſier than to fill theſe with the materials ready prepared for that purpoſe; tho' the Romans, no doubt, did it with their largeſt and heavieſt ſtones. After bringing the work to the ſurface, they had recourſe to planks made to fit into each other, ſucceſſively extending them in length and in height, and binding the oppoſite ones at ſuch a diſtance from each other, as to form the thickneſs of the wall; and, withal, with ſufficient ſtrength not to deviate ever ſo little, from the perpendicular, on either ſide.

It was thus that they formed, as it were in a mould, theſe enormouſly maſſy walls, compoſed, as we have already ſeen, of every ſpecies of pebbles, and other ſmall ſtones, which our modern architects know not what to do with for want of a mortar qualified to conſtitute with them one ſolid compact body.

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We may eaſily conceive, at what a great rate, even a ſmall number of hands, if well ſupplied with materials, muſt have been able, by this means, to puſh on any work in the building way. For this purpoſe, nothing more was requiſite than to have in readineſs a ſufficient number of troughs full of the proper mortar; throw, at random, into the caſſoons, the pebbles, and other ſmall ſtones, and then ſaturate the latter with the former; all which might be perfectly well done, by the ſmalleſt degree of attention to get as much ſtones as poſſible into the caſſoon; and then make the mortar fill up all the interſtices between them; and, with regard to vaulting and arching, they had their centers, as well as the moderns. When they had an aqueduct to build, then, as the interior ſurfaces of its channel required a coating of that peculiar cement, which is ſtill obſervable in them to a certain thickneſs, and which we have already taken notice of, they began by laying it on the planks of the interior caſing and the centers, previous to the throwing in of the coarſer materials; and thus formed a cruſt, which effectually kept the water from any ſtones of a ſpungy nature, that would otherwiſe have imbibed it.

Without this method of caſing, they would never have been able to conſtruct, either walls of ſo prodigious a thickneſs, or channels of ſo ſurpriſing a thinneſs. In a word, the effect of this cement muſt have been very quick, to coaleſce and ſet as readily as our gypſes and plaſters, and directly reſiſt the preſſure of the other materials laid upon it. In fact, the leaſt ſhrinking or ſwelling muſt have proved fatal to works of this kind, not one of whoſe parts, perhaps, yielded a ſolid and horizontal baſis to any other.

This fixedneſs and perſeverance within the ſame volume conſtitute another important quality, which the ſlendereſt obſervation muſt convince us the Roman cement is endued with; and being the laſt as yet diſcovered, we may proceed to ſum up all the excellencies peculiar to this extraordinary compoſition.

In the firſt place, then, this cement, from a liquid, turned very quickly to a ſolid ſtate, and hardened with time as plaſter does.

Secondly, it acquired a ſurpriſing degree of tenacity, and laid ſuch hold of the ſmalleſt ſtones it came in contact with, as ſcarce to bear being parted from them.

Thirdly, it was impenetrable to water.

Fourthly, it continued always of the ſame volume or bulk, without either ſwelling or ſhrinking.

One would imagine, that ſo many extraordinary qualities ſhould have ſecured this compoſition from the effects of violence and time, and kept the ſecret of it alive to the lateſt poſterity. Yet, it may be ſafely affirmed, that this valuable ſecret has been loſt to all intents and purpoſes; and that, notwithſtanding the continued and hearty ſighs and reſearches of all Europe, nothing like it, till now, has been diſcovered by the moderns. For if, in ſome parts, the buildings are more ſolid than others, it is merely owing to the extraordinary goodneſs of the lime, ſand, and other materials employed in them.

[The Editor, after combating one paſſage in Pliny, and another in Vitruvius, which ſeemed to militate with our ingenious artiſt's opinion

opinion of the efficacy of unſlacked lime, and relating the difficulties which prejudice and ignorance had thrown in the way of his diſcovery, proceeds as follows:]

But, to return to our hiſtory of Monſieur Loriot's intereſting diſcovery, the inquiries begun by him, on the plan he had lain down to himſelf in 1765, having ſuffered interruption, as well from ſome journies he was obliged to undertake, as from ſome private works for the king's uſe, the Marquis de Marigny, whoſe zeal to forward every undertaking he has once found of conſequence to the improvement of the arts, and that of building in particular, knows no bounds, took advantage of a tour which Monſ. Loriot had occaſion to make to his eſtate of Menars, in 1769, to engage him to recollect and purſue his ideas with regard to the cement of the Romans; and withal make ſuch trials as might ſpeedily bring his ſcheme to that degree of perfection, of which it might be capable, and which he thought it ſo well deſerved.

This requeſt had the force of a command with Monſ. Loriot; but a command ſo much the more eaſy to obey, as the Marquis, at the ſame time, gave orders for ſupplying him with every thing neceſſary to perform the taſk he had impoſed on him; being determined, that all the trials, both in the great and in the ſmall, ſhould be made entirely at his own riſk and expence; a noble inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs, ſuch as is rarely to be found amongſt thoſe who would be conſidered as firſt-rate patrons and protectors of the fine arts.

Monſieur Loriot, being by this means made as eaſy as he could wiſh, prepared the materials for his different mixtures, in the intervals of leiſure left him by a mechanical work, which he had undertaken for the purpoſe of raiſing water at Menars; and in the courſe of the year 1770, had the happineſs to diſcover a kind of myſtery in nature, which, for ſeveral ages paſt, had not, it is moſt probable, manifeſted itſelf to any body but himſelf; a myſtery, on which all the merit of his diſcovery is founded.

Taking ſome lime, which had been a long time ſlaked, out of a pit covered with boards, and a conſiderable quantity of earth over them again, by which means the lime had preſerved all its original freſhneſs, he made two parts of it, and plaſhed and beat them both perfectly well.

He then put one of theſe parts, without any addition, into a glazed earthen pot; and, in that condition, ſet it to dry, of itſelf, in the ſhade. Here, in proportion as it loſt its moiſture by evaporation, it cracked and ſplit in every direction; parted from the ſides of the pot, and crumbled into a thouſand pieces, all of them equally friable with the bits of lime dried up by the ſun, which we uſually meet on the banks of our lime pits.

With regard to the other part, Monſ. Loriot juſt added to it one-third of its quantity of powdered quick-lime, and then had the whole well kneaded, in order to make the two kinds of lime perfectly incorporate with each other. This done, he put this mixture, likewiſe, into a glazed earthen pot, as he had done the firſt; when, behold, it ſoon began to heat, and, in the ſpace of a few minutes, acquired a degree of conſiſtence

ſiſtence equal to that of the beſt plaſter, when prepared in the beſt manner. In ſhort, it ſet and conſolidated almoſt as readily as metals in fuſion when taken from the fire, and turned out a kind of inſtantaneous lapidification, having dried completely, within a very ſmall ſpace of time, and that too, without the leaſt crack or flaw. Nay, it adhered ſo ſtrongly to the ſides of the pot, as not to be parted from them without breaking it.

The reſult of this addition of the quick lime, ſurpriſing as at firſt ſight it may ſeem, is notwithſtanding ſo eaſily explained and accounted for, that it ſeems ſomewhat ſtrange that Monſ. Loriot ſhould be the firſt to ſuſpect and diſcover it. In fact, what can be plainer, than that the ſudden ſetting and conſolidating of theſe two ſubſtances, when thus united, muſt neceſſarily ariſe from the quick lime's being carried, by a perfect amalgamation or admixture, into the utmoſt receſſes of the ſlaked lime, ſaturating itſelf with the moiſture it there meets with, and thereby effecting that inſtantaneous and abſolute deſiccation, which, becauſe we are ſo well accuſtomed to it, we ſo little mind in the uſe of gypſes and plaſters.

But, the moſt valuable of all the extraordinary qualities in this compoſition is its not being liable to any cracks or flaws, when the ingredients are in the exact proportion they ought to be; or to give way, in any ſenſe, either by ſhrinking or ſwelling; or, in ſhort, ever undergo the leaſt alteration from that ſtate in which its fixation left it. A phænomenon we may account for on the ſame principles with the foregoing. Whereas mortar, or common cement, never dries but by the evaporation of its moiſture; Monſieur Loriot's cement becomes perfectly ſolid without the leaſt evaporation; its moiſture continues in, and makes part of it; the deſiccation is altogether inteſtine; and, as the maſs continues the ſame, and, moreover, the component parts of it are brought ſo near each other, it is impoſſible any cracks or flaws ſhould enſue; for, cracks and flaws can ariſe from nothing but the evaporation of a ſuperfluous moiſture, and the approach to each other of thoſe parts which that moiſture had till then kept aſunder.

Monſ. Loriot had likewiſe the ſatisfaction to ſee that his compoſition was endued with the ſurpriſing quality of being and continuing impenetrable to water. For this purpoſe, he made new trials; he formed with his cement ſome veſſels of a form proper to hold water: weighed them; filled them; and, after the water had ſtood in them a conſiderable time, emptied them; when, on weighing them a ſecond time, he could not find that they weighed either more or leſs than before he filled them.

After ſeveral repetitions of theſe trials, and always with the ſame ſucceſs, it now only remained to find out what effects, if any, time, or rather the viciſſitudes of the weather, might have on this mixture of the two kinds of lime, as well as on ſeveral other compoſitions, in which Monſ. Loriot had made it up, with other materials, fit for mortar; but, after making for this purpoſe a great number of new experiments, all the concluſion he could draw from them was, that not only the original mixture of

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the two kinds of lime, but every other to which he added it, inſtead of giving way to the greateſt dryneſs or moiſture, heat or cold in the air, increaſed with age in ſolidity and compactneſs.

Monſieur Loriot now no longer made any ſcruple to affirm, that the mixing of powdered quick-lime with any kind of mortar or cement made with ſlaked lime, was the beſt to give it all the perfections builders could wiſh to ſee it poſſeſſed of. This is the key to the diſcovery advertiſed by him; and the moſt intereſting conſequences flow ſpontaneouſly from it. However, I ſhall proceed to point out the chief of them. Further reflections and trials, nay, chance itſelf, may, in the courſe of time, bring to light a great many more.

From the two kinds of lime ſo forcibly laying hold of, and embracing each other, as it is plain from experience they do, ſo as to conſtitute but one ſolid body, it naturally follows, that they muſt likewiſe be able to ſeize and ſhackle ſeveral other kinds of ſubſtance that may be mixed up with them, according to their greater or leſſer degree of ſuitableneſs to each other in point of ſurface and texture; ſo as to add conſiderably to the maſs we are about to employ.

Now, ſand and brick-duſt are the foreign bodies which have as yet been found to anſwer beſt for this purpoſe.

Take, therefore, any quantity of very fine brick-duſt, and twice as much fine river ſand, the former well ſifted, and the latter well ſcreened, with a ſufficient quantity of old ſlaked lime to form, with water, an amalgama as uſual, but withal wet enough to ſlake a quantity of quick-lime equal to one-fourth of the brick-duſt and ſand taken together; then add the quick-lime in powder to the brick-duſt and ſand; incorporate them well, without loſs of time, and uſe them directly, as the leaſt delay may render the uſe of them defective or impoſſible *.

A coating of this mixture applied to the bottom and ſides of a canal, baſon, or any other kind of building, which is to contain or ſtand over water, has the moſt extraordinary effects, though laid on ever ſo thin. What wonders, therefore, might we not expect from this cement, were ſuch buildings to be originally conſtructed with it.

The duſt of charcoal incorporates very kindly with the ſame materials, in a quantity equal to that of the quick-lime; and though the lead colour, which ariſes from this addition, makes no eſſential part of the mixture, it may ſtill have its uſes on certain occaſions: but it is otherwiſe with regard to the bitumen contained in the charcoal; ſince this ſubſtance cannot but form a rampart extraordinary againſt the water, no way inferior to that afforded by the other materials with which it is made up.

If all we want is a ſtrong coating, then, by adding to the common mortar, conſiſting of ſlaked lime and ſand, one-fourth its quantity of quick-lime, we ſhall have one, which, within four-and-twenty hours, acquires a greater degree of conſiſtence than the common kind in ſeveral months.

Two parts of air-ſlaked lime;

* See the obſervations hereafter to be made on the quality of the quick-lime.

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one of ſifted plaſter, and a fourth of quick-lime, made up into an amalgama of the conſiſtence of common mortar, afford a coating, no leſs fit for the inſide of buildings, than tenacious and incapable of cracking or flawing.

But then, we muſt, as in uſing the firſt preſcribed mixtures, not prepare above a trough full at a time of theſe new ones; and that only juſt as we want to uſe them.

Inſtead of ſand, we may uſe looſe earth, for buildings that are to be run up in a hurry, as likewiſe for the coating of walls, both within and without doors; but the more ſandy this earth the better.

If we cannot conveniently get brick-duſt for thoſe works, which are occaſionally to receive, or conſtantly contain water, we may uſe the ſame kind of looſe earth as a ſubſtitute to it. It is only making it up into little balls, drying theſe balls, then baking them in a lime-kiln, by putting them behind the lime-ſtones, or in a kiln by themſelves; and, laſtly, reducing them to a powder, which they may eaſily be; for this powder will do as well as brick-duſt.

A dry and ſtony free-ſtone, well powdered and ſifted, may be uſed inſtead of ſand and looſe earth; nay, it will anſwer better, on account of its extraordinary lightneſs, for any conſtructions that are to be ſupported by timber-work.

All kinds of marne, well waſhed, in order to deſtroy that unctuouſneſs of theirs, which might otherwiſe prevent their taking to other ſubſtances, and carefully powdered, are equally proper to incorporate with both kinds of lime. Charcoal-duſt*, and, in general, all the vitrified ſubſtances afforded by furnaces, as well as the refuſe of founderies and forges; in ſhort, every kind of rubbiſh impregnated with metallic bodies altered by the fire, is equally ſubject to the fetters of the mixtures made with the two kinds of lime; and may, of courſe, be uſefully employed to make cements of any colour we would chuſe to have them.

Nor ought we, in caſes of neceſſity, to overlook pounded ſtone; ſo that the hitherto ſo uſeleſs heaps of ſtone chips, and diſtreſſing mountains of old materials ariſing from the demolition of buildings originally conſtructed with lime and ſand, and which there is ſometimes, in the old way, a neceſſity for removing to a great diſtance, may, in this new one, be diſpoſed of on the ſpot to great advantage. The trials Monſ. Loriot has already made of them in the ſmall, are ſufficient to vouch for their ſucceſs in the great.

It is, however, but fair we ſhould warn thoſe who are to collect the materials for this new cement, or mix them up, that, on account of the difference, in point of ſtrength, not only between the common kind of lime in one diſtrict, and that in another, but even between different parcels of lime made of ſtones from the ſame quarry, according to the time elapſed ſince the burning of them, there is no aſſigning preciſely the exact quantity of quick-lime that is to be added to every maſs of the common cement or mortar. In one place, we muſt uſe more; in another, leſs. It is for this reaſon Monſ. Loriot has pitch-

* Aſhes are pernicious, and retard the ſetting of the lime.

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ed upon a medium, in preſcribing for any quantity of ſand and brick-duſt taken together, one-fourth of their quantity of middling lime, when uſed juſt as it comes from the kiln; for, if on the one hand, it happens to be of a ſuperior quality, and, of courſe, capable of imbibing a greater quantity of water, in conſequence of its being made of a harder ſtone, a ſmaller proportion of it will do: as, on the other hand, a larger will be neceſſary, if it has been long ſlaked.

The works in the neighbourhood of Paris begin to ſhew, that one-third of the beſt lime it affords is not too much; but this lime is not of as good a quality as the beſt common lime in moſt other places; nor this laſt equal to that of Senlis, which is the beſt we have. It is of the greateſt importance to be well acquainted with the condition and peculiar properties of the lime we are to uſe, as it is only from a juſt combination of it, with the other materials, we can expect a perfect whole. There is a quick-lime ſtrong enough to drink up, before it is perfectly ſlaked, a great deal more water than is to be found in the mortar already deſcribed; ſo that the mixture made with them, inſtead of coaleſcing into a good cement, burns up and falls to duſt; whilſt, on the other hand, ſome quick lime, on account of its oppoſite quality, ſhall meet, in the ſame mortar, with more water than it can imbibe; and ſo form with it a compound, which, on the evaporating of the ſuperfluous moiſture, ſhall crack to pieces. I cannot, therefore, too ſtrongly recommend, even to workmen who have had the greateſt ſucceſs in other diſtricts, the trying of the ſtrength of the lime they are about to employ. They ought, beſides, to be convinced, that, independently of any local advantages or diſadvantages in the nature of their lime, it ceaſes to be what it originally was, in proportion as it grows old, ſo as to require a proportionable increaſe in the doſe of it; and that ſometimes even it may happen to be ſo bad, as intirely to ſpoil any work in which they ſhould be indiſcreet enough to employ it.

Therefore, to be always ſupplied with freſh lime, eſpecially for large and conſtant works, we ſhould have kilns like thoſe in the neighbourhood of Chartres, which are ſo many furnaces in the form of chimneys, filled at top with alternate beds of fewel, and ſtone broken into ſmall pieces, and are to be emptied of their lime by a hole at bottom. Another equally conſiderable advantage attending this method of making lime, would be that of enabling us to burn the ſtone in a juſt proportion to its quality; for, we are not to imagine, that every kind of it requires ſo great a diminution of its weight by that operation, as is generally preſcribed, on the ſtrength of certain particular trials; and, the degree of this diminution being once aſcertained, all we ſhould have to do would be proportionably to increaſe or leſſen our beds of fewel.

With regard to ſand, there are ſome kinds of foſſil ſand preferable to river ſand, on account of the grains of the latter being too much rounded and poliſhed by the friction it is, in moving water, liable to undergo.

There are two different ways o preparing Monſ. Loriot's cement. The firſt is, to mix up very well, with

water and ſlaked lime, the ſand, brickduſt or other materials, you chuſe to employ for the purpoſe, to the conſiſtence already preſcribed, that is, ſomewhat thinner than uſual; then ſprinkle into the mixture your powdered quick-lime; and, laſtly, incorporate the whole well together to be uſed directly.

The ſecond way is, to mix up the ſand, brick-duſt, and powdered quick-lime by themſelves in the proportion preſcribed; then, adding to them, juſt as faſt as you want your cement, the proper quantity of ſlaked lime and water, work the whole up well with the trowel. In this way, the ſand, brick duſt, and powdered quick-lime may be kept ready made up in ſacks, large enough to fill one or two troughs, ſo as ſcarce to leave the workmen any room to fail in the operation, let them be ever ſo ignorant or careleſs about it.

But, I muſt own, that all I have been ſaying might be looked upon as an idle declamation in Monſ. Loriot's favour, intended merely to heat the imagination, and excite the curioſity of my readers, without any reaſonable proſpect of my being able to ſatisfy it, did I not give ſome proofs, that the ſucceſs of his cement in real works, of the moſt extenſive and various kinds, has not fallen ſhort of the merit attributed to it in conſequence of a few confined trials.

The firſt thing the Marquis de Marigny thought it his duty to aſcertain, with a view of rendering Monſ. Loriot's diſcovery uſeful to his majeſty, and the ſtate in general, both in civil and military, private and public architecture, was the ſurpriſing quality attributed to it of being impenetrable to water; of ſuſtaining and containing that element; nay, of acquiring under it a perfect degree of conſiſtence and tenacity; and all without flawing, or cracking, or ſhrinking, or ſwelling; and, with this view, he choſe ſome works perpetually expoſed to water for his firſt trials.

He had, it ſeems, to conſtruct in his gardens at Menars, a baſon to ſupply a very conſiderable hydraulical machine; a canal, from forty to fifty toiſes long, to bring water to that baſon; and ſome ſubterraneous drains to carry off his waſte water *.

Now, there was not one of theſe works, in which he did not make uſe of Monſ. Loriot's cement; in one part of them, by way of a ſimple coating, where nothing more was wanting; in another, to bind together common ſtones huddled promiſcuouſly together; and, in a third, to ſtop the ſluice of a canal he wanted to drain in order to coat it from one end to another. The effect of the cement uſed for the laſt of theſe purpoſes, after common mortar, clay, and every other ſimple or compound ſubſtance generally uſed on ſuch occaſions, had failed, proved extremely ſudden and deciſive. It had ſcarce time to fill up the ſluice, when it withſtood the water to ſuch a degree as to dry and harden completely, and in a very ſmall ſpace of time, whilſt the contiguous ſtones were viſibly ſweating at every pore.

The dome of a fountain, of very curious conſtruction, being found, in conſequence of the ſpongyneſs of

* The toiſe is equal to ſix French feet; and the French foot is almoſt three quarters of an inch longer than the Engliſh foot.

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the ſtones of the country with which it had been built, to give way to all the waters which happened to light upon it, and thereby render the leaſt ſtay under it diſagreeable and dangerous, the Marquis had it coped with a layer of this cement; and the effect proved equally ſudden and ſatisfactory with that juſt now related with regard to the ſluice.

The baſon we juſt now took notice of, ſituate for the moſt part on the arch of a vault containing all the moving parts of the hydraulical machine ſupplied by it, exhibits another ſtriking proof of the great advantages to be expected from this cement; and what adds to the wonder is, that all theſe trials were made in weather extremely unfavourable to them, viz. in autumn; in the beginning of the winter 1772, and in the ſpring of the year 1773, during which the men were often obliged to work in the rain. In the latter end of October, 1772, they had ſcarce done coating a baſon in a yard, where the Marquis intended to keep ſome water-fowl, when a violent ſhower filled it to the height of ſix inches and upwards; yet the work never ſuffered by this ſevere trial; not a drop of the water penetrated; what eſcaped, was merely by evaporation.

It will, no doubt, be aſked, which of the foregoing compoſitions it was, that Monſ. Loriot gave the preference to in his ſeveral works at Menars; and it is but juſt I ſhould ſatisfy him.

The cement uſed in the grand canal of the kitchen-garden, forty-ſeven toiſes long, ſeven feet broad, and three deep; in that of the back kitchen garden; in that of the yard to keep water-fowl in; on the outſide of a vault over which there now ſtands a ſhrubbery; on the dome of the fountain I have already taken notice of; as, likewiſe, on the maſſy part of a building, which conveys water to the machine; and riſing ſeven feet within the baſon it ſupplies, ſerves as a vent, as well as to carry off the water at top to prevent its overflowing, when it is not to be let into the little baſon of the machine; the cement, I ſay, employed in all theſe works, was that compoſed entirely of ſand and brick-duſt, with quick and ſlaked lime. But, the coatings of this conduit, and the baſon at which it terminates, were made with the addition of powdered charcoal, in the proportion already preſcribed.

With regard to the coatings of the terrace walls, and ſome other parts of the building, the old plaſtering of which, yielding to the moiſture and other affections of the weather, uſed to peel off every winter, he employed nothing in the compoſition of them, but the already preſcribed quantity of quick-lime added to common mortar made of ſlaked lime and ſand, but ſomewhat thinner than for common uſe.

He likewiſe employed the ſame kind of cement for the placage of a ſubterraneous vault; and afterwards coated it over with the very white cement already ſpoken of, made with two parts of air-ſlaked lime, one of quick-lime, and one of plaſter. And here it is proper I ſhould obſerve, that lime ſlaked by the air alone, and in the ſhade, a circumſtance eaſily known by its being found crumbled to an impalpable duſt, may be uſed to advantage for the purpoſe of preventing the ce-

ment from ſetting as ſoon as it otherwiſe would; a thing of ſome conſequence in coating, when the operation requires any extraordinary degree of time and precaution.

As often as Monſ. Loriot had occaſion to lay his cement on the outſide of any vaults, over which there might be a neceſſity of people's walking, he had recourſe, in compoſing it, to coarſer materials than brick-duſt, ſand, and the like; by which means, without loſing any of its power to prevent the rain and wet from penetrating ſuch works, it rendered the paſſage along the inclined ſides of them leſs difficult and dangerous.

By what we have already ſaid, the reader may eaſily gueſs what a great number of uſeful purpoſes this cement muſt anſwer; and what uncommon advantages it muſt, of courſe, afford in every branch of every ſpecies of architecture.

To begin with the moſt obvious; let the building be of what nature it will; and let the materials of it, of themſelves, afford each other ever ſo little hold by their ſides, or firm footing, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, through the ſmoothneſs and inclination of their upper and lower ſurfaces; this cement will, notwithſtanding, confer on them a degree of permanency and ſtability, which, without it, we could ſcarce expect from the beſt cut ſtone.

What arches, therefore, may we not expect from the uſe of it! how many uſeful and agreeable forms may we not now venture to give them! By means of this wonderful compoſition, we may make them almoſt as light as we pleaſe, and that, too, with the ſmalleſt, ſmootheſt, and roundeſt pebbles, without any apprehenſions of their yielding, in any ſhape, to any reaſonable degree of preſſure.

Not only we may make aqueducts with it, but even pipes of any bore to raiſe water to any height, by juſt proportioning their thickneſs to the preſſure occaſioned by theſe two circumſtances.

By means of it, we may, in our canals and baſons, and all other works of that kind, ſave ourſelves the expence of abutments, clays, maſtichs, and ſuch other works and ſubſtances, which, after all, decay with time, and of courſe ſtand in need of continual repairs. No doubt, the beſt way by far would be to uſe this cement, even in the ſolid and maſſy parts of ſuch conſtructions; and, when they have been built in the common way, it will be neceſſary to look out for the joints before we lay it on them.

Every kind of ſubterraneous conſtructions, whether civil or military, may, by means of this cement, be rendered not only habitable but even infinitely more healthy, than they generally are, and that, too, though ſurrounded by water; ſo that our cellars, eſpecially thoſe under court-yards, and other open places, as likewiſe our neceſſaries, all now ſo ſubject, the former to be deluged on every riſing of the neighbouring rivers, &c. the latter, to convey infection to a great diſtance by their contents ouzing through the adjacent earth; all theſe works, I ſay, may be eaſily cured by means of this cement, equally proper to keep water in or out.

In ſhort, what is it we may not make of, or with the aſſiſtance of this proteus matter, and that at one caſt? Watering-troughs, pond-

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for ſtable and poultry yards, reſervoirs againſt fire; wholeſome ciſterns in fortified and other places, where no running or well water is to be had.

What floors, what cielings, what copings, what terraces, and that of any form, may we not promiſe ourſelves from this ſubſtance! We now need no longer uſe ſuch weighty gutters of ſtone or lead, and, of courſe, ſuch maſſy walls to ſupport them; precautions, which, though ſo very expenſive, ſeldom anſwer the purpoſes for which they are intended. Inſtead of proving effectually impervious to rain, or even the common dampneſs of the weather, they often bring to the ground the buildings they were intended to defend. And, in point of ductility, ſurely, neither tiles, nor ſlates, nor milled lead, can pretend to compare with this cement for rills, drains, ſewers, capping for the ridges of roofs, and ſuch other works as require a curve or irregular ſurface.

Nay, whole roofs may be formed with it by juſt placing the laths a little cloſer to each other than uſual, and then laying a coat of it on them; and, what is more, the ſlighteſt timber-work will be ſtrong enough to bear the weight of ſuch a covering; a covering, which muſt be allowed of ſingular utility in places, where people are now obliged to put up with ponderous flag-ſtones; or a ſlight ſhingle, ſo liable to catch fire from every ſpark.

Both the exterior and interior ornaments of our buildings may, likewiſe, derive from this cement, not only the greateſt ſolidity, but the moſt pleaſing variety. But, in this uſe of it, care muſt, no doubt, be taken not to apply it, either in the way of pargetting, or of ornaments in relievo to any walls, but ſuch as are perfectly dry, leſt it ſhould concenter ſome deſtructive particles, which, in proceſs of time, might make their way out; and ſuch works themſelves ſhould have time to dry perfectly, before any froſt can get at them.

Moreover, this cement, eſpecially that kind of it which has powdered ſtone in its compoſition, is, of itſelf, an artificial ſtone, which may be caſt in a mould, and formed into baluſtrades and pilaſters for the ſupport of terraces and platforms, and flights of ſtairs, with all their appendages, both uſeful and ornamental, ſtraight and curvilinear; though, for greater ſafety, it may not be amiſs to beſtow a rude iron core on the pilaſters, &c. whoſe ſlenderneſs and height may ſeem to require ſuch an addition.

We might, likewiſe, make it, by caſting it in moulds, or faſhioning it on the potters wheels, into flower-pots, and even other leſs reſidentiary veſſels, for gardens and parterres, and that of any colour we like beſt.

There are ſeveral of our provinces, and ſeveral countries in Europe, where there is not a bit of plaſter to be found; and where, of courſe, the dearneſs of it has proved an inſurmountable obſtacle to the execution of a great number of the moſt uſeful works, particularly with regard to chimneys. But, henceforward, by means of this diſcovery of Monſ. Loriot's, any kind of work may be carried on, in any place, with the ſame cheapneſs and eaſe, as in diſtricts where plaiſter is to be had in the greateſt abundance.

There is, indeed, one very curious art, that of ſculpture, to

which Monſ. Loriot cannot as yet take upon him to affirm, that this cement of his may be made ſubſervient ſo far as to ſupply the place of plaſter, clay, and other leſs ſolid ſubſtances, liable to ſhrink or ſwell. It is, however, already paſt doubt, that the cement is very proper to obtain the hollow moulds of ſuch figures as we would wiſh to copy; and Monſ. Loriot hopes, that, with the advice and aſſiſtance of the famous artiſts of our capital, he ſhall, ſome day or other, be able to contribute ſomething, on his ſide, to the ſervice of the art which they ſo aſſiduouſly cultivate. In the mean time, he will always be ready to anſwer any letters addreſſed to him concerning the poſſibility or probability of applying his cement to any other purpoſes.

New Method of raiſing early Potatoes.

Hope, near Mancheſter,
SIR, March, 1774.

AS the culture of potatoes, and particularly of the early ſorts for the table, has of late become an object of very general attention, I hope the curious account of a new method of obtaining theſe (without the help of hot-beds) contained in the following letter, will not be unacceptable, and that many of your readers will make trial of it this ſpring. I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,
THO. B. BAYLEY.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Kirk, *of* Wilderſpool, *near* Mancheſter, *to* Thomas Butterworth Bayley, *Eſq; of* Hope, F. R. S.

Wilderſpool, Jan. 15. 1775.

SIR,

"In purſuance of your requeſt, I now ſend you an account of a new method of raiſing early potatoes, and doubt not that it will anſwer wherever it is fairly tried.

"On the 2d of January, 1772, I made a hot-bed for the forward ſort of potatoes, and on the 7th put in the ſets, placing a glaſs and frame over them. and taking every precaution to defend them from the froſt. Of theſe ſmall potatoes, or ſets, there remained about forty in a baſket, which was accidentally hung up in a warm kitchen, and there remained unnoticed till about the 25th of April. I then accidentally obſerved the baſket, and, perceiving ſomething green on the edge of it, took it down, and, to my great ſurpriſe, found that the potatoes had ſprouted half a yard in length, and that there was a great number of very ſmall potatoes formed on the fibrous roots which had grown out. I took them into my garden, and planted them in a rich ſandy ſoil, without any manure. The roots I put into the ground three inches deep, and laid down the ſtems that had ſprouted horizontally, and covered them with two inches of ſoil, but left the tops uncovered. Without farther attention they grew ſurpriſingly.

"On the 26th of May, I took up the roots planted in the hot-bed on the 7th of January. They by no means anſwered my expectations, or paid for the trouble of their culture; but, at the ſame time, I was aſtoniſhed to find the others, which were put into the ground ſo lately, to have produced larger potatoes than the roots in the hot-bed. I took up all the roots and picked off the large potatoes from them (which amounted from four to twelve on each root) and then ſet the roots again on the ſame ground

ground. This, indeed, I have ſucceſsfully practiſed for many years, ſometimes even twice, and have had a good third crop at Michaelmas. When this method is tried, the roots muſt be watered on the evenings of hot days.

"In January, 1773, in order to make a ſecond trial of this experiment with a large quantity, I placed a great many potatoes, of the early ſorts, on a thick layer of gravelly ſoil, cloſe to each other, over an oven ſlated over, but open to the ſouth-weſt, and covered them two inches deep with the ſame earth.

"At the end of April I took them up, and found the ſtems about a foot long or more. For fear of injuring the fine and delicate fibres of the roots, I took great care in taking them up, and planting them in the ſoil. This I now manured, but, in all other reſpects, treated them in the manner above deſcribed, many of the fibrous roots having then potatoes formed upon them nearly as large as walnuts. For a week the plants came on ſurpriſingly, when, by one ſharp night's uncommon froſt, they were nearly deſtroyed. However, notwithſtanding this, freſh ſtems grew up in a few days, and I actually gathered from them, on the 3d of June following, finer potatoes than were ſold at that time at Mancheſter from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pound, being the produce of hot-beds.

"After taking off the larger potatoes, I again planted the roots for a ſecond crop, and, in September, obtained a very large produce. I weighed the increaſe of many ſeparate roots, which amounted from four pounds eight ounces to fourteen pounds twelve ounces, the potatoes being the largeſt of the forward kind I ever ſaw.

I am, SIR,
Your humble ſervant,
MATTHEW KIRK."

Extraordinary Recovery from Suffocation. Tranſlated from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ON the 28th of laſt November, about ſix o'clock in the evening, the Abbé Bricquet de la Vaux, a prieſt of the community of St. James's, was deſirous of bathing in a bath warmed by means of a cylinder, with a charcoal fire. Scarcely had he plunged in before he loſt his ſenſes. Not a ſoul was in the chamber; but, as the Sieur Royer (the ſon of the king of Spain's firſt ſurgeon) and myſelf were in an adjoining apartment, we heard, as it were, the groans of a dying perſon. We haſtened to the bath, where we found the Abbé totally inſenſible, with his head hanging over the ſide of the bath.—Aſſiſted by ſome neighbours, who had by this time entered the apartment, we lifted his body out of the water, and conveyed it to a ſpacious chamber, where there was a prodigious current of air. In endeavouring to expedite the buſineſs, we ſtruck the body againſt a glaſs-door, whereby the Abbé's arm was cut in two places. This, however, occaſioned not the ſmalleſt ſign of ſenſation; on the contrary, the Abbé was, to all appearance, quite deprived of life; his face ſwelled to an immoderate ſize, and reddened remarkably; his eyes were fixed in an unmeaning ſtare, and his body was inſufferably hot. In trying to

recover him, we purſued the method laid down by the Sieur Portal in the Royal Academy. We ſtretched the body on the ground, and opened the windows to let in a greater draught of air. There was a briſk cold wind; yet, agreeable to the directions, we ſluiced the body with cold water. In a little time, the Abbé foamed at the mouth; the muſcles of his face and eyes began to move, though with irregular convulſive motions; his eye-balls rolled in their ſockets, and his lips, by contraction, came in cloſe contact with each other. We ſeized this opportunity to pour vinegar down his throat, and to apply it to his noſe. On the very firſt application, it had a wonderful effect, for it enabled him almoſt inſtantaneouſly to draw his breath. In a little time he could articulate, and, in a dejected tone of voice, cried out, "I am expiring!" We then attempted to give him more vinegar, but his throat was ſo violently convulſed that he could not ſwallow; however, the little he did get down, with the efforts we made, proved ſo extremely ſalutary, that, in a very ſhort time, he recovered the perfect uſe of his ſenſes. On inquiry, we found that he did not recollect a ſyllable of what had paſſed; that he remembered nothing of his having plunged into the bath; that he had not perceived any effects from the charcoal vapour; that he had felt nothing of the cuts he had received in his arm by the glaſs, nor of the ſluicing he underwent with the cold water; but that he had returned to life as if awakened from ſleep, with a total obliviſcence of every paſt tranſaction. A violent head-ach, for about half an hour as if it had been occaſioned by the too tight preſſure of a bandage, was all the inconvenience he experienced, and he now is in as perfect a ſtate of ſanity as if nothing had happened. (Signed)

BANAU, M. D.

ANT

ANTIQUITIES.

State of Learning among the Anglo-Saxons. *From Mr.* Warton's *Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry.*

THE Anglo-Saxons were converted to Chriſtianity about the year 570. In conſequence of this event, they ſoon acquired civility and learning. Hence they neceſſarily eſtabliſhed a communication with Rome, and acquired a familiarity with the Latin language. During this period, it was the prevailing practice among the Saxons, not only of the clergy, but of the better ſort of laity, to make a voyage to Rome. It is natural to imagine with what ardour the new converts viſited the Holy See, which, at the ſame time, was fortunately the capital of literature. While they gratified their devotion, undeſignedly and imperceptibly they became acquainted with uſeful ſcience.

In rerurn, Rome ſent her emiſſaries into Britain. Theodore, a monk of Rome, originally a Greek prieſt, a native of Tarſus in Cilicia, was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſent into England by Pope Vitellian in the year 688. He was ſkilled in the metrical art, aſtronomy, arithmetic, church muſic, and the Greek and Latin languages. The new prelate brought with him a large library, as it was called and eſteemed, conſiſting of numerous Greek and Latin authors; among which were Homer in a large volume, written on paper with the moſt exquiſite elegance, the homilies of Saint Chryſoſtom on parchment, the Pſalter, and Joſephus's Hypomneſticon, all in Greek. Theodore was accompanied into England by Adrian, a Neapolitan monk, and a native of Africa, who was equally ſkilled in ſacred and profane learning, and, at the ſame time, appointed by the Pope to the abbacy of St. Auſtin's at Canterbury. Bede informs us, that Adrian requeſted Pope Vitellian to confer the archbiſhopric on Theodore, and that the Pope conſented on condition that Adrian, "who "had been twice in France, and, on "that account, was better ac-"quainted with the nature and "difficulties of ſo long a journey," would conduct Theodore into Britain. They were both eſcorted to the city of Canterbury by Benedict Biſcop, a native of Northumberland, and a monk, who had formerly been acquainted with them in a viſit which he made to Rome. Benedict ſeems, at this time, to have been one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Saxon eccleſiaſtics: availing himſelf of the arrival of theſe two learned ſtrangers, under their direction and aſſiſtance, he procured

cured workmen from France, and built the monaſtery of Weremouth in Northumberland. The church he conſtructed of ſtone, after the manner of the Roman architecture; and adorned its walls and roof with pictures, which he purchaſed at Rome, repreſenting, among other ſacred ſubjects, the Virgin Mary, the Twelve Apoſtles, the Evangelical Hiſtory, and the Viſions of the Apocalypſe. The windows were glazed by artiſts brought from France. But I mention this foundation to introduce an anecdote much to our purpoſe. Benedict added to his monaſtery an ample library, which he ſtored with Greek and Latin volumes, imported by himſelf from Italy. Bede has thought it a matter worthy to be recorded, that Ceolfrid, his ſucceſſor in the government of Weremouth-abbey, augmented this collection with three volumes of pandects, and a book of coſmography wonderfully enriched with curious workmanſhip, and bought at Rome. The example of the pious Benedict was immediately followed by Acca, biſhop of Hexam, in the ſame province; who having finiſhed his cathedral church by the help of architects, maſons, and glaziers hired in Italy, adorned it, according to Leland, with a valuable library of Greek and Latin authors. But Bede, Acca's cotemporary, relates, that this library was entirely compoſed of the hiſtories of thoſe apoſtles and martyrs to whoſe relics he had dedicated ſeveral altars in his church, and other eccleſiaſtical treatiſes, which he had collected with infinite labour. Bede, however, calls it a moſt copious and noble library. Nor is it foreign to our purpoſe to add, that Acca invited from Kent into Northumberland, and retained in his ſervice, during the ſpace of twelve years, a celebrated chantor, named Maban; by the aſſiſtance of whoſe inſtructions and ſuperintendance he not only regulated the church muſic of his dioceſe, but introduced the uſe of many Latin hymns hitherto unknown in the northern churches of England. It appears, that before the arrival of Theodore and Adrian, celebrated ſchools for educating youth in the ſciences had been long eſtabliſhed in Kent. Literature, however, ſeems, at this period, to have flouriſhed with equal reputation at the other extremity of the iſland, and even in our moſt northern provinces. Ecbert, biſhop of York, founded a library in his cathedral, which, like ſome of thoſe already mentioned, is ſaid to have been repleniſhed with a variety of Latin and Greek books. Alcuine, whom Ecbert appointed his firſt librarian, hints at this library in a Latin epiſtle to Charlemagne. "Send me from "France ſome learned treatiſes, of "equal excellence with thoſe which "I preſerve here in England un-"der my cuſtody, collected by the "induſtry of my maſter Ecbert; "and I will ſend to you ſome of "my youths, who ſhall carry with "them the flowers of Britain into "France. So that there ſhall not "only be an *encloſed garden* at "York, but alſo at Tours ſome "ſprouts of Paradiſe, &c." William of Malmeſbury judged this library to be of ſufficient importance, not only to be mentioned in his hiſtory, but to be ſtyled, *Omnium liberalium artium armarium, nobiliſſimam bibliothecam.* This repoſitory remained till the reign of King Stephen, when it was deſtroyed by

fire, with great part of the city of York. Its founder, Ecbert, died in the year 767. Before the end of the eighth century, the monaſteries of Weſtminſter, St. Alban's, Worceſter, Malmeſbury, Glaſtonbury, with ſome others, were founded, and opulently endowed. That of Saint Alban's was filled with one hundred monks by king Offa. Many new biſhoprics were alſo eſtabliſhed in England; all which inſtitutions, by multiplying the number of eccleſiaſtics, turned the attention of many perſons to letters.

The beſt writers among the Saxons flouriſhed about the 8th century. Theſe were Aldhelm, biſhop of Shirburn, Ceolfrid, Alcuine, and Bede; with whom I muſt alſo join King Alfred. But, in an inquiry of this nature, Alfred deſerves particular notice, not only as a writer, but as the illuſtrious rival of Charlemagne, in protecting and aſſiſting the reſtoration of literature. He is ſaid to have founded the Univerſity of Oxford; and it is highly probable, that in imitation of Charlemagne's ſimilar inſtitutions, he appointed learned perſons to give public and gratuitous inſtructions in theology, but principally in the faſhionable ſciences of logic, aſtronomy, and geometry, at that place, which was then a conſiderable town, and conveniently ſituated in the neighbourhood of thoſe royal ſeats at which Alfred chiefly reſided. He ſuffered no prieſt that was illiterate to be advanced to any eccleſiaſtical dignity. He invited his nobility to educate their ſons in learning, and requeſted thoſe lords of his court who had no children, to ſend to ſchool ſuch of their younger ſervants as diſcovered a promiſing capacity, and to breed them to the clerical profeſſion. Alfred, while a boy, had himſelf experienced the inconveniencies ariſing from a want of ſcholars, and even of common inſtructors, in his dominions; for he was twelve years of age, before he could procure in the weſtern kingdom, a maſter properly qualified to teach him the alphabet. But, while yet unable to read, he could repeat from memory, a great variety of Saxon ſongs*. He was fond of cultivating his native tongue: and,

* Flor. Vigorn. ſub. ann. 871. Brompton, Chron. in ALF. p. 814. And MS. Bever, ut ſupr. It is curious to obſerve the ſimplicity of this age, in the method by which Alfred computed time. He cauſed ſix wax tapers to be made, each twelve inches long, and of as many ounces in weight. On theſe tapers he ordered the inches to be regularly marked; and, having found that one of them burned juſt four hours, he committed the care of them to the keepers of his chapel, who, from time to time, gave due notice how the hours went. But, as in windy weather the candles were more waſted, to remedy this inconvenience he invented lanthorns, there being then no glaſs to be met with in his dominions. Aſſer. Menev. Vit. Alfr. p. 68. edit. Wiſe. In the mean time, and during this very period, the Perſians imported into Europe, a machine, which preſented the firſt rudiments of a ſtriking clock. It was brought as a preſent to Charlemagne, from Abdella king of Perſia, by two monks of Jeruſalem, in the year 800. Among other preſents, ſays Eginhart, was an horologe of braſs, wonderfully conſtructed by ſome mechanical artifice, in which the courſe of the twelve hours *ad clepſydram vertebatur*, with as many little braſen balls, which, at the cloſe of each hour, dropped down on a ſort

and, with a view of inviting the people in general to a love of reading, and to a knowledge of books, which they could not otherwiſe have underſtood, he tranſlated many Latin authors into Saxon. Theſe, among others, were Boethius *of the Conſolation of Philoſophy*, a manuſcript of which of Alfred's age ſtill remains, Oroſius's *Hiſtory of the Pagans*, Saint Gregory's *Paſtoral Care*, the venerable Bede's *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* and the *Soliloquies* of Saint Auſtin. Probably Saint Auſtin was ſelected by Alfred, becauſe he was the favourite author of Charlemagne. Alfred died in the year 900, and was buried at Hyde Abbey, in the ſuburbs of Wincheſter, under a ſumptuous monument of porphyry.

Aldhelm, nephew of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, frequently viſited France and Italy. While a monk of Malmeſbury, in Wiltſhire, he went from his monaſtery to Canterbury, in order to learn logic, rhetoric, and the Greek language of archbiſhop Theodore, and of Albin, abbot of St. Auſtin's, the pupil of Adrian. But he had before acquired ſome knowledge of Greek and Latin under Maidulf, an Hibernian, or Scot, who had erected a ſmall monaſtery or ſchool at Malmeſbury. Cambden affirms, that Aldhelm was the firſt of the Saxons who wrote in Latin, and that he taught his countrymen the art of Latin verſification. But, a very intelligent antiquarian in this ſort of literature, mentions an anonymous Latin poet, who wrote the life of Charlemagne in verſe; and adds, that he was the firſt of the Saxons that attempted to write Latin verſe. It is, however, certain, that Aldhelm's Latin compoſitions, whether in verſe or proſe, as novelties were deemed extraordinary performances, and excited the attention and admiration of ſcholars in other countries. A learned cotemporary, who lived in a remote province of a Frankiſh territory, in an Epiſtle to Aldhelm has this remarkable expreſſion, "VESTRÆ "LATINITATIS PANEGYRICUS "RUMOR has reached us even at "this diſtance," &c. In reward of theſe uncommon merits he was made biſhop of Shirburn in Dorſetſhire in the year 705. His writings are chiefly theological; but he has likewiſe left, in Latin verſe, a book of *Enigmata*, copied from a work of the ſame title under the name of Sympoſius, a poem *de Virginitate* hereafter cited, and treatiſes on arithmetic, aſtrology, rhetoric, and metre. The laſt treatiſe is a proof that the ornaments of compoſition now began to be ſtudied. Leland mentions his *Cantiones Saxonicæ*, one of which continued to be commonly ſung in William of Malmeſbury's time; and, as it was artfully interſperſed with many alluſions to paſſages of Scripture, was often ſung by Aldhelm himſelf

ſort of bells underneath, and ſounded the end of the hour. There were alſo twelve figures of horſemen, who, when the twelve hours were completed, iſſued out at twelve windows, which till then ſtood open, and returning again, ſhut the windows after them. He adds, that there were many other curioſities in this inſtrument which it would be tedious to recount. Eginhart, Kar. Magn. p. 108. It is to be remembered, that Eginhart was an eye-witneſs of what is here deſcribed; and that he was an abbot, a ſkilful architect, and very learned in the ſciences.

to

to the populace in the ſtreets, with a deſign of alluring the ignorant and idle, by ſo ſpecious a mode of inſtruction, to a ſenſe of duty, and a knowledge of religious ſubjects. Malmeſbury obſerves, that Aldhelm might be juſtly deemed *ex acumine Græcum, ex nitore Romanum, & ex pompa Anglum*. It is evident that Malmeſbury, while he here characteriſes the Greeks by their acuteneſs, took his idea of them from their ſcientifical literature, which was then only known. After the reviyal of the Greek philoſophy by the Saracens, Ariſtotle and Euclid were familiar in Europe long before Homer and Pindar. The character of Aldhelm is thus drawn by an ancient chronicler, "He was "an excellent harper, a moſt elo- "quent Saxon and Latin poet, a "moſt expert chanter or ſinger, a "DOCTOR EGREGIUS, and admi- "rably verſed in the Scriptures, "and the liberal ſciences*."

Alcuine,

* Chron. Anon. Leland. Collectan. ii. 278. To be ſkilled in ſinging is often mentioned as an accompliſhment of the ancient Saxon eccleſiaſtics. Bede ſays, that Edda, a monk of Canterbury, and a learned writer, was *primus cantandi magiſter*. Hiſt. lib. iv. cap. 2. Wolſtan, a learned monk of Wincheſter, of the ſame age, was a celebrated ſinger, and even wrote a treatiſe *de Tonorum Harmonia*, cited by William of Malmeſbury, De Reg. lib. ii. c. 39. Leland. Script. Brit. p. 165. Their ſkill in playing on the harp is alſo frequently mentioned. Of St. Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about the year 988, it is ſaid, that among his ſacred ſtudies, he cultivated the arts of writing, harping and painting. Vit. S. Dunſtan. MSS. Cott. Brit. Muſ. Fauſtin, B. 13. Hickes has engraved a figure of our Saviour drawn by St. Dunſtan, with a ſpecimen of his writing, both remaining in the Bodleian library. Gram. Saxon p. 104. cap. xxii. The writing, and many of the pictures and illuminations in our Saxon manuſcripts, were executed by the prieſts. A book of the Goſpel, preſerved in the Cotton library, is a fine ſpecimen of the Saxon calligraphy and decorations. It is written by Eadfrid, Biſhop of Durham, in the moſt exquiſite manner. Ethelwold, his ſucceſſor, did the illuminations, the capital letrers, the picture of the croſs, and the Evangeliſts, with infinite labour and elegance; and Bilfred, the ancohorete, covered the book, thus written and adorned, with gold and ſilver plates and precious ſtones. All this is related by Alfred, the Saxon gloſſator, at the end of St. John's goſpel. The work was finiſhed about the year 720. MSS. Cot. Brit. Muſ. Nero. D. 4. Cod. membr. fol. quadrat. Ælsfin, a monk, is the elegant ſcribe of many Saxon pieces, chiefly hiſtorical and ſcriptural, in the ſame library, and, perhaps, the painter of the figures, probably ſoon after the year 978. Ibid. Titus. D. 26. Cod. membr. 8vo. The Saxon copy of the four evangeliſts, which King Athelſtan gave to Durham church, remains in the ſame library. It has the painted images of St. Cuthbert, radiated and crowned, bleſſing King Athelſtan, and of the four evangeliſts. This is undoubtedly the work of the monks; but Wanley believed it to have been done in France, Otho. B. 9. Cod. membran. fol. At Trinity college, in Cambridge, is a Pſalter in Latin and Saxon, admirably written, and illuminated with letters in gold, ſilver, miniated, &c. It is full of a variety of hiſtorical pictures. At the end is the figure of the writer Eadwin, ſuppoſed to be a monk of Canterbury, holding a pen of metal, undoubtedly uſed in ſuch ſort of writing, with an inſcription importing his name, and excellence in the calligraphic art. It appears to be performed about the reign of King Stephen. Cod. membr. fol. poſt Claſſ. a dextr. Ser. Med. 5. [among the *Single Codices*.] Eadwin was a famous and fre-

Alcuine, biſhop Ecbert's librarian at York, was a cotemporary pupil with Aldhelm under Theodore and Adrian at Canterbury. During the preſent period, there ſeems to have been a cloſe correſpondence and intercourſe between the French and Anglo-Saxons in matters of literature. Alcuine was invited from England into France to ſuperintend the ſtudies of Charlemagne, whom he inſtructed in logic, rhetoric, and aſtronomy. He was alſo the maſter of Rabanus Maurus, who became afterwards the governor and preceptor of the great abbey of Fulda in Germany, one of the moſt flouriſhing ſeminaries in Europe, founded by Charlemagne, and inhabited by two hundred and ſeventy monks. Alcuine was likewiſe employed by Charlemagne to regulate the lectures and diſcipline of the univerſities, which that prudent and magnificent potentate had newly conſtituted. He is ſaid to have joined to the Greek and Latin, an acquaintance with the Hebrew tongue, which, perhaps, in ſome degree, was known ſooner than we may ſuſpect; for at Trinity college in Cambridge, there is an Hebrew pſalter, with a Normanno-Gallic interlinear verſion of great antiquity. Homilies, lives of ſaints, commentaries on the Bible, with the uſual ſyſtems of logic, aſtronomy, rhetoric, and grammar, compoſe the formidable catalogue of Alcuine's numerous writings. Yet, in his books of the ſciences, he ſometimes ventured to break thro' the pedantic formalities of a ſyſtematical teacher. He has thrown one of his treatiſes in logic, and, I think, another in grammar, into a dialogue between the author and Charlemagne. He firſt adviſed Bede

frequent writers of books for the library of Chriſt-church at Canterbury, as appears by a catalogue of their books taken A. D. 1315. In Bibl. Cot. Galb. E. 4. The eight hiſtorical pictures richly illuminated with gold of the *Annunciation*, the *Meeting of Mary and Elizabeth*, &c. in a manuſcript of the Goſpel, are alſo thought to be of the reign of King Stephen, yet, perhaps, from the ſame kind of artiſts. The Saxon clergy were ingenious artificers in many other reſpects. S. Dunſtan above-mentioned made two of the bells of Abingdon-abbey with his own hands, Monaſt. Anglic. tom. i. p. 104. John of Glaſtonbury, who wrote about the year 1400, relates, that there remained in the abbey of Glaſtonbury, in his time, croſſes, incenſe-veſſels, and veſtments made by Dunſtan, while a monk there, cap. 161. He adds, that Dunſtan alſo handled, *ſcalpellum ut ſculperet:* It is ſaid, that he could model any image in braſs, iron, gold, or ſilver. Oſb. Vit. S. Dunſtan, apud Whart. ii. 94. Ervene, one of the teachers of Wolſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, perhaps a monk of Bury, was famous for calligraphy, and ſkill in colours. To invite his pupils to read, he made uſe of a Pſalter and Sacramentary, whoſe capital letters he had richly illuminated with gold. This was about the year 980. Will. Malmeſb. Vit. Wulſt. Wharton, Angl. Sacr. p. 244. William of Malmeſbury ſays, that Elfric, a Saxon, abbot of Malmeſbury, was a ſkilful architect, *ædificandi guarus*. Vit. Aldhelm. Wharton, Angl. Sacr. ii. p. 33. Herman, one of the Norman biſhops of Saliſbury, about 1080, condeſcended to write, bind, and illuminate books, Monaſt. Angl. tom. iii. p. 375.

In ſome of theſe inſtances I have wandered below the Saxon times. It is, indeed, evident, from various proofs which I could give, that the religious practiſed theſe arts long afterwards. But the object of this note was the exiſtence of them among the Saxon clergy.

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to write his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of England; and was greatly inſtrumental in furniſhing materials for that early and authentic record of our antiquities.

In the mean time we muſt not form too magnificent ideas of theſe celebrated maſters of ſcience, who were thus invited into foreign countries to conduct the education of mighty monarchs, and to plan the rudiments of the moſt illuſtrious academies. Their merits are in a great meaſure relative. Their circle of reading was contracted, their ſyſtems of philoſophy jejune; and their lectures rather ſerved to ſtop the growth of ignorance, than to produce any poſitive or important improvements in knowledge. They were unable to make excurſions from their circumſcribed paths of ſcientific inſtruction, into the ſpacious and fruitful regions of liberal and manly ſtudy. Thoſe of their hearers, who had paſſed through the courſe of the ſciences with applauſe, and aſpired to higher acquiſitions, were exhorted to read Caſſiodorus and Boethius, whoſe writings they placed at the ſummit of profane literature, and which they believed to be the great boundaries of human erudition.

I have already mentioned Ceolfrid's preſent of books to Benedict's library at Weremouth abbey. He wrote an account of his travels into France and Italy. But his principal work, and I believe the only one preſerved, is his Diſſertation concerning the Clerical Tonſure, and the rites of celebrating Eaſter. This was written at the deſire of Naiton, a Pictiſh king, who diſpatched ambaſſadors to Ceolfrid for information concerning theſe important articles, requeſting Ceolfrid at the ſame time to ſend him ſome ſkilful architects, who could build in his country a church of ſtone, after the faſhion of the Romans. Ceolfrid died on a journey to Rome, and was buried in a monaſtery of Navarre in the year 706.

But Bede, whoſe name is ſo nearly and neceſſarily connected with every part of the literature of this period, and which has, therefore, been often already mentioned, emphatically ſtyled the Venerable by his cotemporaries, was by far the moſt learned of the Saxon writers. He was of the northern ſchool, if it may be ſo called; and was educated in the monaſtery of St. Peter at Weremouth, under the care of the abbots Ceolfrid and Biſcop. Bale affirms, that Bede learned phyſics and mathematics from the pureſt ſources, the original Greek and Roman writers on theſe ſubjects. But this haſty aſſertion, in part, at leaſt, may juſtly be doubted. His knowledge, if we conſider his age, was extenſive and profound; and it is amazing, in ſo rude a period, and during a life of no conſiderable length, he ſhould have made ſo ſucceſsful a progreſs, and ſuch rapid improvements, in ſcientifical and philological ſtudies, and have compoſed ſo many elaborate treatiſes on different ſubjects. It is diverting to ſee the French critics cenſuring Bede for credulity; they might as well have accuſed him of ſuperſtition. There is much perſpicuity and facility in his Latin ſtyle; but it is void of elegance, and often of purity; it ſhews with what grace and propriety he would have written, had his mind been formed on better models. Whoever looks for digeſtion

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of materials, diſpoſition of parts, and accuracy of narration, in this writer's hiſtorical works, expects what could not exiſt at that time. He has recorded but few civil tranſactions; but beſides that his hiſtory profeſſedly conſiders eccleſiaſtical affairs, we ſhould remember, that the building of a church, the preferment of an abbot, the canoniſation of a martyr, and the importation into England of the ſhinbone of an apoſtle, were neceſſarily matters of much more importance in Bede's conceptions than victories or revolutions. He is fond of minute deſcription; but particularities are the fault, and often the merit of early hiſtorians. Bede wrote many pieces of Latin poetry. The following verſes from his *Meditatio de die Judicii*, a tranſlation of which into Saxon verſe is now preſerved in the library of Bennet college at Cambridge, are at leaſt well turned and harmonious.

Inter florigeras fœcundi ceſpitis herbas,
Flamine ventorum reſonantibus undique ramis.

Some of Aldhelm's verſes are exactly in this caſt, written on the dedication of the abbey-church at Malmeſbury to St. Peter and St. Paul.

Hic celebranda rudis floreſcit gloria templi,
Limpida quæ ſacri celebrat vexilla triumphi.
Hic Petrus & Paulus, tenebroſi lumina mundi,
Præcipui patres populi qui frena gubernant,
Carminibus crebris alma celebrantur in aula.
Claviger o cœli, portam qui pandis in æthra,
Candida qui meritis recludis limina cœli,
Exaudi clemens populorum vota tuorum,
Marcida qui riguis humectant fletibus ora.

The ſtrict and ſuperabundant attention of theſe Latin poets to proſodic rules, on which it was become faſhionable to write didactic ſyſtems, made them accurate to exceſs in the metrical conformation of the hexameters, and produced a faultleſs and flowing monotony. Bede died in the monaſtery of Weremouth, which he never had once quitted, in the year 735.

I have already obſerved, and from good authorities, that many of theſe Saxon ſcholars were ſkilled in Greek. Yet ſcarce any conſiderable monuments have deſcended to modern times to prove their familiarity with that language. I will, however, mention ſuch as have occurred to me. Archbiſhop Parker, or rather his learned ſcribe Jocelin, affirms, that the copy of Homer, and of ſome of the other books imported into England by archbiſhop Theodore, as I have above related, remained in his time. There is, however, no alluſion to Homer, nor any mention made of his name in the writings of the Saxons now exiſting. In the Bodleian library are ſome extracts from the books of the prophets in Greek and Latin: the Latin is in Saxon, and the Greek in Latino-greek capital characters. A Latino-greek alphabet is prefixed. In the ſame manuſcript is a chapter of Deuteronomy, Greek and Latin, but both are in Saxon characters. In the curious and very valuable library of Bennet college in Cambridge, is a very ancient copy of Aldhelm *de Laude Virginitatis*. In it is inſerted a ſpecimen of Saxon poetry

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full of Latin and Greek words, and, at the end of the manuſcript ſome Runic letters occur. I ſuſpect that their Grecian literature was a matter of oſtentation rather than uſe. William of Malmeſbury, in his life of Aldhelm, cenſures an affectation in the writers of this age; that they were fond of introducing in their Latin compoſitions a difficult and abſtruſe word latiniſed from the Greek. There are many inſtances of this pedantry in the early charters of Dugdale's Monaſticon. But it is no where more viſible than in the *Life of Saint Wilfrid*, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, written by Fridegorde, a monk of Canterbury, in Latin heroics, about the year 960. Malmeſbury obſerves of this author's ſtyle, "Latinitatem pe-"roſus, *Græcitatem* amat, *Græ-"cula* verba frequentat." Probably, to be able to read Greek at this time was eſteemed a knowledge of that language. Eginhart relates, that Charlemagne could ſpeak Latin as fluently as his native Frankiſh: but ſlightly paſſes over his accompliſhment in Greek, by artfully ſaying, that he underſtood it better than he could pronounce it. Nor, by the way, was Charlemagne's boaſted facility in the Latin ſo remarkable a prodigy. The Latin language was familiar to the Gauls when they were conquered by the Franks; for they were a province of the Roman empire till the year 485. It was the language of their religious offices, their laws, and public tranſactions. The Franks, who conquered the Gauls at the period juſt mentioned, ſtill continued this uſage, imagining there was a ſuperior dignity in the language of imperial Rome: although this incorporation of the Franks with the Gauls greatly corrupted the latinity of the latter, and had given it a ſtrong tincture of barbarity before the reign of Charlemagne. But, while we are bringing proofs, which tend to extenuate the notion that Greek was now much known or cultivated, it muſt not be diſſembled, that John Erigena, a native of Aire in Scotland, and one of King Alfred's firſt lecturers at Oxford, tranſlated into Latin from the Greek original, four large treatiſes of Dionyſius the Areopagite, about the year 860. This tranſlation, which is dedicated to Charles the Bald, abounds with Greek phraſeology, and is hardly intelligible to a mere Latin reader. He alſo tranſlated into Latin the Scholia of St. Maximus, on the difficult paſſages of Gregory Nazianzen. He frequently viſited his munificent patron Charles the Bald, and is ſaid to have taken a long journey to Athens, and to have ſpent many years in ſtudying not only the Greek but the Arabic and Chaldee languages.

As to claſſic authors, it appears that not many of them were known or ſtudied by our Saxon anceſtors. Thoſe, with which they were moſt acquainted, either in proſe or verſe, ſeem to have been of the lower empire; writers who, in the declenſion of taſte, had ſuperſeded the purer and more ancient Roman models, and had been therefore more recently and frequently tranſcribed. I have mentioned Alfred's tranſlations of Boethius and Oroſius. Prudentius was alſo perhaps one of their favourites. In the Britiſh Muſeum there is a manuſcript copy of that poet's *Pſycomachia*. It is illuſtrated with drawings of hiſtorical

figures, each of which have an explanatory legend in Latin and Saxon letters; the Latin in large red characters, and the Saxon in black, of great antiquity. Prudentius is likewiſe in Bennet college library at Cambridge, tranſcribed in the time of Charles the Bald, with ſeveral Saxon words, written into the text. Sedulius's hymns are in the ſame repoſitory in Saxon characters, in a volume containing other Saxon manuſcripts. Bede ſays that Aldhelm wrote his book *De Virginitate*, which is both proſe and verſe, in imitation of the manner of Sedulius. We learn from Gregory of Tours, what is not foreign to our purpoſe to remark, that King Chilperic, who began to reign in 562, wrote two books of Latin verſes in imitation of Sedulius; but it was without any idea of the common quantities. A manuſcript of this poet in the Britiſh Muſeum, is bound up with Nennius and Felix's *Miracles of Saint Guthlac*, dedicated to Alfwold, king of the Eaſt-Angles, and written both in Latin and Saxon: but theſe claſſics were moſt of them read as books of religion and morality. Yet Aldhelm, in his tract *De Metrorum Generibus*, quotes two verſes from the third book of Virgil's Georgics: and in the Bodleian library we find a manuſcript of the firſt book of Ovid's Art of Love, in very ancient Saxon characters, accompanied with a Britiſh gloſs And the venerable Bede, having firſt invoked the Trinity, thus begins a Latin panegyrical hymn, on the miraculous virginity of Ethildryde. "Let "Virgil ſing of wars, I celebrate "the gifts of peace. My verſes "are of chaſtity, not of the rape "of the adultreſs Helen. I will "chant heavenly bleſſings, not the "battles of miſerable Troy." Theſe however are rare inſtances. It was the moſt abominable hereſy to have any concern with the pagan fictions. The graces of compoſition were not their objects, and elegance found no place amidſt their ſeverer purſuits in philoſophy and theology.

It is certain that literature was at its height among our Saxon anceſtors, about the eighth century. Theſe happy beginnings were almoſt entirely owing to the attention of King Alfred, who encouraged learning by his own example, by founding ſeminaries of inſtruction, and by rewarding the labours of ſcholars: but the efforts of this pious monarch, were ſoon blaſted by the ſupineneſs of his ſucceſſors, the incurſions of the Danes, and the diſtraction of national affairs. Bede, from the eſtabliſhment of learned biſhops in every dioceſe, and the univerſal tranquillity which reigned over all the provinces of England, when he finiſhed his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, flatters his imagination in anticipating the moſt advantageous conſequences, and triumphantly cloſes his narrative with this pleaſing preſentiment. The Picts, at this period, were at peace with the Saxons or Engliſh, and converted to chriſtianity. The Scots lived contented within their own boundary. The Britons or Welſh, from a natural enmity, and a diſlike to the catholic inſtitution of keeping Eaſter, ſometimes attempted to diſturb the national repoſe; but they were, in ſome meaſure, ſubſervient to the Saxons. Among the Northumbrians, both the nobility and private perſons, rather

father chose their children should receive the monastic tonsure, than be trained to arms.

But a long night of confusion and gross ignorance succeeded. The principal productions of the most eminent monasteries, for three centuries, were incredible legends, which discovered no marks of invention, unedifying homilies, and trite expositions of the scriptures. Many bishops and abbots began to consider learning as pernicious to true piety, and confounded illiberal ignorance with christian simplicity. Leland frequently laments the loss of libraries destroyed in the Danish invasions. Some slight attempts were made for restoring literary pursuits, but with little success. In the tenth century, Oswald, Archbishop of Canterbury, finding the monasteries of his province extremely ignorant, not only in the common elements of grammar, but even in the canonical rules of their respective orders, was obliged to send into France for competent masters, who might remedy these evils. In the mean time, from perpetual commotions, the manners of the people had degenerated from that mildness which a short interval of peace and letters had introduced, and the national character had contracted an air of rudeness and ferocity.

Some curious Particulars, shewing the ancient State of Wales, *in and about the Age of* Henry *the* VIIth. *From* Sir John Wynne's *History of the* Gwedir *Family.*

MEREDITH, sonne to Jevan ap Robert his eldest sonne, in the time of his father, was taken to nurse by an honest freeholder in the hundred of Yscorum Isgurvai *, who was owner of the Criege in Llanvaire; and the best man in the parish, and haveing noe children of his owne, gave his inheritance to his foster child. Criege standeth some sixteen miles from Keselgyfarch, whereby it may appeare how desirous men were in those dayes to have a patron that could defend them from wrong; though they sought him never soe far off. Criege standeth betweene Carnarvon and Bangor, two miles off from Carnarvon. In those days Carnarvon flourished as well by trade of merchandise as alsoe for that the king's exchequer, chauncery, and common law courts for all North-Wales were there continually residing, whilst the way to London and the marches was little frequented. By this, civility and learning flourished in that towne, soe as they were called, *the lawyers of Carnarvon, the merchants of Beawmares, and the gentlemen of Conway.* I heard diverse of judgement, and learned in the lawes, to report that the records of the king's courtes, kept in Carnarvon in those dayes, were as orderly and formally kept as those in Westminster. Thither did his foster father send my greate grandfather to schoole, where he learned the English tongue, to read, to write, and to understand Latin, a matter of great moment in those dayes: For his other brethren losing their father young, and nursed in Evioneth, neare their father's house, wanted all this; soe as to the honest man, his foster and second father, (for he gave him with breeding alsoe his inheritance) may

* In Carnarvonshire.

be attributed his good fortune (God's providence always excepted) which sometymes worketh by secondary meanes, whereof this man was the instrument, haveing lived there till the age of twenty yeares, or thereabouts. His foster father being dead, he fell in liking with a young woman in that towne, who was daughter-in-law to one Spicer, the reputed daughter of William Gruffith ap Robin, sheriffe of the county of Carnarvon. This Spicer was a landed man of 50 li. per annum, which descended to him from his ancestors, yet had an office in the Exchequer *, and dealt with trade of merchandise alsoe, that he became a greate and wealthy man. His sonne, John Spicer, was a justice of the peace in the first commissions after the new ordinance of Wales, and was brother by the mother to Alice William, the wife of Meredith ap Jevan ap Robert. Their mother is said to be of the Bangors, whom I have knowne often to have claymed kindred of me by that woman. At Criege he began the worlde with his wife, and bagate there by her two daughters, Jonett, the first, married to Edmund Griffith, and afterwards to Sir John Pulestон; and another called Catherine, married to Rowland Gruffith of Plas Newydd. After this finding he was likely to have more children, and that the place would prove narrow and straight for him, he was minded to have returned to his inheritance in Evioneth, where there was nothing but killing and fighting, whereupon he did purchase a lease of the castle and frithes † of Dolwyddelan, of the executors of Sir Ralph Berkinnet. I find in the records of the Exchequer of Carnarvon, the transcript of an act of resumption enrowled, made in the third yeare of King Henry the VIIth, by which act all King Richard's gifts are resumed, excepting one lease of the frith of Dolwyddelan, granted to Sir Ralph Berkinnet of the countie of Chester, Knight, Chamberlaine of North-Wales. Haveing purchased this lease, he removed his dwelling to the castle of Dolwyddelan, which at that time was in part thereof habitable, where one Howell ap Jevan ap Rys Gethin, in the beginning of Edward the IVth his raigne, Captaine of the countrey, and an outlaw, had dwelt. Against this man David ap Jenkin rose, and contended with him for the sovraignety of the countrey; and being superiour to him, in the end he drew a draught for him, and took him in his bed at Penanmen with his concubine, performing by craft, what he could not by force, and brought him to Conway castle. Thus after many bickerings betweene Howell and David ap Jenkin, David ap Jenkin being too weake, was faigne to flie the countrey, and to go to Ireland, where he was a yeare or thereabouts. In the end he returned in the summer time, haveing him

* The author means the exchequer for the principality, then kept at Carnarvon.

† *Frith* is a very common term in Wales, and signifies generally a small field taken out of a common. There is a market town in Derbyshire called *Chapel in the Frith*, which is situated in a valley amongst such inclosures.

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ſelfe and all his followers clad in greene *, who, being come into the countrey, he diſperſed here and there among his friends, lurking by daye, and walkeing in the night for feare of his adverſaries; and ſuch of the countrey as happened to have a ſight of him and his followers, ſaid they were the fairies, and ſoe ran away. All the whole countrey then was but a foreſt, rough and ſpacious, as it is ſtill, but then waſte of inhabitants, and all overgrowne with woods; for Owen Glyndwr's warres beginning in anno 1400, continued fifteen yeares, which brought ſuch a deſolation, that greene graſſe grew on the market place in Llanrwſt, called Bryn y botten, and the deere fled into the church-yard, as it is reported. This deſolation aroſe from Owen Glyndwr's policie, to bring all things to waſte, that the Engliſh ſhould find no ſtrength, nor reſting place. The country being brought to ſuch a deſolation, could not be replanted in haſte; and the warres of York and Lancaſter happening ſome fifteen years after, this countrey being the chiefeſt faſtneſs of North-Wales, was kept by David ap Jenkin, a captaine of the Lancaſtrian faction, fifteen yeares in Edward the IVth. his time, who ſent diverſe captaines to beſiege him, who waſted the countrey while he kept his rocke of Carreg y Walch; and laſtly, by the Earle Herbert, who brought it to utter deſolation. Now you are to underſtand, that in thoſe days, the countrey of Nantconway was not onely wooded, but alſoe all Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Denbigh ſhires ſeemed to be but one forreſt haveing few inhabitants, though of all others Nantconway had the feweſt, being the worſt then, and the ſeat of the warres, to whom the countrey about paid contribution. From the towne of Conway to Bala, and from Nantconway to Denbigh †, (when warres did happen to ceaſe in Hirwethog, the countrey adjoining to Nantconway), there was continually foſtered a waſp's neſt, which troubled the whole countrey, I mean a lordſhip belonging to St. Johns of Jeruſalem, called Spytty Jevan, a large thing, which had privilege of ſanctuary. This peculiar juriſdiction, not governed by the king's lawes, became a receptacle of thieves and murtherers, who ſafely being warranted there by law, made the place thoroughly peopled. Noe ſpot within twenty miles was ſafe from their incurſions and robberies, and what they got within their limits was their owne. They had to their backſtay friends and receptors in all the county of Merioneth and Powiſland ‡. Theſe helping the former deſolations of Nanconway, and preying upon that

* The tradition is well known, that Robin Hood, and the outlawes his followers, were clad in the ſame livery. As they generally lived in foreſts, perhaps it might be conceived that they were leſs diſtinguiſhable when dreſſed in this colour.

† All this tract of country is mountainous, though not very rocky; it may therefore have been formerly covered with wood, according to this tradition, though there is at preſent little or none to be ſeen.

‡ Powiſland formerly included a large diſtrict of country, chiefly Montgomeryſhire. The *Reguli* of this part of North-Wales are ſaid to have been buried at Myford in that county, which is ſituated on the river Vurnwy.

countrey, as their next neighbours, kept moſt part of that countrey all waſte and without inhabitants. In this eſtate ſtood the hundred of Nantconway, when Meredith removed his dwelling thither, being (as I gueſſe) about the four and twentieth yeare of his age, and in the beginning of King Henry the VIIth his time. Being queſtioned by his friends, why he meant to leave his ancient houſe and habitation, and to dwell in Nantconway *, ſwarming with thieves and bondmen, whereof there are many in the kinge's lordſhip and townes in that hundred; he anſwered, "that he ſhould find elbowe roome "in that vaſt countrey among the "bondmen, and that he had rather "fight with outlawes and thieves, "than with his owne bloode and "kindred; for if I live in mine "houſe in Evioneth †, I muſt "either kill mine owne kinſmen "or be killed by them." Wherein he ſaid very truly, as the people were ſuch in thoſe dayes there; for John Owen, ap John ap Meredith, in his father's time killed Howell ap Madoc Vaughan of Berkin, for noe other quarrell, but for the maſtery of the countrey, and for the firſt good-morrow; in which tragedie Meredith had likely beene an actor, if he had lived there, for the reaſons aforeſaid. He and his coſen, the heire of Bron y foel, were both out of the countrey, Morys ap John ap Meredith and Owen ap John ap Meredith were alſo growne old men, ſoe as there was none in the countrey, that durſt ſtrive with John Owen ap John ap Meredith, but Howell ap Madog Vaughan of Berkin, which coſt him his life.

Howell ap Madog Vaughan his grandmother, was Jevan ap Robert ap Meredith his ſiſter, ſoe he was coſen german's ſonne to Meredith. John Owen that killed him was coſen german to my grandmother, being the daughter of Morris ap John ap Meredith. In reſpect of the feude my grandfather could not abide any deſcended of Owen ap John ap Meredith, neither could ſhe abide any of his kindred of Berkin. I write it but to ſhew the manifold diviſions in thoſe days among ſoe private friends.

Howell ap Madog Vaughan having moſt valiantly fought out with his people, received his deadly wound in the head. Being downe, his mother being preſent, clapped her hand on his head, meaning to ward the ſtroke, and had half her hand and three of her fingers cut off at the blowe.

David Llwyd Gruffith Vychan, my uncle, told me, that his father dwelling at Cumſtrallyn in Evioneth, hearing of the affray, but not of his coſen's deathe, (for Howell ap Madog Vychan outlived the fray certaine dayes), ſent him, being a child, to ſee how his coſen did; and he coming to Berkin, found him layd in his bed, and his wounded men in great number lying in a *cocherie* ‡, above the degree near the high table, all in breadth

* Nantconway ſignifies the valley ſituated on the Conway.

† Evioneth is a hundred in the S. Weſtern part of Carnarvonſhire: it is ſuppoſed to have obtained this name from its being watered by a great number of ſmall rivers.

‡ This term ſeems to be derived from an old French word *coucherie*; it may therefore ſignify a long boarded bed, placed with a proper inclination from

breadth of his hall, all gored and wallowing in their owne blood. He likewiſe ſaw the gentleman's milch kine brought to the hall doore, and their milk carried hot from the kine, to the wounded men, by them to be druncke for the reſtoring of their blood.

Howell Vaughan, upon his deathbed, did ſay, "that this quarrell "ſhould never be ended while his "mother lived; and looked upon "her hand." Which was true indeed; for ſhe perſecuted eagerly all her time, and John Owen was kept in priſon ſeven years in Carnarvon caſtle, for ſoe long ſhe ſurvived her ſonne, and his life was ſaved with much ado. After her death the feude was *compounded for**.

John Owen and his followers were exceedingly ſore hurt in that bickering; ſoe that returning to his father's houſe from the fray, and his aged father ſitting or walking before the doore of his houſe, and ſeeing his ſonne and his company all hacked, wounded, and beſmeared with their owne blood, he ſaid unto them, *Drwg, yw'r drefn yma, a wnaethoch ehwi eich gwethſh*; which is as much as to ſay, "You are in an ill-favoured "pickle. Have you done nothing "worthy yourſelves?" "*I*†," ſaid the ſonne, "I feare me we have "done too much." "If that be "ſoe," ſaid Owen ap John ap Meredith, "I was this morning "the beſt man in my countrey," meaning Evioneth, "but now I "know not who is."

You are to underſtand, that in Evioneth of old there were two ſects or kindred, the one linealy deſcended of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, conſiſting then and now of four houſes, viz. Keſelgyfarch, y Llys ynghefn y fann, now called Yſtimkegid, Clenenny, and Brynkir, Glasfrin or Cwmſtrallyn; the other ſect deſcended of Collwyn, whereof are five houſes or more, viz. Whelog, Bron y foel, Berkin, Gwnfryn, Talhenbont, and the houſe of Hugh Gwyn ap John Wynne ap Williams called Pennardd, all deſcended of their common anceſtor, Jevan ap Einion ap Gruffith. His brother was Howell ap Einion ap Gruffith, that worthy gentleman called Sir Howell y fwyall ‡, who behaved himſelfe ſo worthyly at the field of Poitiers ‖, (where John the French King was taken by the Blacke Prince), that he received of the Prince in guift the conſtableſhip of Criketh caſtle, and other great things in North-

from the ſide of the room, which was the common dormitory of the ſervants. A ſhelf of boards thus diſpoſed might anſwer the purpoſe of what in England was formerly called a *pallet*, and ſlanting ſhelves of this ſort are ſometimes uſed in barracks for the ſoldiers to ſleep upon. As for what is mentioned of its being *above the degree near the high table*, it is well known that the principal table in an ancient hall is always raiſed a ſtep or two, as it continues to be in moſt colleges.

* Such compoſitions were common in Wales before the Statutes of Henry the VIIIth.

† *I* is probably uſed here for *ay*, as it is throughout the folio editions of Shakeſpeare.

‡ *i. e.* The axe.

‖ This circumſtance hath been before-mentioned by the author. See p. 40.

Wales, alſoe the rent of Dee milles in Cheſter; and, what was more, a meſſe of meat to be ſerved before his battle-axe or partiſan forever, in perpetual memory of his good ſervice. This meſſe of meat was afterwards carried downe to be given to the poore, and had eight yeomen attendants found at the king's charge, which were afterward called yeomen of the crowne; who had 8d. a-day, and laſted till the beginning of Queene Elizabeth's time. Seargeant Roberts of Havod y bwch, neare Wrexam, was, at his beginning, yeoman of the crowne. He married Sir Wm. Gerard's halfe ſiſter by the mother, as did Robert Turbridge of Caervallen, near Ruthyn, Eſq; another: to whom he told, "that "being yeoman of the crowne, he "had heard it by tradition in the "king's houſe, that the begin-"ning of their order was upon "the occaſion as is afore remem-"bred." This did Robert Turbridge relate unto me, upon the credite of the other man. The countrey people, grounding upon the ſonges, which ſay, "that he "bridled the French King," will have it, that he took the French King priſoner: a matter unlikely, as the one ſerved on foot, and the king on horſeback *. But the foot

* Notwithſtanding the author's doubts with regard to this tradition, it ſeems ſcarcely to admit of a cavil, as ſuch an extraordinary and expenſive eſtabliſhment could not have been granted by the crown, but for moſt meritorious ſervices. As for the impoſſibility relied upon, that a ſoldier on foot could not take the French King on horſeback, this circumſtance is moſt fully accounted for by a MS. given to the Lord Treaſurer Oxford by Mr. Hugh Thomas, and now depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum.

——"Sir Howell ap Fywall, ap Griffith, ap Howell, ap Meredith, ap "Einion, ap Gwgan, ap Meredith Goch, ap Cothwyn, ap Tangno, called "Sir *Howell y Pwyall*, or Sir *Howell Pole-Axe*, from his conſtant fighting "with that warlike inſtrument.—It is ſaid he diſmounted the French King, "*cutting off his horſe's head* at one blow with his battle axe, and took the "French King priſoner; as a trophy of which victory it is ſaid that he bore "the arms of France, with a battle-axe in bend ſiniſter, argent." Harl. MSS. N°. 2291, p. 78. See alſo N°. 2298, p. 348.—the reference in the printed catalogue to p. 21. of this number being inaccurate.

The author ſeems alſo to have forgotten ſome Welſh verſes which are inſerted in the margin of the MS. commemoraring the grant of the meſs of meat to be ſerved at Sir Howell's table, whilſt the battle axe followed.

Segir fy ſeiger wyall doeth honn garr bron y brenin
Gwedyr maes gwaed ar y min; i dwyſaig ai dewiſwr
Ai diod oedd waed a dwr.
Kowydd (‡) i Jevan ap Meredith O Ceſelgyfarch
Howell ap Reignalt ai cant.

"Place on the table my *ſewer* (bearing the axe which came from the pre-"ſence of the king, with blood on its edge) the two diſhes which I have "choſen. The drink muſt be blood and water.

"The poem in praiſe of Jevan ap Meredith of Ceſelgyfarch, by Howell "ap Reinalt the Bard."

(‡) This kowydd (or diſtich) was inſerted in the margin by a different hand from that of the copier: it is ſaid to be very incorrect, and conſequently not perfectly intelligible. The above tranſlation is ſuppoſed to be nearly the ſenſe of it.

captaine is a braſen wall of the army, and may be ſaid truely to winne the field.

After Meredith had lived certaine yeares at Dolwyddelan caſtle, he builded the houſe in Penanmen, being the principal beſt ground in Dolwyddelan, and alſoe within certaine yeares after, he removed the church of Dolwyddelan from a place called Brin y bedd *, to the place where now it is, being parte of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Bethkelert. He alſo there new-built the ſame as it is now, one croſſe chapell excepted, which my uncle Robert Wynne built. It ſhould ſeeme, by the glaſſe window there, that it was built in anno 1512; but whether it was in that yeare glazed, (which might be done long after the building of the church), I am uncertaine. The church, which is very ſtrongly built, the caſtle, and his houſe of Penanmen ſtand three ſquare, like a trivett, either a mile diſtant from each other. Queſtioning with my uncle, what ſhould move him to demoliſh the old church, which ſtood in a thickett, and build it in a plaine, ſtronger and greater than it was before: his anſwer was, he had reaſon for the ſame, becauſe the countrey was wild, and he might be oppreſſed by his enemies on the ſuddaine, in that woodie countrey; it therefore ſtood him in a policie to have diverſe places of retreat. Certaine it was, that he durſt not go to church on a Sunday from his houſe of Penanmen, but he muſt leave the ſame guarded with men, and have the doores ſure barred and bolted, and a watchman to ſtand at the Garreg big, during divine ſervice; being a rock whence he might ſee both the church and the houſe, and raiſe the crie, if the houſe was aſſaulted. He durſt not, although he were guarded with twenty tall archers, make knowne when he went to church or elſewhere, or goe or come the ſame way through the woodes and narrowe places, leſt he ſhould be layed for: this was in the beginning of his time. To ſtrengthen himſelfe in the countrey, he provided out of all parts adjacent, the talleſt and moſt able men he could heare of. Of theſe he placed colonies in the countrey, filling every empty tenement with a tenant or two, whereof moſt was on the kinge's lands. Many of the poſteritie of theſe tenants remaine untill this day. One William ap Robert of Iſcorum, being one of his followers, he placed in a tenement of the towneſhippe of Gwedir, called Pencraig Inko, now worth 30 li. per annum, who paid for the ſame onely a reliefe to the king or lord, which was 10s. 4d.

Such were the lawes in thoſe dayes, and are ſtill, that if the king's tenant holding in freehold, or freeholder, holding under any other lord, did ceaſe for two years to doe his ſervice to the king or lord, the ſaid may re-enter. The writte is called *Ceſſavit per biennium*; the exactions were, in thoſe dayes, ſoe manifold, that not onely the bondmen ranne away and forſooke the kinge's land, but alſoe freeholders their owne land.

* This ſignifies the hill of the grave, or *the church-yard on the hill.*

[We

[We ſhall add to the foregoing another curious paſſage, though the tranſaction which it relates was in order of time ſome years ealier.]

Enmitie did continue betweene Howell ap Rys ap Howell Vaughan, and the ſonnes of John ap Meredith. After the death of Evan ap Robert, Gruffith ap John ap Gronw, (cozen german to John ap Meredith's ſonnes of Gwynfryn, who had long ſerved in France and had charge there), comeing home to live in the countrey, it happened that a ſervant of his comeing to fiſh in Stymllyn, his fiſh was taken away, and the fellow beaten by Howell ap Rys his ſervants, and by his commandment. Gruffith ap John ap Gronw tooke the matter in ſuch dudgeon, that he challenged Howell ap Rys to the field; which he refuſing, aſſembling his coſens John ap Meredith's ſonnes and his friends together, aſſaulted Howell in his own houſe, after the manner he had ſeene in the French warres, and conſumed with fire his barnes and his out-houſes. Whilſt he was afterwards aſſaulting the hall, which Howell ap Rys and many other people kept, being a very ſtrong houſe, he was ſhot out of a creviſe of the houſe, through the ſight of his beaver, into the head, and ſlayne out-right, being otherwiſe armed at all points. Nothwithſtanding his death, the aſſault of the houſe was continued with great vehemence, the doores fired with great burthens of ſtraw, beſides this, the ſmoake of the out-houſes and barnes not farre diſtant, annoyed greatly the defendants, ſoe that moſt of them lay under boordes and benches upon the floore in the hall, the better to avoyd the ſmoake. During this ſcene of confuſion, onely the old man Howell ap Rys never ſtooped, but ſtood valiantly in the middeſt of the floore, armed with a *gleve** in his hand, and called unto them and bid them "ariſe like men, "for ſhame, for he had knowne "there as greate a ſmoake in that "hall upon a Chriſtmas even." In the end, ſeeing the houſe could noe longer defend them, being overlayed with a multitude, upon parley betweene them, Howell ap Rys was content to yeald himſelfe priſoner to Morris ap John ap Meredith, John ap Meredith's eldeſt ſonne, ſoe as he would ſweare unto him to bring him ſafe to Carnarvon caſtle, to abide the triall of the law, for the death of Gruff' ap John ap Gronw, who was coſen german, removed to the ſaid Howell ap Rys and of the very ſame houſe he was of. Which Morris ap John ap Meredith undertakeing, did put a guard about the ſaid Howell of his truſtieſt friends and ſervants, who kept and defended him from the rage of the kindred, and eſpecially of Owen ap John ap Meredith his brother, who was very eager againſt him. They paſſed by leiſure thence, *like a campe*†, to Carnarvon; the whole countrie being aſſembled, Howell his friends poſted a horſe backe from one place or other by the way, who brought word that he was come thither ſafe, for they were in great fear leſt he ſhould be murthered, and that

* *Gleve* ſignifies a ſword, from the French *Glaive*.

† *i. e.* Like an army which makes regular encampments during their march.

Morris

Morris ap John ap Meredith could not be able to defend him, neither durſt any of Howell's friends be there for feare of the kindred. In the end, being delivered by Morris ap John ap Meredith to the conſtable of Carnarvon caſtle, and there kept ſafely in ward untill the aſſiſes; it fell out by law, that the burning of Howell's houſes and aſſaulting him in his own houſe, was a more hainous offence in Morris ap John ap Meredith and the reſt, than the death of Gruff' ap John ap Gronw in Howell ap Rys, who did it in his owne defence; whereupon Morris ap John ap Meredith, with thirty-five more, were indicted of felonie, as appeareth by the copie of indictment, which I had from the records.

Howell, delivered out of priſon, never durſt come to his owne houſe in Evionneth, but came to Penmachno to his mother's kindred, Rys Gethin's ſonnes, and there died. It is a note worthy obſervation that the houſe by little and little decayed ever ſince, neither hath any of his poſterity beene buried in his owne ſepulchre, being four deſcents beſides himſelfe.

An Account of the Remains of the Picts *Houſes in Scotland. By the Rev. Mr.* Alexander Pope, *Miniſter of Rtay; from the Appendix to* Pennant's *late Tour.*

AS the Picts poſſeſſed the Northern parts of Scotland of old, as they did the moſt fertile parts of the South, and were expelled in the year 839, we have very little of their hiſtory: what preſerves the remembrance of that people is only the round buildings wherein they dwelt, of which there are numbers over all the North, particularly Sutherland, Cathneſs, and Orkney.

It is obſervable in theſe buildings, that there is no mortar of any kind, neither clay or lime; nor had they any notion of caſting an arch. They conſiſt of the beſt ſtones they could find, well laid and joined; the wall was ſometimes 14 feet thick, and the great room, which was quite round, 22 feet diameter; the perpendicular wall 12 feet high; and the roof was carried on round about with long ſtones, till it ended in an opening at the top, which ſerved both for light and a vent to carry off the ſmoke of their fire. Where the ſtones were long and good, they had ſmall rooms for ſleeping in the thickneſs of their wall. The door or entry was low, 3 feet for ordinary, ſhut up by a large broad ſtone. There is one of them entire in the pariſh of Loth, which the Biſhop of Oſſory viſited and examined. It is the only one that is ſo, as far as I could find, excepting one at Suiſgil in the pariſh of Kildonnan. It is to be obſerved that where the ſtones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer wall ſhould fail, they built great heapes of ſtones to ſupport it, ſo that it looks outwardly like a heap without any deſign, which is the caſe at Loth beg in the pariſh of Lothis. At the deſire of the Biſhop of Oſſory I meaſured ſeveral of them, and ſaw ſome quite demoliſhed. We found nothing in them but hand-mills, or what the Highlanders call *Querns*, which were only 18 inches diameter,

diameter, and great heaps of deer bones and horns, as they lived much more by hunting than any other means.

Remains of Antiquities in the Iſle of Arran; *from* Pennant's *Voyage to the Hebrides.*

TAKE a ride into the country: deſcend into the valley, at the head of the bay; fertile in barley, oats and peas. See two great ſtones in form of columns, ſet erect, but quite rude: theſe are common to many nations; are frequent in North-Wales, where they are called *main hirion*, i. e. tall ſtones, *meini gwir*, or men pillars, and *lleche*: are frequent in Cornwal, and are alſo found in other parts of our iſlands; their uſe is of great antiquity; are mentioned in the Moſaic writings as memorials of the dead, as monuments of friendſhip, as marks to diſtinguiſh places of worſhip, or of ſolemn aſſemblies ‡: the Northern nations erected them to perpetuate the memory of great actions, ſuch as remarkable duels; of which there are proofs both in Denmark and in Scotland; and the number of ſtones was proportionable to the number of great men who fell in the fight: but they were beſides erected merely as ſepulchral for perſons of rank, who had deſerved well of their country.

Not far from hence is a ſtone the moſt ſingular that I ever remember to have ſeen, and the only one of the kind that ever fell within my obſervation: this lies on the ground, is twelve feet long, two broad, one thick; has, at one end, the rude attempt to carve a head and ſhoulders, and was certainly the firſt deviation from the former ſpecies of monument; the firſt eſſay to give to ſtone a reſemblance to the human body. All that the natives ſay of this, that it was placed over a giant, and is called *Mac Bhrolchin*'s ſtone.

Aſcend a ſteep hill, with vaſt gullies on the ſide; and, on deſcending, arrive in a plain inhabited by curlews, reſorting there to breed, and which flew round our heads like lapwings. At a place called Moni-quil is a ſmall circle of ſmall ſtones, placed cloſe to each other: whether a little druidical place of worſhip, or of aſſembly; or whether a family place of ſepulture, as is uſual with the Northern nations, is not eaſy to determine. If an urn is found in the centre of this coronet, as is not uncommon, the doubt will ceaſe.

Paſs by the river Machrai, flowing through a rocky channel, which in one part has worn thro' a rock, and left ſo contracted a gap at the top as to form a very eaſy ſtep acroſs. Yet not long ago a poor woman in the attempt, after getting one foot over, was ſtruck with ſuch horror at the tremendous torrent beneath, that ſhe remained for ſome hours in that attitude, not daring to bring her other foot over, till ſome kind paſſenger luckily came by, and aſſiſted her out of her diſtreſs.

Arrive at Tormore, an extenſive plain of good ground, but quite in a ſtate of nature; ſeems formerly to have been cultivated, for there appear ſeveral veſtiges of dikes, which might have ſerved as boundaries. There is a tradition that

‡ *Joſhua*, xxiv. 26.

in

in old times the ſhores were covered with woods; and this was the habitable part.

The want of trees in the internal part at preſent; and the kindly manner in which they grow about Brodwic, favour this opinion.

On this plain are the remains of four circles, in a line, extending N. E. by S. W.; very few ſtones are ſtanding to perfect the incloſure, but thoſe are of a great ſize; and ſtand remote from each other. One is fifteen feet high and eleven in circumference. On the outſide of theſe circles are two others: one differs from all I have ſeen, conſiſting of a double circle of ſtones and a mound within the leſſer. Near theſe are the reliques of a ſtone cheſt, formed of five flat ſtones, the length of two yards in the inſide: the lid or top is loſt. In the middle of theſe repoſitories were placed the urn filled with the aſhes of the dead to prevent its being broken; or to keep the earth from mixing with the burnt remains. In all probability there had been a cairn or heap of ſtones above.

By the number of the circles; and by their ſequeſtred ſituation; this ſeems to have been ſacred ground. Theſe circles were formed for religious purpoſes: Boethius relates, that Mainus, ſon of Fergus I. a reſtorer and cultivator of religion after the Egyptian manner (as he calls it) inſtituted ſeveral new and ſolemn ceremonies, and cauſed great ſtones to be placed in form of a circle; the largeſt was ſituated towards the South, and ſerved as an altar for the ſacrifices to the immortal gods. Boethius is right in part of his account: but the object of the worſhip was the ſun, and what confirms this, is the ſituation of the altar pointed towards that luminary in his meridian glory. In this place the altar and many of the ſtones are loſt; probably carried to build houſes and dikes not very remote from the place.

At a ſmall diſtance farther is a cairn of a moſt ſtupendous ſize, formed of great pebbles: which are preſerved from being ſcattered about by a circle of large ſtones that ſurround the whole baſe: a circumſtance ſometimes uſual in theſe monumental heaps.

Deſcend through a narrow cleft of a rock to a part of the Weſtern ſhore called *Druim-an-duin*, or the ridge of the fort, from a round tower that ſtands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitiſh grit ſtone, hollowed beneath into vaſt caves. The moſt remarkable are thoſe of Fin-mac-cuil, or Fingal, the ſon of Cumbal, the father of Oſſian, whom tradition ſays, reſided in this iſland for the ſake of hunting. One of theſe caverns is a hundred and twelve feet long, and thirty high, narrowing to the top like a gothic arch; towards the end it branches into two: within theſe two receſſes, which penetrate far, are on each ſide ſeveral ſmall holes, oppoſite to each other: in theſe were placed tranſverſe beams, that held the pots, in which the heroes ſeethed their veniſon; or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bags formed of the ſkins of animals ſlain in the chace, which were filled with fleſh, and ſerved as kettles ſufficiently ſtrong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old devoured their meat half raw, holding, that the juices contained the beſt nouriſhment.

On the front of the diviſion, between theſe receſſes and on one ſide,

ſide, are various very rude figures, cut on the ſtone, of men, of animals, and of a clymore or two-handed ſword: but whether theſe were the amuſements of the Fingallian age, or of after-times, is not eaſy to be aſcertained; for caves were the retreats of pirates as well as heroes. Here are ſeveral other hollows adjacent, which are ſhewn as the ſtable, cellars and dog-kennel of the great Mac-cuil: one cave, which is not honoured with a name, is remarkably fine, of great extent, covered with a beautiful flat roof, and very well lighted by two auguſt arches at each end: through one is a fine perſpective of the promontory Carn-baan, or the white heap of ſtones; whoſe ſide exhibits a long range of columnar rocks (not baſaltic) of hard gray whinſtone, reſting on a horizontal ſtratum of red ſtone: at the extremity, one of the columns is inſulated, and forms a fine obeliſk.

After riding ſome time along the ſhore, aſcend the promontory: on the ſummit is an ancient retreat, ſecured on the land ſide by a great dike of looſe ſtones, that incloſes the acceſſible part; within is a ſingle ſtone, ſet erect; perhaps to mark the ſpot where the chieftain held his council, or from whence he delivered his orders.

From this ſhore is a fine view of Cantyre, the Weſtern ſide of Arran being ſeparated from it by a ſtrait about eight miles wide.

Leave the hills, and ſee, at Feorling, another ſtupendous cairn, a hundred and fourteen feet over, and of a vaſt height; and from two of the oppoſite ſides are two vaſt ridges; the whole formed of rounded ſtones or pebbles, brought from the ſhores. Theſe immenſe accumulations of ſtones are the ſepulchral protections of the heroes among the ancient natives of our iſlands: the ſtone-cheſts, the repoſitory of the urns and aſhes, are lodged in the earth beneath; ſometimes one, ſometimes more, are found thus depoſited; and I have one inſtance of as many as ſeventeen of theſe ſtone-cheſts being diſcovered under the ſame cairn. The learned have aſſigned other cauſes for theſe heaps of ſtones; have ſuppoſed them to have been, in times of inauguration, the places where the chieftain-elect ſtood to ſhew himſelf to beſt advantage to the people; or the place from whence judgment was pronounced; or to have been erected on the road ſide in honour of Mercury; or to have been formed in memory of ſome ſolemn compact. Theſe might have been the reaſons, in ſome inſtances, where the evidence of ſtone cheſts and urns are wanting; but thoſe generally are found to overthrow all other ſyſtems.

Theſe piles may juſtly be ſuppoſed to have been proportioned in ſize to the rank of the perſon, or to his popularity: the people of a whole diſtrict aſſembled to ſhew their reſpect to the deceaſed, and, by an active honouring of his memory, ſoon accumulated heaps equal to thoſe that aſtoniſh us at this time. But theſe honours were not merely thoſe of the day; as long as the memory of the deceaſed endured, not a paſſenger went by without adding a ſtone to the heap: they ſuppoſed it would be an honour to the dead, and acceptable to his manes.

Quanquam feſtinas, non eſt mora longa: licebit
Injecto ter pulvere, curras.

To

To this moment there is a proverbial expreſſion among the Highlanders alluſive to the old practice: a ſuppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne*, I will add a ſtone to your cairn, meaning, when you are no more I will do all poſſible honour to your memory.

There was another ſpecies of honour paid to the chieftains, that I believe is ſtill retained in this iſland, but the reaſon is quite loſt; that of ſwearing by his name, and paying as great a reſpect to that as to the moſt ſacred oath; a familiar one in Arran is, by Nail: it is at preſent unintelligible, yet is ſuſpected to have been the name of ſome ancient hero.

The cairns are to be found in all parts of our iſlands, in Cornwal, Wales, and all parts of North Britain; they were in uſe among the Northern nations; Dahlberg, in his 323d plate, has given the figure of one. In Wales they are called *Carncadau*; but the proverb, taken from them, with us, is not of the complimental kind: *Karn ar dy ben*, or, a cairn on your head, is a token of imprecation.

Eſtabliſhment for the Houſhold of the Great Mac-donald, *Lord of the Iſles, in the Year* 1542; *from the ſame.*

NORTH-CANTYRE.

In money, 125 *l.* 10 *B.*
Oat-meal, 388 ſtones three-quarters.
Malt, 4 ch. 10 bolls.
Marts, i. e. a ſtall-fed ox, 6.
Cow, 1.
Muttons, 41.
Cheeſe, 307 ſt. three-quarters.

SOUTH-CANTYRE.

In money, 162 *l.* 8 B. 48.
Meal, 480 ſt. 2 pt.
Malt, 25 ch. 14 *B.* 2 fir.
Marts, 48.
Mutton, 53.
Cheeſe, 342 ſt. three quarters.

ILAY and REINDS*.

Money, 45 *l.* 1 *d.* Meal, 2593 ſt. Marts, 301. Mutton, 301, Cheeſe, 2161, 3 pt. Geeſe, 301. Poultry, 301.

	L.	*B.*	*d.*
Total in money, 332 l. 18 *B.* 6 *d.*	332	18	6
Meal, 3061 ſt. three-quarters, 2 pt. at 2 *B.*	366	2	10
Malt, 36 chal. 8 bolls, 2 fir. at 5 *B.*	122	2	6
Marts, 356, at 2 marks.	553	6	8
Mutton, 595, at 2 *B.*	45	11	10
Cheeſe,	237	2	0
Geeſe, 301, at 4 *d.*	6	0	4
(Poultry, 301, at 2 *d.*)			
In Scotch money, 1666	2	11	

* A tract of Ilay to the Weſt, between Kilarow and Sunderland.

Strange

Strange Retreats, in the Iſland of Ilay; *from the ſame.*

IN various parts of this neighbourhood are ſcattered ſmall holes, formed in the ground, large enough to hold a ſingle man in a ſitting poſture: the top is covered with a broad ſtone, and that with earth: into theſe unhappy fugitives took ſhelter after a defeat, and drawing together ſods, found a temporary concealment from enemies, who in early times knew not the giving or receiving of quarter. The incurſions of barbarians were always ſhort; ſo that the fugitives could eaſily ſubſiſt in their earths till the danger was over. Men were then almoſt in a ſtate of nature: how ſtrong was their reſemblance to beaſts of prey! The whole ſcenery of this place was unſpeakably ſavage, and the inhabitants ſuitable. Falcons ſcreamed inceſſantly over our heads, and we diſturbed the eagles perched on the precipice.

"*The Order of the Kinge on Good-Friday, touchinge the cominge to Service, hallowing of the* CRAMPE RINGS, *and offering and* CREEPEINGE TO THE CROSSE." *From a MS. belonging to the late Mr.* Anſtis, *now to the Duke of* Northumberland.

"FIRSTE, the kinge to come to the chappell or cloſſet, withe the lords and noblemen waytinge upon him, without any ſword borne before hime as that day, and ther to tarrie in his travers until the byſhope and the deane have brought in the crucifixe out of the veſtrie, and layd it upon the cuſhion before the highe alter. And then the uſher to lay a carpet for the kinge to *creepe to the croſſe* upon: and that done, ther ſhall be a forme ſett upon the carpett before the crucifix, and a cuſhion laid upon it for the kinge to kneale upon. And the maſter of the jewell-houſe ther to be ready with the crampe rings in a baſon of ſilver, and the kinge to kneele upon the cuſhion before the forme. And then the clerke of the cloſett be redie with the booke concerninge the halowinge of the crampe rings, and the aumer muſte kneele on the right hand of the kinge, holdinge the ſayd booke. When that is done, the kinge ſhall riſe and go to the alter, wheare a gent. uſher ſhall be redie with a cuſhion for the kinge to kneale upon: and then the greateſt lords that ſhall be ther, to take the baſon with the rings, and beare them after the kinge to offer. And thus done, the queene ſhall come downe out of her cloſſet or traverſe into the chappell, with ladyes and gentlewomen waitinge upon her, and *creepe to the croſſe*, and then goe agayne to her cloſett or traverſe. And then the ladyes to *creepe to the croſſe* likewiſe, and the lords and noblemen likewiſe."

Dr. Percy, who has printed this curious extract at the end of his notes on Northumberland houſhold book, obſerves, that our ancient kings, even in the dark times of ſuperſtition, do not ſeem to have affected to cure the *King's Evil*; at leaſt this MS. gives no hint of any ſuch power. This miraculous gift was left to be claimed by the Stuarts; our ancient Plantagenets were humbly content to cure the *cramp*.—The Doctor adds, that, in 1536, when the convocation under Henry VIII. aboliſhed ſome of the old ſuperſtitious

ſuperſtitious practices, this of *creeping to the croſs* on Good-Friday, &c. was ordered to be retained as a *laudable* and *edifying* cuſtom. See Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. It appears, in the Northumberland Houſehold-book, to have been obſerved in the earl's family, the value of the offerings then made by himſelf, his lady, and his ſons, being there ſeverally aſcertained.

There is alſo ſpecified a candle to be offered by each of the above perſons on St. Blay's day; on which the learned editor obſerves, that "the anniverſary of St. Blaſius is "the 3d of February, when it is "ſtill the cuſtom, in many parts "of England, to light up fires on "the hills on St. Blayſe night; a "cuſtom anciently taken up, per-"haps, for no better reaſon than "the jingling reſemblance of his "name to the word *Blaze*."

On the Origin of the Order of the Garter: from the Supplement to Granger's *Biographical Hiſtory.*

IN Raſtel's Chronicle, l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious paſſage: "About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a ſolempne feeſt at Wyndeſore, and a great juſtes and turnament, where he devyſed, and perfyted ſubſtanegally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter; howe be it ſome afferme that this order began fyrſt by kynge Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the ſege of the citye of Acres; wher, in his great neceſſyte, there were but 26 knyghtes that fyrmely and ſurely abode by the kinge; where he cauſed all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this paſſage to John Fenn, Eſq; a curious and ingenious gentleman of Eaſt-Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in poſſeſſion of the moſt rare book whence it is taken. Hence ſome affirm, that the origin of the garter is to be dated from Richard I.* and that it owes its pomp and ſplendor to Edward III.

Speech made by Henry *the* Firſt, *to the great Men of the Realm, whom he called together by his Royal Mandate, to meet at* London, *in the ſixth Year of his Reign,* 1106; *being the firſt which we have on Record from the Throne.*

"*My Friends and faithful Subjects, both Foreigners and Natives,*

YOU all know very well, that my brother Robert was both called by God, and elected King of Jeruſalem, which he might have happily governed; and how ſhamefully he refuſed that rule, for which he juſtly deſerves God's anger and reproof. You know alſo, in many other inſtances, his pride and brutality; becauſe he is a man that delights in war and bloodſhed; he is impatient of peace. I know that he thinks you a parcel of contemptible fellows; he calls you a ſet of drunkards and gluttons, whom he hopes to tread under his feet. I, truly, a king, meek, humble and peaceable, will preſerve and cheriſh

* Winſtanley, in his Life of Edward III. ſays, that the original book of the inſtitution deduces the invention from King Richard the Firſt.

you in your antient liberties, which I have formerly ſworn to perform; will hearken to your wiſe counſels with patience, and will govern you juſtly, after the example of the beſt of princes. If you deſire it, I will ſtrengthen this promiſe with a written charter; and all thoſe laws which the holy King Edward, by the inſpiration of God, ſo wiſely enacted, I will again ſwear to keep inviolably. If you, my brethren, will ſtand by me faithfully, we ſhall eaſily repulſe the ſtrongeſt efforts the cruelleſt enemy can make againſt me, and theſe kingdoms. If I am only ſupported by the valour and power of the Engliſh nation, all the weak threats of the Normans will no longer ſeem formidable unto me."

Henry had diſpoſſeſſed his elder brother, Robert, the Duke of Normandy, of his right of ſucceſſion to the Engliſh crown; and being apprehenſive of his deſigns againſt him, endeavoured, by the moſt artful inſinuations, to engage his nobles in his intereſt.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Some Account of a Diſcourſe on the different Kinds of Air, delivered at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Royal Society, *Nov.* 30, 1773. *By Sir* John Pringle, *Bart. Preſident.*

THIS diſcourſe chiefly relates to the ſubject for which the annual prize-medal of 1773 was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Prieſtley, namely, the many curious and uſeful experiments contained in his Obſervations on different Kinds of Air, read at the ſociety in March, 1772, and inſerted in the laſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

In this diſcourſe the learned preſident has traced the progreſs of the moſt important diſcoveries of the properties of air from the time of Bacon and Galileo to the preſent time; and has comprized in a few pages the reſult of innumerable experiments. In fact, the diſcourſe may be conſidered as a compendious hiſtory of common and factitious air, ſo far as the eſſential properties of either have yet been diſcovered.

To Lord Bacon the preſident aſcribes the diſcovery of *factitious* or *artificial* air. To Sir Iſaac Newton, that true permanent air ariſing from fixed bodies by heat and fermentation. To Dr. Hales, the air abounding in the Pyrmont waters. To Dr. Brownrig, the quality of that air, which is of the *mephitic* or deadly kind, ſuch as is found in damps, deep wells, caverns, and coal-pits, ſo often fatal to miners. To Dr. Black, that of fixed air. And to Mr. Lane, the diſcovery of the chalybeate principle in the Spa and Pyrmont waters, in conſequence of a converſation with Doctor Watſon, jun. on an experiment of Mr. Cavendiſh's, by which that gentleman had found the mephitic air ſufficient to diſſolve any calcareous earths. "Nothing," ſays the preſident, "ſeemed now to be wanting to the triumph of art, but an eaſy method of joining, as there ſhould be occaſion, one or both of thoſe principles to common water, in order to improve upon nature in the more extenſive uſe of her medicine: and this was effected by Dr. Prieſtley, after ſome other important diſcoveries had been made in this part of pheumatics, firſt by Dr. Black, profeſſor of Chymiſtry at Edinburgh, and then by Mr. Cavendiſh, a member of the Royal Society."

Of all theſe facts, and others, which the preſident enumerated, Dr. Prieſtley carefully availed himſelf; and conceiving that common

water, impregnated with this mephitic fluid alone, might be uſeful in medicine, particularly for ſailors on long voyages, for curing or preventing the ſea-ſcurvy, for this purpoſe he made a ſimple apparatus for generating this ſpecies of air from chalk, and mixing it with water, in ſuch quantities, and in ſo ſpeedy a manner, that, having exhibited the experiment before the Royal Society, and the college of phyſicians, it met with ſo much approbation, that, in order the public might the ſooner reap the benefit of it, he was induced to detach this part of his labours, and, in a ſeparate paper, to preſent it to the Admiralty.

To the diſcovery of the different kinds of factitious air already enumerated, the preſident adds another diſcovered by Mr. Cavendiſh, called *inflammable air*, of the nature of that found in neglected privies, common ſewers, but chiefly in coal-pits, where it is called the fire-damp. This kind of air is ſurpriſingly light, being only the tenth part of the weight of common air, and therefore totally different from the mephitic, which is found to be heavier. This air may be produced in abundance from three metallic bodies, zink, iron, and tin, by diſſolving them in the diluted vitriolic acid, or ſpirit of ſea-ſalt.

Another ſpecies of air, called *nitrous air*, the preſident reckons among the moſt brilliant of Doctor Prieſtley's diſcoveries. It was firſt produced by Dr. Hales, from the Walton pyrites, by means of the ſpirit of nitre; but Dr. Prieſtley, by extending the experiment, found that the ſame kind of air might be procured, by means of the ſame kind of acid, from almoſt every other metallic ſubſtance; and that, when mixed with common air, an effervеſcence, with a turbid red colour, always enſued, yet it made no change when either mixed with inflammable air, or tainted with the breath of animals, or the corruption of their bodies; and by this teſt he could judge of the kind, as well as of the degree of injury done to common air, by candles burning in it, or by the breath or effluvia of people, after they had left viſiting him in his ſtudy.

The preſident concludes his excellent diſcourſe with ſhewing, from Dr. Prieſtley, what reſources nature has in ſtore againſt the bad effects of corrupted air, which, from various cauſes, infects our atmoſphere.

"It is well known," ſays he, "that flame cannot long ſubſiſt without a renewal of common air. The quantity of that fluid, which even a ſmall flame requires is ſurpriſing: an ordinary candle *conſumes*, as it is called, about a gallon of air in a minute. Now, conſidering the vaſt conſumption of this vital fluid, by fires of all kinds made by man, and by volcanos, it becomes an intereſting enquiry to aſcertain what change is made in the air by flame, and to diſcover what proviſion there is in nature to repair the injury done by this means to our atmoſphere. Dr. Prieſtley, after relating the conjectures of others, and not finding them ſatisfactory, was fortunate in falling upon a method of reſtoring air, which had been vitiated by the burning of candles in it. This led the way to the diſcovery of one of the great reſtoratives which nature employs

employs for this purpoſe, to wit, vegetation.—See by what induction he proves his opinion.

"It was natural to imagine, that, ſince the change of common air is neceſſary to vegetable, as well as to animal life, both plants and animals rendered it foul in the ſame manner, ſo as to become unfit for further life and vegetation. But when, with that expectation, the doctor had put a ſprig of mint, in a growing and vigorous ſtate, under an inverted glaſs jar, ſtanding in water, he was agreeably diſappointed to find, that this plant not only continued to live, though in a languiſhing way, for two months, but that the confined air was ſo little corrupted by what had iſſued from the mint, that it would neither extinguiſh a candle, nor kill a ſmall animal which he conveyed into it. What further evinced the ſalutary nature of the effluvia of vegetables, he found, that air, vitiated by a candle left in it till it burnt out, was perfectly reſtored to its quality of ſupporting flame, after another ſprig of mint had for ſome time vegetated in it. And, to ſhew that the aromatic vapour of that plant had no ſhare in reſtoring this purity to the air, he obſerved, that vegetables of an offenſive ſmell, and even ſuch as ſcarce had any ſmell at all, but were of a quick growth, proved the very beſt for this purpoſe. Nay more, the virtue of growing vegetables was found to be an antidote to the baneful quality of air corrupted by animal reſpiration and putrefaction.

"We have ſaid, that neither candles will burn, nor animals live, beyond a certain time, in a given quantity of air; yet the cauſe of either ſo ſpeedy a death or extinction was unknown, nor was any method diſcovered for rendering that impoiſoned air fit again for reſpiration. Some proviſion, however, there muſt be in nature for this purpoſe, as well as for that of ſupporting flame; without ſuch, the whole atmoſphere would in time become unfit for animal life, and the race of men, as well as beaſts, would die of a peſtilential diſtemper. Yet we have reaſon to believe, that, in our days, the air is not leſs proper for breathing in, than it was above two thouſand years ago, that is, as far as we go back in natural hiſtory. Now, for this important end, the doctor has ſuggeſted, to the divine as well as to the philoſopher, two grand reſources of nature; the vegetable creation again is one, and the ſea and other great bodies of water are the other.

"As to the former, having found that plants wonderfully thrive in putrid air, he began to attempt, by means of growing vegetables, to purify air that had been injured by animal reſpiration and putrefaction; nor was he leſs ſucceſsful than before. Theſe plants were ſure to recover the air to a degree of fitneſs for breathing in it, and that in proportion to their vigour, and the care he took to remove the rotten leaves and branches, which remaining would have marred the operation.

"And with regard to the ſecond reſource of nature, namely, the ocean, and other waters, Doctor Prieſtley having obſerved that both the air corrupted by the breath of animals, and that vitiated by other putrid matter, was, in a good meaſure, ſweetened by the ſeptic part infuſing itſelf into water, he concluded, that the ſea, the great

lakes and rivers, which cover ſo large a proportion of the globe, muſt be highly uſeful, by abſorbing what is putrid, for the further purification of the atmoſphere: thus beſtowing what would be noxious to man and other animals, upon the formation of marine and other aquatic plants, or upon other purpoſes yet unknown.

"From theſe diſcoveries we are aſſured, that no vegetable grows in vain; but that, from the oak of the foreſt to the graſs of the field, every individual plant is ſerviceable to mankind; if not always diſtinguiſhed by ſome private virtue, yet making a part of the whole which cleanſes and purifies our atmoſphere. In this the fragrant roſe and deadly night-ſhade co-operate: nor is the herbage nor the woods that flouriſh in the moſt remote and unpeopled regions unprofitable to us, nor we to them, conſidering how conſtantly the winds convey to them our vitiated air, for our relief, and for their nouriſhment. And if ever theſe ſalutary gales riſe to ſtorms and hurricanes, let us ſtill trace and revere the ways of a beneficent Being, who, not fortuitouſly, but with deſign, not in wrath, but in mercy, thus ſhakes the waters and the air together, to bury in the deep thoſe putrid and peſtilential effluvia, which the vegetables upon the face of the earth had been inſufficient to conſume."

The preſident's addreſs to Dr. Prieſtley, on delivering him the medal before-mentioned, does the doctor honour,

"Dr. PRIESTLEY,

It is now time, that, in the name and by the authority of the Royal Society of London, inſtituted for the improvement of natural knowledge, I preſent you with this medal, the palm and laurel of this community, as a faithful and unfading teſtimony of their regard, and of the juſt ſenſe they have of your merit, and of the perſevering induſtry with which you have promoted the views, and thereby the honour of this ſociety. And, in their behalf, I muſt earneſtly requeſt you to continue thoſe liberal and valuable enquiries, whether by further proſecuting this ſubject, probably not yet exhauſted, or by inveſtigating the nature of ſome other of the ſubtile fluids of the univerſe. You will remember, that *fire*, the great inſtrument of the chymiſts, is but little known even to themſelves; and that it remains a query, what was by the moſt celebrated of philoſophers propoſed as ſuch, whether there be not a certain fluid (he calls it *æther*) the cauſe of gravity, the cauſe of the various attractions, and of the animal and vital motions. Theſe, Sir, are indeed large demands: but the Royal Society have hitherto been fortunate in their pneumatic reſearches. And were it otherwiſe, they have much to hope from men of your talents and application, and whoſe paſt labours have been crowned with ſo much ſucceſs."

A Narrative *of the extraordinary* Adventures *of four* Ruſſian Sailors, *who were caſt away on the Deſert Iſland of* Eaſt-Spitzbergen.

SOME of our readers may perhaps conſider this recital in the ſame kind of light they do the hiſtory of Robinſon Cruſoe: the truth of theſe adventures is however ſufficiently authenticated.

thenticated. When these unfortunate ſailors firſt arrived at Archangel, they were examined apart by Mr. Klinſtadt, Chief Auditor of the Admiralty of that city, who minuted down all the particulars, which exactly correſponded with each account. Mr. Le Roy, Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Imperial Academy, ſome time after, ſent for two of the men, viz. Alexis Himkof, and Himkof, his Godſon, to Peterſburgh, from whoſe months he took the following narrative, which alſo agreed with Mr. Klinſtadt's minutes. The original was publiſhed in the German language, at Peterſburgh, in the year 1769, and tranſmitted from thence to the ingenious Mr. Banks, who, with ſeveral other members of the Royal Society, were ſo well pleaſed with the account that they directed a tranſlation of it to be made into Engliſh.

IN the year 1743, one Jeremiah Okladmkof, a merchant of Meſen, a town in the province of Jugovia, and in the government of Archangel, fitted out a veſſel, carrying fourteen men; ſhe was deſtined for Spitzbergen, to be employed in the whale or ſeal-fiſhery. For eight ſucceſſive days after they had ſailed, the wind was fair; but on the ninth it changed, ſo that inſtead of getting to the Weſt of Spitzbergen, the uſual place of rendezvous for the Dutch ſhips, and thoſe of other nations, annually employed in the whale-fiſhery, they were driven Eaſtward of thoſe iſlands; and, after ſome days, they found themſelves at a ſmall diſtance from one of them, called Eaſt-Spitzbergen; by the Ruſſians, Maloy Broun; that is, Little Broun (Spitzbergen, properly ſo called, being known to them by the name of Bolſchoy Broun, that is, Great Broun). Having approached this iſland within almoſt three Werſts, or two Engliſh miles, their veſſel was ſuddenly ſurrounded by ice, and they found themſelves in an extremely dangerous ſituation.

In this alarming ſtate a council was held; when the mate, Alexis Himkof, informed them that he recollected to have heard, that ſome of the people of Meſen, ſome time before, having formed a reſolution of wintering upon this iſland, had accordingly carried from that city timber proper for building a hut, and had actually erected one at ſome diſtance from the ſhore.

This information induced the whole company to reſolve on wintering there, if the hut, as they hoped, ſtill exiſted; for they clearly perceived the imminent danger they were in, and that they muſt inevitably periſh if they continued in the ſhip. They diſpatched therefore four of their crew, in ſearch of the hut, or any other ſuccour they could meet with. Theſe were Alexis Himkof, the mate; Iwan Himkof, his godſon; Stephen Scharapof, and Feodor Weregin.

As the ſhore on which they were to land was uninhabited, it was neceſſary that they ſhould make ſome proviſion for their expedition. They had almoſt two miles to travel over looſe ridges of ice, which being raiſed by the waves, and driven againſt each other by the wind, rendered the way equally difficult and dangerous; prudence therefore forbad their loading themſelves too much, leſt, being overburthened, they might ſink in between the pieces of ice and periſh.

Having thus maturely conſidered the nature of their undertaking, they provided themſelves with a muſket, and powder-horn containing twelve charges of powder, with as many balls, an axe, a ſmall kettle, a bag with about twenty pounds of flower, a knife, a tinder-box and tinder, a bladder filled with tobacco, and every man his wooden pipe. Thus accoutred, theſe four ſailors quickly arrived on the iſland, little ſuſpecting the misfortunes that would befall them.

They began with exploring the country; and ſoon diſcovered the hut they were in ſearch of, about an Engliſh mile and a half from the ſhore. It was thirty-ſix feet in length, eighteen feet in heighth, and as many in breadth. It contained a ſmall anti-chamber, about twelve feet broad, which had two doors, the one to ſhut it up from the outer air, the other to form a communication with the inner room: this contributed greatly to keep the larger room warm, when once heated. In the large room was an earthen ſtove, conſtructed in the Ruſſian manner; that is, a kind of oven without a chimney, which ſerves occaſionally either for baking, for heating the room, or, as is cuſtomary amongſt the Ruſſian peaſants, in very cold weather, for a place to ſleep upon.

The reader muſt not be ſurpriſed at my mentioning a room without a chimney; for the houſes inhabited by the lower claſs of people in Ruſſia are ſeldom built otherwiſe. When a fire is kindled in one of theſe ſtoves, the room, as may well be ſuppoſed, is filled with ſmoke; to give vent to which, the door and three or four windows are opened. Theſe windows are each a foot in height, and about ſix inches wide: they are cut out of the beams whereof the houſe is built; and, by means of a ſliding-board, they may, when occaſion requires it, be ſhut very cloſe. When therefore a fire is made in the ſtove, the ſmoke deſcends no lower than the windows, through which, or through the door, it finds a vent, according to the direction of the wind; and perſons may continue in the room, without feeling any great inconveniency from it. The reader will readily conjecture that the upper part of ſuch a place, between the windows and the cieling, muſt be as black as ebony; but, from the windows down to the floor, the wood is perfectly clean, and retains its natural colour.

They rejoiced greatly at having diſcovered the hut, which had however ſuffered much from the weather, it having now been built a conſiderable time: our adventurers however contrived to paſs the night in it. Early next morning they haſtened to the ſhore, impatient to inform their comrades of their ſucceſs; and alſo to procure from their veſſel ſuch proviſions, ammunition, and other neceſſaries, as might better enable them to winter on the iſland.

I leave my readers to figure to themſelves the aſtoniſhment and agony of mind theſe poor people muſt have felt, when, on reaching the place of their landing, they ſaw nothing but an open ſea, free from the ice, which, but a day before, had covered the Ocean. A violent ſtorm, which had ariſen during the night, had certainly been the cauſe of this diſaſtrous event. But they could not tell whether the ice which had before hemmed in the veſſel, agitated by the

the violence of the waves, had been driven againſt her, and ſhattered her to pieces; or whether ſhe had been carried by the current into the Main; a circumſtance which frequently happens in thoſe ſeas. Whatever accident had befallen the ſhip, they ſaw her no more; and as no tidings were ever afterwards received of her, it is moſt probable that ſhe ſunk, and that all on board of her periſhed.

This melancholy event depriving the unhappy wretches of all hope of ever being able to quit the iſland, they returned to the hut from whence they had come, full of horror and deſpair.

Their firſt attention was employed, as may eaſily be imagined, in deviſing means of providing ſubſiſtence, and for repairing their hut. The twelve charges of powder which they had brought with them, ſoon procured them as many rain-deer; the iſland, fortunately for them, abounding in theſe animals.

I have before obſerved, that the hut which the ſailors were ſo fortunate as to find, had ſuſtained ſome damage, and it was this: there were cracks in many places between the boards of the building, which freely admitted the air. This inconveniency was however eaſily remedied, as they had an axe, and the beams were ſtill ſound (for wood in thoſe cold climates continues through a length of years unimpaired by worms or decay) ſo it was eaſy for them to make the boards join again very tolerably; beſides, moſs growing in great abundance all over the iſland, there was more than ſufficient to ſtop up the crevices, which wooden houſes muſt always be liable to. Repairs of this kind coſt the unhappy men the leſs trouble, as they were Ruſſians; for all Ruſſian peaſants are known to be good carpenters: they build their own houſes, and are very expert in handling the axe.

The intenſe cold which makes thoſe climates habitable to ſo few ſpecies of animals, renders them equally unfit for the production of vegetables. No ſpecies of tree, or even ſhrub, is found on any of the iſlands of Spitzbergen; a circumſtance of the moſt alarming nature to our ſailors. Without fire it was impoſſible to reſiſt the rigour of the climate; and without wood, how was that fire to be produced, or ſupported? Providence, however, has ſo ordered it, that in this particular, the ſea ſupplies the defects of the land. In wandering along the beach, they collected plenty of wood, which had been driven aſhore by the waves; and which at firſt conſiſted of the wrecks of ſhips; and afterwards of whole trees with their roots, the produce of ſome more hoſpitable, but to them unknown climate, which the overflowing of rivers, or other accidents, had ſent into the ocean. This will not appear incredible to thoſe who have peruſed the journals of the ſeveral navigators who have been forced to winter in Nova Zembla, or any other country in a ſtill more northern latitude.

Nothing proved of more eſſential ſervice to theſe unfortunate men, during the firſt year of their exile, than ſome boards they found upon the beach, having a long iron hook, ſome nails of about five or ſix inches long, and proportionably thick, and other bits of old iron fixed in them; the melancholy relicks of ſome veſſels caſt away in thoſe remote parts. Theſe were thrown aſhore by the waves

waves at a time when the want of powder gave our men reaſon to apprehend that they muſt fall a prey to hunger, as they had nearly conſumed thoſe raindeer they had killed. This lucky circumſtance was attended with another, equally fortunate; they found, on the ſhore, the root of a fir-tree, which nearly approached to the figure of a bow.

As neceſſity has ever been the mother of invention, ſo they ſoon faſhioned this root to a good bow, by the help of a knife; but ſtill they wanted a ſtring, and arrows. Not knowing how to procure theſe at preſent, they reſolved upon making a couple of lances, to defend themſelves againſt the white bears, by far the moſt ferocious of their kind, whoſe attacks they had great reaſon to dread.

Finding they could neither make the heads of their lances, nor of their arrows, without the help of a hammer, they contrived to form the large iron hook mentioned above into one, by heating it, and widening a hole it happened to have about its middle, with the help of one of their largeſt nails. This received the handle, and a round button at one end of the hook ſerved for the face of the hammer. A large pebble ſupplied the place of an anvil; and a couple of raindeer's horns made the tongs. By the means of ſuch tools, they made two heads of ſpears; and after poliſhing and ſharpening them on ſtones, they tied them as faſt as poſſible with thongs made of raindeer-ſkins, to ſticks about the thickneſs of a man's arm, which they got from ſome branches of trees that had been caſt on ſhore.

Thus equipped with ſpears, they reſolved to attack a white bear; and after a moſt dangerous encounter, they killed the formidable creature, and thereby made a new ſupply of proviſions. The fleſh of this animal they reliſhed exceedingly, as they thought it much reſembled beef in taſte and flavour. The tendons they ſaw with much pleaſure could, with little or no trouble, be divided into filaments, of what fineneſs they thought fit. This perhaps was the moſt fortunate diſcovery theſe men could have made; for, beſides other advantages, which will be hereafter mentioned, they were hereby furniſhed with ſtrings for their bow.

The ſucceſs of our unfortunate iſlanders in making the ſpears, and the uſe theſe proved of, encouraged them to proceed, and to forge ſome pieces of iron into heads of arrows of the ſame ſhape, though ſomewhat ſmaller in ſize than the ſpears above-mentioned. Having ground and ſharpened theſe like the former, they tied them with the ſinews of the white bears to pieces of fir, to which, by the help of fine threads of the ſame, they faſtened feathers of the ſea-fowl; and thus became poſſeſſed of a complete bow and arrows. Their ingenuity, in this reſpect, was crowned with ſucceſs far beyond their expectation; for, during the time of their continuance upon the iſland, with theſe arrows they killed no leſs than two hundred and fifty raindeer, beſides a great number of blue and white foxes. The fleſh of theſe animals ſerved them alſo for food, and their ſkins for cloathing, and other neceſſary preſervatives againſt the intenſe coldneſs of a climate ſo near the Pole.

They killed however only ten white bears in all, and that not without

without the utmoſt danger; for theſe animals being prodigiouſly ſtrong, defended themſelves with aſtoniſhing vigour and fury. The firſt our men attacked deſignedly; the other nine they ſlew in defending themſelves from their aſſaults, for ſome of theſe creatures even ventured to enter the outer room of the hut, in order to devour them. It is true, that all the bears did not ſhew (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) equal intrepidity; either owing to ſome being leſs preſſed by hunger, or to their being by nature leſs carnivorous than the others: for ſome of them which entered the hut, immediately betook themſelves to flight on the firſt attempt of the ſailors to drive them away. A repetition, however, of theſe ferocious attacks, threw the poor men into great terror and anxiety, as they were in almoſt a perpetual danger of being devoured. The three different kinds of animals above-mentioned, viz. the rain-deer, the blue and white foxes, and the white bears, were the only food theſe wretched mariners taſted during their continuance in this dreary abode.

We do not at once ſee every reſource. It is generally neceſſity which quickens our invention, opening by degrees our eyes, and pointing out expedients which otherwiſe might never have occurred to our thoughts. The truth of this obſervation our four ſailors experienced in various inſtances. They were for ſome time reduced to the neceſſity of eating their meat almoſt raw, and without either bread or ſalt; for they were quite deſtitute of both. The intenſeneſs of the cold, together with the want of proper conveniencies, prevented them from cooking their victuals in a proper manner. There was but one ſtove in the hut, and that being ſet up agreeably to the Ruſſian taſte, was more like an oven, and conſequently not well adapted for boiling any thing. Wood alſo was too precious a commodity to be waſted in keeping up two fires; and the one they might have made out of their habitation, to dreſs their victuals, would in no way have ſerved to warm them. Another reaſon againſt their cooking in the open air, was the continual danger of an attack from the white bears. And here I muſt obſerve, that ſuppoſe they had made the attempt, it would ſtill have been practicable for only ſome part of the year; for the cold, which in ſuch a climate for ſome months ſcarce ever abates from the long abſence of the ſun, then enlightening the oppoſite hemiſphere; the inconceivable quantity of ſnow, which is continually falling through the greateſt part of the winter; together with the almoſt inceſſant rains at certain ſeaſons; all theſe were inſurmountable obſtacles to that expedient.

To remedy therefore, in ſome degree, the hardſhip of eating their meat half raw, they bethought themſelves of drying ſome of their proviſion during the ſummer, in the open air, and afterwards of hanging it up in the upper part of the hut, which, as I mentioned before, was continually filled with ſmoke down to the windows: it was thus dried thoroughly by the help of that ſmoke. This meat, ſo prepared, they uſed for bread, and it made them reliſh their other fleſh the better, as they could only half dreſs it. Finding this experiment

ment anſwer in every reſpect their wiſhes, they continued to practiſe it during the whole time of their confinement upon the iſland, and always kept up by that means a ſufficient ſtock of proviſions. Water they had in ſummer from ſmall rivulets that fell from the rocks; and in winter from the ſnow and ice thawed; this was of courſe their only beverage; and their ſmall kettle was the only veſſel they could make uſe of for this and other purpoſes.

It is well known that ſea-faring people are extremely ſubject to the ſcurvy: and it has been obſerved, that this diſeaſe increaſes in proportion as we approach the Poles; which muſt be attributed either to the exceſſive cold, or to ſome other cauſe yet unknown. However that may be, our mariners, ſeeing themſelves quite deſtitute of every means of cure, in caſe they ſhould be attacked with ſo fatal a diſorder, judged it expedient not to neglect any regimen generally adopted as a preſervative againſt this impending evil. Iwan Himkof, one of their number, who had ſeveral times wintered on the coaſt of Weſt-Spitzbergen, adviſed his unfortunate companions to ſwallow raw and frozen meat, broken into ſmall bits; to drink the blood of raindeer warm, as it flowed from their veins immediately after killing them; to uſe as much exerciſe as poſſible; and laſtly, to eat ſcurvy-graſs *(Cochlearia)*, which grows on the iſland, though not in great plenty.

I leave the faculty to determine whether raw frozen fleſh, or warm raindeer blood, be proper antidotes to the diſtemper; but exerciſe and the uſe of ſcurvy-graſs have always been recommended to perſons of a ſcorbutic tendency, whether actually afflicted with the diſorder or not. Be this as it may, experience at leaſt ſeems to have proved theſe remedies to be effectual; for three of the ſailors, who purſued the above method, continued totally free from all taint of the diſeaſe. The fourth, Theodore Weregin, on the contrary, who was naturally indolent, averſe to drinking the raindeer blood, and unwilling to leave the hut when he could poſſibly avoid it, was, ſoon after their arrival on the iſland, ſeized with the ſcurvy, which afterwards became ſo bad, that he paſſed almoſt ſix years under the greateſt ſufferings: in the latter part of that time, he became ſo weak that he could no longer ſit erect, nor even raiſe his hand to his mouth; ſo that his humane companions were obliged to feed and tend him, like a new-born infant, to the hour of his death.

I have mentioned above, that our ſailors brought a ſmall bag of flour with them to the iſland. Of this they had conſumed about one half with their meat; the remainder they employed in a different manner, equally uſeful. They ſoon ſaw the neceſſity of keeping up a continual fire in ſo cold a climate, and found that if it ſhould unfortunately go out, they had no means of lighting it again; for though they had a ſteel and flints, yet they wanted both match and tinder.

In their excurſions through the iſland, they had met with a ſlimy loam, or a kind of clay, nearly in the middle of it. Out of this they found means to form a utenſil which might ſerve for a lamp; and they

they propoſed to keep it conſtantly burning, with the fat of the animals they ſhould kill. This was certainly the moſt rational ſcheme they could have thought of; for to be without a light, in a climate where, during winter, darkneſs reigns for ſeveral months together, would have added much to their other calamities. Having therefore faſhioned a kind of lamp, they filled it with raindeer's fat, and ſtuck in it ſome twiſted linen, ſhaped into a wick. But they had the mortification to find, that as ſoon as the fat melted, it not only ſoaked into the clay, but fairly run through it on all ſides. The thing therefore was to deviſe ſome means for preventing this inconveniency, not ariſing from cracks, but from the ſubſtance of which the lamp was made being too porous. They made therefore a new one, dried it thoroughly in the air, then heated it red hot, and afterwards quenched it in their kettle, wherein they had boiled a quantity of flour down to the conſiſtence of thin ſtarch. The lamp being thus dried and filled with melted fat, they now found, to their great joy, it did not leak. But for greater ſecurity, they dipped linen rags in their paſte, and with them covered all its outſide. Succeeding in this attempt, they immediately made another lamp, for fear of an accident, that in all events they might not be deſtitute of light; and when they had done ſo much, they thought proper to ſave the remainder of their flour for ſimilar purpoſes.

As they had carefully collected whatever happened to be caſt on ſhore, to ſupply them with fuel, they had found amongſt the wrecks of veſſels ſome cordage, and a ſmall quantity of oakum (a kind of hemp uſed for calking ſhips) which ſerved them to make wicks for their lamp. When theſe ſtores began to fail, their ſhirts, and their drawers (which are worn by almoſt all Ruſſian peaſants) were employed to make good the deficiency. By theſe means they kept their lamp burning without intermiſſion, from the day they firſt made it (a work they ſet about ſoon after their arrival on the iſland) until that of their embarkation for their native country.

The neceſſity of converting the moſt eſſential parts of their cloathing, ſuch as their ſhirts and drawers, to the uſe above ſpecified, expoſed them the more to the rigour of the climate. They alſo found themſelves in want of ſhoes, boots, and other articles of dreſs; and as winter was approaching, they were again obliged to have recourſe to that ingenuity which neceſſity ſuggeſts, and which ſeldom fails in the trying hour of diſtreſs.

They had ſkins of raindeer and foxes in plenty that had hitherto ſerved them for bedding, and which they now thought of employing in ſome more eſſential ſervice; but the queſtion was how to tan them. After deliberating on this ſubject, they took to the following method. They ſoaked the ſkins for ſeveral days in freſh water, till they could pull off the hair pretty eaſily; they then rubbed the wet leather with their hands till it was nearly dry, when they ſpread ſome melted raindeer fat over it, and again rubbed it well. By this proceſs the leather became ſoft, pliant and ſupple, proper for anſwering every purpoſe they wanted it for. Thoſe ſkins which they deſigned for furs, they only

only ſoaked for one day, to prepare them for being wrought, and then proceeded in the manner before-mentioned, except only that they did not remove the hair. Thus they ſoon provided themſelves with the neceſſary materials for all the parts of dreſs they wanted.

But here another difficulty occurred.—They had neither awls for making ſhoes or boots, nor needles for ſewing their garments. This want however they ſoon ſupplied by means of the bits of iron they had occaſionally collected. Out of theſe they made both; and by their induſtry even brought them to a certain degree of perfection. The making eyes to their needles gave them indeed no little trouble; but this they alſo performed with the aſſiſtance of their knife; for having ground it to a very ſharp point, and heated red hot a kind of wire forged for that purpoſe, they pierced a hole through one end, and by wetting and ſmoothing it on ſtones, brought the other to a point, and thus gave the whole needle a very tolerable form. I myſelf examined ſome of theſe needles, and could find fault with nothing except the eye, which being made in the manner above-mentioned, was ſo rough that it often cut the thread drawn through it; an imperfection they could not poſſibly remedy for want of better tools.

Sciſſars to cut out the ſkins, were what they next had occaſion for; but having none, their place they ſupplied with their knife: and though there was neither taylor nor ſhoe-maker amongſt them, yet they contrived to cut out their leather and furs well enough for their purpoſe. The ſinews of the bears and the raindeer, which, as I mentioned before, they had found means to ſplit, ſerved them for thread; and thus provided with the neceſſary implements, they proceeded to make their new cloaths.

Their ſummer dreſs conſiſted of a kind of jacket and trowſers, made of ſkins prepared as I have mentioned above; and in winter they wore long fur gowns, like the Samojedes, or Laplanders, furniſhed with a hood, which covered their head and neck, leaving only an opening for the face. Theſe gowns were ſewed cloſe round, ſo that to put them on they were obliged to bring them over their heads like a ſhirt.

Excepting the uneaſineſs which generally accompanies an involuntary ſolitude, theſe people, having thus by their ingenuity ſo far overcome their wants, might have had reaſon to be contented with what Providence had done for them in their diſtreſsful ſituation. But that melancholy reflection, to which each of theſe forlorn perſons could not help giving way, that perhaps he might ſurvive his companions, and then periſh for want of ſubſiſtence, or become a prey to the wild beaſts, inceſſantly diſturbed their minds. The mate, Alexis Himkof, more particularly ſuffered, who having left a wife and three children behind, ſorely repined at his being ſeparated from them: they were, as he told me, conſtantly in his mind, and the thought of never more ſeeing them made him very unhappy.

When our four mariners had paſſed nearly ſix years in this diſmal place, Feodor Weregin, whoſe illneſs we had occaſion to mention above, and who all along had been in a languid condition, died, after having

having in the latter part of his life ſuffered moſt excruciating pains. Though they were thus freed from the trouble of attending him, and the grief of being witneſſes to his miſery, without being able to afford him any relief, yet his death affected them not a little. They ſaw their number leſſened, and every one wiſhed to be the firſt that ſhould follow him. As he died in winter, they dug a grave in the ſnow as deep as they could, in which they laid the corpſe, and then covered it to the beſt of their power, that the white bears might not get at it.

Now, at the time when the melancholy reflections occaſioned by the death of their comrade were freſh in their minds, and when each expected to pay this laſt duty to the remaining companions of his misfortunes, or to receive it from them, they unexpectedly got ſight of a Ruſſian ſhip: this happened on the fifteenth of Auguſt, 1749.

The veſſel belonged to a trader, of the ſect called by its adherents *Stara Vieva*, that is, *The Old Faith*, who had come with it to Archangel, propoſing it ſhould winter in Nova Zembla; but fortunately for our poor exiles, Mr. Vernezobre propoſed to the merchant to let his veſſel winter at Weſt-Spitzbergen, which he at laſt, after many objections, agreed to.

The contrary winds they met with on their paſſage, made it impoſſible for them to reach the place of their deſtination. The veſſel was driven towards Eaſt-Spitzbergen, directly oppoſite to the reſidence of our mariners, who, as ſoon as they perceived her, haſtened to light fires upon the hills neareſt their habitation, and then ran to the beach, waving a flag made of a raindeer's hide faſtened to a pole. The people on board ſeeing theſe ſignals, concluded that there were men on the iſland who implored their aſſiſtance, and therefore came to an anchor near the ſhore.

It would be in vain to attempt deſcribing the joy of theſe poor people, at ſeeing the moment of their deliverance ſo near. They ſoon agreed with the maſter of the ſhip to work for him on the voyage, and to pay him eighty rubles on their arrival, for taking them on board, with all their riches; which conſiſted in fifty pud, or two thouſand pound weight of raindeer fat; in many hides of theſe animals, and ſkins of the blue and white foxes, together with thoſe of the ten white bears they had killed. They took care not to forget their bow and arrows, their ſpears, their knife and axe, which were almoſt worn out, their awls, and their needles which they kept carefully in a bone-box, very ingeniouſly made with their knife only; and, in ſhort, every thing they were poſſeſſed of.

Our adventurers arrived ſafe at Archangel on the twenty-eighth of September, 1749, having ſpent ſix years and three months in their rueful ſolitude.

The moment of their landing was nearly proving fatal to the loving and beloved wife of Alexis Himkof, who, being preſent when the veſſel came into port, immediately knew her huſband, and ran with ſo much eagerneſs to his embraces, that ſhe ſlipped into the water, and very narrowly eſcaped being drowned.

All three on their arrival were ſtrong and healthy; but having lived ſo long without bread, they could

could not reconcile themſelves to the uſe of it, and complained that it filled them with wind. Nor could they bear any ſpirituous liquors, and therefore drank nothing but water.

A ſhort Account of a Journey into Wales.

THE following elegant deſcription of a part of this kingdom, which is far from being univerſally known, and which preſents to the view of the traveller a variety of particulars worthy obſervation, was written by the late Lord Lyttelton to his friend Mr. Bower, and contains ſo ſtriking a picture of the country, that we aſſure ourſelves it cannot be unacceptable to our readers.

I WRITE this from the foot of Snowdon, which I propoſed to aſcend this afternoon; but alas! the top of it, and all the fine proſpects which I hoped to ſee from thence, are covered with rain; I therefore ſit down to write you an account of my travels thus far, as I promiſed when I left you; and to ſatisfy your deſire of ſeeing North-Wales in deſcription at leaſt, ſince you are not at leiſure to accompany me thither. I ſet out from Bewdley on Tueſday laſt. In our way thence to Ludlow, we ſaw Sir E. B——'s houſe, in a charming ſituation for the beauty of the proſpects, but too much expoſed, and in a dirty country. The houſe is ſpoiled by too large and too fine a ſtair-caſe and hall, to which the other rooms are by no means proportioned. Some of them are wainſcotted and inlaid very finely. There is a park, which would be more beautiful, if the maſter of it had a little more taſte. I hear his ſon has a good one; but the baronet himſelf has not much more than his anceſtor, who was killed by E. Douglas at the battle of Shrewſbury. From this place we proceeded to the Clee-hill, a mountain you have often ſeen from my park; it affords a lovely proſpect on every ſide, but it is more difficult to paſs over than any in Wales, that I have yet ſeen; being covered all over with looſe ſtones, or rather with pieces of rocks. However, we paſſed it without any hurt to ourſelves or horſes. Ludlow is a fine handſome town, and has an old caſtle, now in a neglected and ruinous ſtate; but which, by its remains, appears to have been once a very ſtrong fortreſs, and an habitation very ſuitable to the power and dignity of the Lord Preſident of Wales, who reſided there. Not far from this town is Okley Park, belonging to Lord Powis, and part of that foreſt which Milton, in his Maſque, ſuppoſes to have been inhabited by Comus and his rout. The god is now vanquiſhed: but, at the revolution of every ſeven years, his rout does not fail to keep up orgies there, and in the neighbouring town, as Lord Powis knows to his coſt, for he has ſpent twenty or thirty thouſand pounds in entertaining them at theſe ſeaſons; which is the reaſon that he has no houſe at this place fit for him to live in. He talks of building one in the park, and the ſituation deſerves it; for there are many ſcenes which not only Comus, but the Lady of Milton's Maſque, would have taken delight in, if they had received the improvements they are capable of from a man of good taſte; but they are yet very rude and neglected.

In our way from hence to Montgomery, we paſſed through a country very romantic and pleaſant in many ſpots; in which we ſaw farms ſo well ſituated, that they appeared to us more delightful ſituations than Clermont and Burleigh. At laſt we came by a gentleman's houſe, on the ſide of a hill opening to a ſweet valley; which ſeemed to be built in a taſte much ſuperior to that of a mere country 'ſquire. We therefore ſtopped, and deſired to ſee it, which curioſity was well paid for: we found it the neateſt and beſt houſe, of a moderate ſize, that ever we ſaw. The maſter, it ſeems, was bred to the law, but quitted the profeſſion about fifteen years ago, and retired into the country, upon an eſtate of 500*l.* per annum, with a wife and four children; notwithſtanding which circumſtances, he found means to fit up the houſe, in the manner we ſaw it, with remarkable elegance, and to plant all the hill about him with groves and clumps of trees, that, together with an admirable proſpect ſeen from it, render it a place which a monarch might envy. But, to let you ſee how vulgar minds value ſuch improvements, I muſt tell you an anſwer made by our guide, who was ſervant to Lord Powis's Steward, and ſpoke, I preſume, the ſenſe of his maſter, upon our expreſſing ſome wonder that this Gentleman had been able to do ſo much with ſo ſmall a fortune; I do not, ſaid he, know how it is, but he is always doing ſome nonſenſe or other. I apprehend moſt of my neighbours would give the ſame account of my improvements at Hagley. Montgomery town is no better than a village; and all that remains of an old caſtle there is about a third part of a ruinous tower; but nothing can be finer than the ſituation of it and the proſpect. It muſt have been exceeding ſtrong in ancient times, and able to reſiſt all the forces of the Welſh; to bridle them it was built in the reign of William Rufus: three ſides of it are a precipice quite inacceſſible, guarded with a deep and broad ditch. I was ſorry that more of ſo noble a caſtle did not remain, but glad to think, that, by our incorporating union with the Welſh, this, and many others, which have been erected to ſecure the neighbouring counties of England againſt their incurſions, or to maintain our ſovereignty over that fierce and warlike people, are now become uſeleſs.

From hence we travelled with infinite pleaſure (through the moſt charming country my eyes ever beheld, or my imagination can paint) to Powis-Caſtle, part of which was burnt down about thirty years ago, but there are ſtill remains of a great houſe, ſituated ſo finely, and ſo nobly, that, were I in the place of Lord Powis, I ſhould forſake Okely Park, with all its beauties, and fix my ſeat as near there, as the moſt eligible in every reſpect. About 3000*l.* laid out upon it would make it the moſt auguſt place in the kingdom. It ſtands upon the ſide of a very high hill; below lies a vale of incomparable beauty, with the Severn winding through it, the town of Welſh Pool terminated with high mountains. The oppoſite ſide is beautifully cultivated half-way up, and green to the top, except in one or two hills, whoſe ſummits are rocky, and of groteſque ſhapes, that give variety and ſpirit to the proſpect. Above the caſtle is a long ridge of hills finely

ſhaded, part of which is the park; and ſtill higher is a terrace, up to which you are led through very fine lawns, from whence you have a view that exceeds all deſcription. The county of Montgomery, which lies all within this view, is, to my eyes, the moſt beautiful in South-Britain; and, though I have not been in Scotland, I cannot believe I ſhall find any place there ſuperior or equal to it; becauſe the Highlands are all uncultivated, and the Lowlands want wood; whereas this country is admirably ſhaded with hedge-rows. It has a lovely mixture of corn fields and meadows, though more of the latter. The vales and bottoms are large, and the mountains, that riſe like a rampart all around, add a magnificence and grandeur to the ſcene, without giving you any horror or dreadful ideas, becauſe at Powis-caſtle they appear at ſuch a diſtance as not to deſtroy the beauty and ſoftneſs of the country between them. There are indeed ſome high hills within that incloſure, but being woody and green, they make a more pleaſant variety, and take off nothing from the proſpect. The caſtle has an old-faſhioned garden under it, which a few alterations might make very pretty; for there is a command of water and wood in it, which may be ſo managed as to produce all the beauties that art can add to what liberal nature has ſo laviſhly done for this place.

We went from thence to ſee Peſthill Rhaider, a famous caſcade; but it did not quite anſwer my expectations, for, though the fall is ſo high, the ſtream is but narrow, and it wants the complement of wood, the water falling like a ſpout on an even deſcent, down the middle of a wide naked rock, without any breaks to ſcatter the water. Upon the whole, it gave me but little pleaſure, after having ſeen the Velino. We lay that night at the houſe of a gentleman who had the care of Lord Powis's lead-mines; it ſtands in a valley which ſeems the abode of quiet and ſecurity, ſurrounded with very high mountains on all ſides; but in itſelf airy, ſoft, and agreeable. If a man was diſpoſed to forget the world, and be forgotten by it, he could not find a more proper place. In ſome of thoſe mountains are veins of lead ore, which are ſo rich as to produce in time paſt 20,000*l.* a year to the old Duke of Powis; but they are not near ſo valuable now. Perhaps, holy Father, you will object, that the idea of wealth dug up in this place does not conſiſt with that of retirement. I agree it does not; but, all the wealth being hid under ground, the eye ſees nothing there but peace and tranquillity. The next morning we aſcended the mountain of Berwin, one of the higheſt in Wales; and, when we came to the top of it, a proſpect opened to us, which ſtruck the mind with an awful aſtoniſhment. Nature is in all her majeſty there; but it is the majeſty of a tyrant, frowning over the ruins and deſolation of a country. The enormous mountains, or rather rocks, of Merionethſhire incloſed us all around. There is not on theſe mountains a tree or ſhrub, or a blade of graſs; nor did we ſee any marks of habitation or culture in the whole ſpace. Between them is a ſolitude fit for deſpair to inhabit; whereas all we had ſeen before in Wales ſeemed formed to inſpire the meditations of love. We were ſome

hours in croſſing this deſert, and then had a view of a fine woody vale, but narrow and deep, through which a rivulet ran as clear and rapid as your Scots burns, winding in very agreeable forms, with a very pretty caſcade. On the edge of this valley we travelled on foot, for the ſteepneſs of the road would not allow us to ride without ſome danger; and in about half an hour we came to a more open country, though ſtill incloſed with hills, in which we ſaw the town of Bala with its beautiful lake. The town is ſmall and ill built; but the lake is a fine object: it is about three miles in length, and one in breadth; the water of it is clear, and of a bright ſilver colour. The river Dee runs through very rich meadows: at the other end are towering high mountains; on the ſides are graſſy hills, but not ſo well wooded as I could wiſh them to be: there is alſo a bridge of ſtone built over the river, and a gentleman's houſe which embelliſhes the proſpect. But what Bala is moſt famous for is the beauty of its women; and indeed I there ſaw ſome of the prettieſt girls I ever beheld. The lake produces very fine trout, and a fiſh called whiting, peculiar to itſelf, and of ſo delicate a taſte, that I believe you would prefer the flavour of it to the lips of the fair maids at Bala.

After we left the banks of the lake, where we had an agreeable day, we got again into the deſert; but leſs horrid than I have already deſcribed, the vale being more fertile, and feeding ſome cattle. Nothing remarkable occurred in our ride, until we came to Feſtiniog, a village in Merionethſhire, the vale before which is the moſt perfectly beautiful of all we had ſeen. From the height of this village you have a view of the ſea. The hills are green and well ſhaded with wood. There is a lovely rivulet, which winds through the bottom; on each ſide are meadows, and above are corn-fields along the ſides of the hills; at each end are high mountains which ſeemed placed there to guard this charming retreat againſt any invaſions. With the woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and a good ſtudy of books, one might paſs an age there, and think it a day. If you have a mind to live long, and renew your youth, come with Mrs. Bower, and ſettle at Feſtiniog. Not long ago there died in that neighbourhood an honeſt Welſh farmer, who was 105 years of age; by his firſt wife he had 30 children, 10 by his ſecond, 4 by his third, and 7 by two concubines; his youngeſt ſon was 81 years younger than his eldeſt, and 800 perſons deſcended from his body attended his funeral. When we had ſkirted this happy vale an hour or two, we came to a narrow branch of the ſea, which is dry at low water. As we paſſed over the ſands, we were ſurprized to ſee all the cattle preferred that barren place to the meadows. The guide ſaid it was to avoid a fly, which in the heat of the day came out of the woods, and infeſted them in the valleys. The view of the ſaid ſands are terrible, as they are hemmed in on each ſide with very high hills, but broken into a thouſand irregular ſhapes. At one end is the ocean, at the other the formidable mountains of Snowdon, black and naked rocks, which ſeemed to be piled one above the other.

The ſummits of ſome of them are covered with clouds, and cannot be aſcended. They do altogether excite the idea of Burnet, of their being the fragment of a demoliſhed world. The rain which was falling when I began to write this letter did not laſt long; it cleared up after dinner and gave us a fine evening, which employed us in riding along the ſea-coaſt, which is here very cold. The grandeur of the ocean, correſponding with that of the mountain, formed a majeſtic and ſolemn ſcene; ideas of immenſity ſwelled and exalted our minds at the ſight; all leſſer objects appeared mean and trifling, ſo that we could hardly do juſtice to the ruins of an old caſtle, ſituated upon the top of a conical hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the ſea, and which has every feature that can give a romantic appearance. This morning being fair, we ventured to climb up to the top of a mountain, not indeed ſo high as Snowdon, which is here called Moel Guidon, i. e. the neſt of the Eagle; but one degree lower than that called Moel Happock, the neſt of the Hawk; from whence we ſaw a phænomenon new to our eyes, but common in Wales; on the one ſide was midnight, on the other bright day; the whole extent of the mountain of Snowdon, on our left hand, was wrapt in clouds from top to bottom; on the right the ſun ſhone moſt glorioufly over the ſea-coaſt of Carnarvon. The hill we ſtood upon was perfectly clear, the way we came up a pretty eaſy aſcent; but before us was a precipice of many hundred yards, and below a vale, which, though not cultivated, has much ſavage beauty; the ſides were ſteep, and fringed with low wood. There were two little lakes, or rather large pools, that ſtood in the bottom, from which iſſued a rivulet, that ſerpentined in view for two or three miles, and was a pleaſing relief to the eyes: but the mountains of Snowdon, covered with darkneſs and thick clouds, called to my memory the fall of mount Sinai, with the laws delivered from it, and filled my mind with religious awe. This afternoon we propoſe going to Caernarvon, and you may expect a continuation of my travels from Shrewſbury, which is our laſt ſtage. Through the whole round of them we heartily wiſhed for you, and your friend Browne, and your friend Mrs. S——, who is a paſſionate admirer of proſpects; and that you could have borrowed the chariot of ſome gracious fairy, or courteous inchanter, and flown through the air with us. You know I always admired Mrs. S——, for the greatneſs of her taſte and ſublime love of nature, as well as for all her other perfections. Adieu, my dear Bower. I am perfectly well: 'eat like a horſe, and ſleep like a monk;' ſo that I may, by this ramble, preſerve a ſtock of health, that may laſt all winter, and carry me through my parliamentary compaign. If you write to the * Madona, do not fail to aſſure her of my trueſt devotion. The moſt zealous Welſh Catholic does not honour St. Winifred more than I do her. I wiſh you may not be tired with my travels; but you know I am performing my promiſe.

* A Lady to whom her friends gave that appellation.

Animad-

Animadverſions *on the* Iliad of Homer. *Tranſlated from the German of* J. G. Sulzer, *of the Royal Academy of Berlin.*

EVERY critical reader knows the Iliad is an epic poem, in which Homer celebrates the fatal effects of the diſpute between Agamemnon and Achilles at the ſiege of Troy. The heroes of this poem were acting, as their poet was ſinging, in an age very remote from our own. Homer, therefore, relates events, and paints men and things in many reſpects unknown to us; and brings us acquainted with manners, arts, ſciences, politics, and ſtates, very different from our own. His poem contains an amazing multitude and variety of events, of military and political tranſactions, and familiarizes us with a great number of remarkable men, and ſtriking characters, with almoſt all the chiefs of the numerous Grecian tribes, and petty nations, each of them diſtinctly pourtrayed. His events are cloſely connected, deduced with eaſe, and moſt ſkilfully deſigned for the illuſtration of characters; for which purpoſe they are drawn up almoſt in a regular ſeries, and particular parts of the poem appear to be calculated for the elucidation of ſome peculiar features in each character. Moſt of his perſonages are men of high ſpirit, fierce temper, impetuous paſſions, full of national or family pride, all of them combined in a violent enterprize of exterminating a powerful nation. Whatever boldneſs and revenge, caprice or warlike ambition, can poſſibly effect in men who know of no reſtraint, appears in this amazing poem diſplayed in its propereſt forms, its moſt natural and livelieſt colours, and with the utmoſt energy of deſign and expreſſion. Their religion and manners are the reſult of nature, rude and ſimple, of unrefined and unaffected feelings of a nation juſt emerging from barbarity. This poet's genius is equally ſimple, wild, irregular; borne away by his ſubject, he hardly ever allows himſelf time for looking round or compaſſing his courſe. Heedleſs of his auditors and of their ſentiments, he ſings his own feelings aloud. Whatever he rehearſes you fancy that he actually beholds; and he ſees every thing, as a man intimately acquainted with the countries, the arts, the manners, and tempers of his contemporaries. The chief hero of the Iliad, on whoſe character the whole poem is founded, is Achilles, a youth exceedingly fierce, paſſionate, intractable, daring, capricious; deſtroying every thing that ſtands in his way, and becoming more brilliant, as the tumult increaſes. Great as he is in point of martial ardour, Ulyſſes is no leſs ſo in policy and cunning; and Neſtor in ſteadineſs and wiſdom, ripened by age and experience. At their ſides we ſee a whole crowd of other heroes; each of them the chief of a particular tribe, and having a way of thinking and acting peculiar to himſelf. We learn not only the characters of theſe heroes, but their native countries, and a great many particulars concerning their reſpective manners and cuſtoms. All theſe heroes have combined for the deſtruction of a powerful kingdom, which is ſupported even by all the power of a number of gods, aſſiſted by many allied nations, governed by a venerable old king, de-

fended by a band of ſpirited heroes, his ſons. All the powers and valour, and cunning and wiſdom in heaven, and on earth, are here as aſſailants, or as defenders, ſo fully diſplayed before the reader, that he fancies he is actually ſeeing and hearing every thing with his own eyes and ears. Human genius has produced nothing comparable to this work, as to variety of invention and livelineſs of imagery; and, upon the whole, the Iliad will probably remain the greateſt work of poetical genius. For, ſhould a ſecond, or even a greater Homer ariſe, he would yet probably want a ſubject that could enable him to produce on the ſcene ſuch a number of celebrated heroes, and chiefs of ſo many nations ſo truly remarkable for acting with ſuch an entire freedom of ſoul.

A New Critical Examination of the Word Thought, *as applied to the fine Arts, with Rules for judging of the Beauties of Painting, Muſic, and Poetry. From the ſame.*

THOUGHTS are, generally ſpeaking, all ideas ſufficiently diſtinct to be conveyed by ſigns. When ſpeaking with a particular reference to the belles lettres and polite arts, we mean, by thoughts, the ideas which the artiſt attempts to raiſe by his performance, in contradiſtinction to the manner in which they are raiſed or expreſſed.

In works of art, thoughts are what remains of a performance, when ſtripped of its embelliſhments. Thus, a poet's thoughts are what remains of his poems, independently of the verſification, and of ſome ideas, merely ſerving for its decoration and improvement.

Thoughts, therefore, are the materials propoſed and applied by art to its purpoſes. The dreſs in which they appear, or the form into which they are moulded by the artiſt, is merely accidental; conſequently, they are the firſt object of attention in every work of art; the ſpirit, the ſoul of a performance, which, if its thoughts are indifferent, is but of little value, and may be compared to a palace of ice, raiſed in the moſt regular form of an habitable ſtructure, but, from the nature of its materials totally uſeleſs.

While, therefore, you are contemplating an hiſtorical picture, try to forget that it is a picture: forget the painter, whoſe magic art has, by lights and ſhades, created bodies where there are none. Fancy to yourſelf that you are actually looking at men, and then attend to their actions. Obſerve whether they are intereſting; whether the perſons expreſs thoughts and ſentiments in their faces, attitudes, and motions; whether you may underſtand the language of their airs and geſtures, and whether they tell you ſomething remarkable. If you find it not worth your while to attend to the perſons thus realiſed by your fancy, the painter has thought to little purpoſe.

Whilſt liſtening to a muſical performance, try to forget that you are hearing ſounds of an inanimate inſtrument, produced only by great and habitual dexterity of lips or fingers. Fancy to yourſelf, that you hear a man ſpeaking ſome unknown language, and obſerve whether his ſounds expreſs ſome ſentiments;

ments; whether they denote tranquillity or diſturbance of mind, ſoft or violent, joyful or grievous affections; whether they expreſs any character of the ſpeaker; and whether the dialect be noble or mean. If you cannot diſcover any of theſe requiſites, then pity the virtuoſo for having left ſo much ingenuity deſtitute of thought.

In the ſame manner we muſt alſo judge of poems, eſpecially of the lyric kind. The ode is valuable, which, when deprived of its poetical dreſs, ſtill affords pleaſing thoughts or images to the mind. Its real merit may beſt be diſcovered by tranſpoſing it into ſimple proſe, and depriving it of its poetical colouring. If nothing remains, that a man of ſenſe and reflection would approve, the ode, with the moſt charming harmony and the moſt ſplendid colouring, is but a fine dreſs hung round a man of ſtraw. How greatly then are thoſe miſtaken, who conſider an exuberant fancy and a delicate ear as ſufficient qualifications for a lyric poet!

It is only, after having examined the thoughts of a performance in their unadorned ſtate, that we can pronounce whether the attire, in which they have been dreſſed by art, fits and becomes them well or ill. A thought, whoſe value and merit cannot be eſtimated but from its dreſs, is, in effect, as futile and inſignificant as a man who affects to diſplay his merit by external pomp.

On the Origin and Progreſs of the Arts; *from Lord* Kaimes's *Sketches of the Hiſtory of Man.*

"SOME uſeful arts muſt be nearly coeval with the human race; for food, cloathing, and habitation, even in their original ſimplicity, require ſome art. Many other arts are of ſuch antiquity as to place the inventors beyond the reach of tradition. Several have gradually crept into exiſtence, without an inventor. The buſy mind, however, accuſtomed to a beginning of things, cannot reſt till it find or imagine a beginning to every art. Bacchus is ſaid to have invented wine; and Staphylus, the mixing water with wine. The bow and arrow are aſcribed by tradition to Scythos, ſon of Jupiter, though a weapon all the world over. Spinning is ſo uſeful, that it muſt be honoured with ſome illuſtrious inventor: it was aſcribed by the Egyptians to their goddeſs Iſis; by the Greeks to Minerva; by the Peruvians to Mama Ella, wife to their firſt ſovereign Mango Capac; and by the Chineſe, to the wife of their Emperor Yao. Mark here by the way a connexion of ideas; ſpinning is a female occupation, and it muſt have had a female inventor*.

"In the hunter-ſtate, men are wholly occupied in procuring food, clothing, habitation, and other neceſſaries; and have no time nor zeal for ſtudying conveniencies.

* The Illinois are induſtrious above all their American neighbours. Their women are neat handed; they ſpin the wool of their horned cattle, which is as fine as that of Engliſh ſheep. The ſtuffs made of it are dyed black, yellow, or red, and cut into garments ſewed with roebuck ſinews. After drying theſe ſinews in the ſun, and beating them, they draw out threads as white and fine as any that are made of flax, but much tougher.

The eaſe of the ſhepherd-ſtate affords both time and inclination for uſeful arts; which are greatly promoted by numbers who are relieved by agriculture from bodily labour: the ſoil, by gradual improvements in huſbandry, affords plenty with leſs labour than at firſt; and the ſurplus hands are employed, firſt in uſeful arts, and next in thoſe of amuſement. Arts accordingly make the quickeſt progreſs in a fertile ſoil, which produces plenty with little labour: arts flouriſhed early in Egypt and Chaldea, countries very fertile.

"When men, who originally lived in caves like ſome wild animals, began to think of a more commodious habitation, their firſt houſes were extremely ſimple; witneſs the houſes of the Canadian ſavages, which continue ſo to this day. Their houſes, ſays Charlevoix, are built with leſs art, neatneſs and ſolidity, than thoſe of the beavers, having neither chimnies nor windows: a hole only is left in the roof for admitting light and emitting ſmoke. That hole muſt be ſtopped when it rains or ſnows; and of courſe the fire is put out, that the inhabitants may not be blinded with ſmoke. To have paſſed ſo many ages in that manner, without thinking of any improvement, ſhews how greatly men are influenced by cuſtom. The Blacks of Jamaica are ſtill more rude in their buildings: their huts are erected without even a hole in the roof; and accordingly at home they breathe nothing but ſmoke.

"Revenge early produced hoſtile weapons. The club and the dart are obvious inventions: not ſo the bow and arrow: and for that reaſon it is not eaſy to ſay how that weapon came to be univerſal. As iron is ſeldom found in a mine like other metals, it was a late diſcovery: at the ſiege of Troy, ſpears, darts, and arrows, were headed with braſs. Meneſtheus, who ſucceeded Theſeus in the kingdom of Athens, and led fifty ſhips to the ſiege of Troy, was reputed the firſt who marſhalled an army in battle-array. Inſtruments of defence are made neceſſary by thoſe of offence. Trunks of trees, interlaced with branches, and ſupported with earth, made the firſt fortifications; to which ſucceeded a wall finiſhed with a parapet for ſhooting in ſafety arrows at beſiegers. As a parapet covers but half the body, holes were left in the wall from ſpace to ſpace, no larger than to give paſſage to an arrow. Beſiegers had no remedy but to beat down the wall: a battering ram was firſt uſed by Pericles the Athenian, and perfected by the Carthaginians at the ſiege of Gades. To oppoſe that formidable machine, the wall was built with advanced parapets for throwing ſtones and fire upon the enemy, which kept them at a diſtance. A wooden booth upon wheels, and puſhed cloſe to the wall, ſecured the men who wrought the battering ram. This invention was rendered ineffectual, by ſurrounding the wall with a deep and broad ditch. Beſiegers were reduced to the neceſſity of inventing engines for throwing ſtones and javelins upon thoſe who occupied the advanced parapets, in order to give opportunity for filling up the ditch; and antient hiſtories expatiate upon the powerful operation of the catapulta and baliſta. Theſe engines ſuggeſted a new invention for defence: inſtead of a circular wall, it was built

built with ſalient angles, like the teeth of a ſaw, in order that one part might flank another. That form of a wall was afterwards improved, by raiſing round towers upon the ſalient angles, and the towers were improved by making them ſquare.—The antients had no occaſion for any form more complete, being ſufficient for defending againſt all the miſſile weapons at that time known. The invention of cannon required a variation in military architecture. The firſt cannons were made of iron bars, forming a concave cylinder, united by rings of copper *. The firſt cannon-balls were of ſtone, which required a very large aperture. A cannon was reduced to a ſmaller ſize, by uſing iron for balls inſtead of ſtone; and that deſtructive engine was perfected by making it of caſt metal. To reſiſt its force, baſtions were invented, horn-works, crown-works, half-moons, &c. &c. and military architecture became a ſyſtem governed by fundamental principles and general rules. But all in vain: it has indeed produced fortifications that have made ſieges horribly bloody; but artillery, at the ſame time, has been carried to ſuch perfection, and the art of attack ſo improved, that, according to the general opinion, no fortification can be rendered impregnable. The only impregnable defence is good neighbourhood among weak princes, ready to unite whenever one of them is attacked with ſuperior force. And nothing tends more effectually to promote ſuch union, than conſtant experience that fortifications ought not to be relied on.

"With reſpect to naval architecture, the firſt veſſels were beams joined together, and covered with planks, puſhed along with long poles in ſhallow water, and drawn by animals in deep water. To theſe ſucceeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks *monoxyles*. The next were planks joined together in form of a monoxyle. The thought of imitating a fiſh advanced naval architecture. A prow was conſtructed in imitation of the head, a ſtern with a moveable helm in imitation of the tail, and oars in imitation of the fins. Sails were at laſt added; which invention was ſo early, that the contriver is unknown. Before the year 1545, ſhips of war, in England, had no port-holes for guns, as at preſent: they had only a few cannons placed on the upper deck.

"When Homer compoſed his poems, at leaſt during the Trojan war, the Greeks had not acquired the art of gelding cattle; they eat the fleſh of bulls and of rams. Kings and princes killed and cooked their victuals; ſpoons, forks, table cloths, napkins were unknown. They fed ſitting, the cuſtom of reclining upon beds being afterwards copied from Aſia; and like other ſavages, they were great eaters. At the time mentioned they had not chimnies, nor candles, nor lamps. Torches are frequently mentioned by Homer, but lamps never: a vaſe was placed upon a tripod, in which was burnt dry wood for giving light. Locks and keys were not common

* One of theſe cannons was lately found in the Mogul's country, an exact drawing of which is juſt arrived in England.

at

at that time. Bundles were ſecured with ropes intricately combined*; and hence the famous Gordian knot. Shoes and ſtockings were not early known among them, nor buttons, nor ſaddles, nor ſtirrups. Plutarch reports, that Gracchus cauſed ſtones to be erected along the highways leading from Rome, for the convenience of mounting their horſes; for at that time ſtirrups were unknown, though an obvious invention. Linen for ſhirts was not uſed in Rome for many years after the government became deſpotic; even ſo late as the eighth century it was not common in Europe.

"Thales, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, about ſix hundred years before Chriſt, invented the following method for meaſuring the height of an Egyptian pyramid. He watched the progreſs of the ſun, till his body and its ſhadow were of the ſame length; and at that inſtant meaſured the ſhadow of the pyramid, which conſequently gave its height. Amaſis, King of Egypt, preſent at the operation, thought it a wonderful effort of genius; and the Greeks admired it highly. Geometry muſt have been in its very cradle at that time. Anaximander, ſome ages before Chriſt, made the firſt map of the earth, ſo far as then known. About the end of the thirteenth century, ſpectacles for aſſiſting the ſight were invented by Alexander Spina, a monk of Piſa. So uſeful an invention cannot be too much extolled. At a period of life when the judgment is in maturity, and reading is of great benefit, the eyes begin to grow dim. One cannot help pitying the condition of bookiſh men before that invention; many of whom muſt have had their ſight greatly impaired, while their appetite for reading was in vigour.

"As the origin and progreſs of writing make a capital article in the preſent ſketch, they muſt not be overlooked. To write, or, in other words, to exhibit thoughts to the eye, was early attempted in Egypt by hieroglyphics: but theſe were not confined to Egypt, figures compoſed of painted feathers were uſed in Mexico to expreſs ideas, and by ſuch figures Montezuma received intelligence of the Spaniſh invaſion. In Peru, the only arithmetical figures known were knots of various colours, which ſerved to caſt up accounts. The ſecond ſtep naturally in the progreſs of the art of writing, is, to repreſent each word by a mark, termed a *letter*, which is the Chineſe way of writing: they have about 11,000 of theſe marks or letters in common uſe; and in matters of ſcience they employ to the number of 60,000. Our way is far more eaſy and commodious: inſtead of marks or letters for words, which are infinite, we repreſent, by marks or letters, the articulate ſounds that compoſe words: theſe ſounds exceed not thirty in number; and conſequently the ſame number of marks or letters are ſufficient for writing. This was at once to ſtep from hieroglyphics, the moſt imperfect mode of writing, to letters repreſenting ſounds, the moſt perfect; for there is no probability that the Chineſe mode was ever practiſed in this part of the world. With us, the learning to read is ſo eaſy as to be ac-

* Odyſſey, b. 8. l. 483. Pope's tranſlation:

quired

quired in childhood; and we are ready for the ſciences as ſoon as the mind is ripe for them: the Chineſe mode, on the contrary, is an unſurmountable obſtruction to knowledge; becauſe it being the work of a life-time to read with eaſe, no time remains for ſtudying the ſciences, Our caſe was, in ſome meaſure, the ſame at the reſtoration of learning; it required an age to be familiarized with the Greek and Latin tongues; and too little time remained for gathering knowledge out of their books. The Chineſe ſtand upon a more equal footing with reſpect to arts; for theſe may be acquired by imitation or oral inſtruction, without books.

"The art of writing with letters repreſenting ſounds, is of all inventions the moſt important, and the leaſt obvious. The way of writing in China makes ſo naturally the ſecond ſtep in the progreſs of the arts, that our good fortune in ſtumbling upon a way ſo much more perfect cannot be ſufficiently admired, when to it we are indebted for our ſuperiority in literature above the Chineſe. Their way of writting is a fatal obſtruction to ſcience; for it is ſo riveted by inveterate practice, that the difficulty would not be greater to make them change their language than their letters. Hieroglyphics were a ſort of writing ſo miſerably imperfect, as to make every improvement welcome; but as the Chineſe make a tolerable ſhift with their own letters, however cumberſome to thoſe who know better, they never dream of any improvement. Hence it may be averred with great certainty, that in China, the ſciences, though ſtill in infancy, will for ever continue ſo.

"The art of writing was known in Greece when Homer compoſed his two ethics; for he gives ſomewhere a hint of it. It was at that time probably in its infancy, and uſed only for recording laws, religious precepts, or other ſhort works. Cyphers, invented in Hindoſtan, were brought into France from Arabia, about the end of the tenth century."

Juvenile Letters, written by the late Lord Lyttelton, *when on his Travels, to his Father, Sir* Thomas Lyttelton. *The following are extracted from a greater number, now firſt publiſhed in a new Edition of his Works, by* George Edward Ayſcough, *Eſq*;

"Luneville, June 8, 1728.

Dear Sir,

I HEARTILY congratulate you upon my ſiſter's marriage*, and wiſh you may diſpoſe of all your children as much to your ſatisfaction and their own. Would to God Mr. P—— † had a fortune equal to his brother's, that he might make a preſent of it to my pretty little M——! but unhappily they have neither of them any portion but an uncommon ſhare of merit, which the world will not think them much the richer for. I condole with poor

* To Thomas Pitt, Eſq; of Boconnock, in Cornwall. She was his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſiſter, and died at Hagley, June 5, 1750.

† An officer in the Foot-Guards, nephew to his Lordſhip, and ſon of the late Dean of Briſtol.

Mrs.

Mrs. ——, upon the abrupt departure of her intended husband: to be sure, she takes it much to heart; for the loss of an only lover, when a lady is past three and twenty, is as afflicting as the loss of an only child after fifty-five.

"You tell me my mother desires a particular journal of my travels, and the remarks I have made upon them after the manner of the sage Mr. Bromley. Alas! I am utterly unfit for so great a work; my genius is light and superficial, and lets slip a thousand observations which would make a figure in his book. It requires much industry and application, as well as a prodigious memory, to know how many houses there are in Paris; how many vestments in a procession; how many saints in the Romish calendar, and how many miracles to each saint: and yet to such a pitch of exactness the curious traveller must arrive, who would imitate Mr. Bromley; not to mention the pains he must be at in examining all the tombs in a great church, and faithfully transcribing the inscriptions, tho' they had no better author than the sexton or curate of the parish. For my part, I was so shamefully negligent as not to set down how many crosses are in the road from Calais to Luneville; nay, I did not so much as take an inventory of the relicks in the churches I went to see. You may judge by this what a poor account I shall give you of my travels, and how ill the money is bestowed that you spend upon them. But, however, if my dear mother insists upon it, I shall have so much complaisance for the curiosity natural to her sex as to write her a short particular of what rarities I have seen; but of all ordinary spectacles, such as miracles, raree-shows, and the like, I beg her permission to be silent.

I am, dear Sir,

Your dutiful son, &c. G. L."

"Luneville, July 21.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for so kindly forgiving the piece of negligence I acquainted you of in my last. Young fellows are often guilty of voluntary forgetfulness in those affairs: but, I assure you, mine was quite accidental. Mr. D——— tells you true, that I am weary of losing money at cards; but it is no less certain, that without them I shall soon be weary of Lorrain. The spirit of quadrille has possest the land from morning till midnight; there is nothing else in every house in town.

"This court is fond of strangers, but with a proviso that strangers love quadrille. Would you win the heart of the maids of honour, you must lose your money at quadrille; would you be thought a well-bred man, you must play genteely at quadrille; would you get a reputation of good sense, shew judgment at quadrille; however, in summer, one may contrive to pass a day without quadrille; because there are agreeable promenades, and little parties out of doors; but in the winter you are reduced to play at it, or sleep like a fly till the return of spring. Indeed, in the morning the Duke hunts; but my malicious stars have so contrived it, that I am no more a sportsman than a gamester. There are no men of learning in the whole country; on the contrary, it is a character they despise. A man of quality caught me

me the other day reading a Latin author; and aſked me with an air of contempt, whether I was deſigned for the church. All this would be tolerable, if I was not doomed to converſe with a ſet of Engliſh, who are ſtill more ignorant than the French, and from whom, with my utmoſt endeavours, I cannot be abſent ſix hours in the day. Ld. —— is the only one among them who has common ſenſe; and he is ſo ſcandalouſly debauched in his principles, as well as practice, that his converſation is equally ſhocking to my morals and my reaſon.

"My only improvement here is in the company of the Duke and Prince Craon, and in the exerciſe of the academy: I have been abſent from the laſt near three weeks, by reaſon of a ſprain I got in the ſinews of my leg, which is not quite recovered. My duty to my dear mother; I hope you and ſhe continue well. I am, Sir,

Your dutiful ſon, G. L."

"Soiſſons, Oct. 28.

I thank you, my dear Sir, for complying ſo much with my inclinations, as to let me ſtay ſome time at Soiſſons; but, as you have not fixed how long, I wait for further orders. One of my chief reaſons for diſliking Luneville, was the multitude of Engliſh there, who moſt of them were ſuch worthleſs fellows, that they were a diſhonour to the name and nation. With theſe I was obliged to dine and ſup, and paſs a great part of my time.

"You may be ſure I avoided it as much as poſſible; but *malgré moi*, I ſuffered a great deal. To prevent any comfort from other people, they had made a law among themſelves not to admit any foreigner into their company; ſo that there was nothing but Engliſh talked from June to January. On the contrary, my countrymen at Soiſſons are men of virtue and good-ſenſe; they mix perpetually with the French, and converſe for the moſt part in that language. I will trouble you no more upon this ſubject; but give me leave to ſay, that, however capricious I may have been in other things, my ſentiments in this particular are the ſureſt proofs I ever gave you of my ſtrong and hereditary averſion to vice and folly. Mr. Stanhope is always at Fontainbleau. I went with Mr. Pointz to Paris for 4 days, when the Colonel was there to meet him: he received me with great civility and kindneſs. We have done expecting Mr. Walpole, who is obliged to keep ſtrict guard over the Cardinal, for fear the German Miniſters ſhould take him from us; they pull and haul the poor old gentleman ſo many ways, that he does not know where to turn, or into whoſe arms to throw himſelf.

"Ripperda's eſcape to England will very much embroil affairs, which did not ſeem to want another obſtacle to hinder them from coming to an accommodation. If the devil is not very much wanting to his own intereſts in this buſineſs, it is impoſſible that the good work of peace ſhould go on much longer. After all, moſt young fellows are of his party, and wiſh he may bring matters to a war; for they make but ill miniſters at a congreſs, but would make good ſoldiers in a campaign.

"No news from —— and her beloved huſband: their unreaſonable fondneſs for each other can never laſt; they will ſoon grow

as

as cold to one another as the town to the Beggar's Opera. Pray Heaven I may prove a falſe prophet! but married love, and Engliſh muſic, are too domeſtic to continue long in favour.

"My duty to my dear mother: I am glad ſhe has no complaint. You ſay nothing relating to your own health, which makes me hope you are well. I as fondly love my brothers and ſiſters as if I was their parent.

"There is no need of my concluding with a handſome period; you are above forced efforts of the head. I ſhall therefore end this letter with a plain truth of the heart, that I am,

Your moſt affectionate
and dutiful ſon, G. L."

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1729.

Dear Sir,

Sunday by four o'clock we had the good news of a dauphin, and ſince that time I have thought myſelf in Bedlam. The natural gaiety of the nation is ſo improved on this occaſion, that they are all ſtark mad with joy, and do nothing but dance and ſing about the ſtreets by hundreds, and by thouſands. The expreſſions of their joy are admirable: one fellow gives notice to the public, that he deſigns to draw teeth for a week together upon the Pont Neuf *gratis*. The king is as proud of what he has done, as if he had gained a kingdom, and tells every body that he ſees, *qu'il ſçaura bien faire des fils tant qu'il voudra*. We are to have a fine fire work to-morrow, his majeſty being to ſup in town.

"The Duke of Orleans was ſincerely, and without any affectation, tranſported at the birth of the dauphin.

"The ſucceſſion was a burthen too heavy for his indolence to ſupport, and he piouſly ſings hallelujah for his happy delivery from it. The good old cardinal cried for joy. It is very late, and I have not ſlept theſe three nights for the ſquibs and crackers, and other noiſes that the people make in the ſtreets; ſo muſt beg leave to conclude, with aſſuring you that I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate and dutiful ſon,
G. L."

Paris, Sept. 27.

"Dear Sir,

Mr. Stanhope is on his way to Spain. The caprice and ſtubbornneſs of the King of Spain, which is not always to be governed even by his wife, made it neceſſary to ſend a miniſter to that court, of too much weight and authority to be trifled with. It is a melancholy reflection, that the wiſeſt councils and beſt meaſures for the public good are ſometimes to be fruſtrated by the folly and incapacity of *one* man!

"How low is the ſervitude of human kind, when they are reduced to reſpect the extravagance, and court the pride of a ſenſeleſs creature, who has no other character of royalty, than power to do miſchief.

"However, I hope all will turn out well, and that his catholic majeſty will behave himſelf a little like a king, ſince the queen will have him be one in ſpite of his teeth. About three months ago, ſhe caught him going down ſtairs at midnight, to abdicate, in his night-gown. He was ſo incenſed at the ſurpriſe and

diſap-

diſappointment, that he beat her cruelly, and would have ſtrangled her if ſhe had not called for help.

"This attempt of his alarmed her terribly, and put her upon carrying him about Spain, to amuſe him with ſeeing ſights, in order to keep St. Ildefonſo out of his head. The journey has coſt immenſe ſums, ſo that the indult and treaſure they expect from Lima is already mortgaged, and the king more in debt than ever.

"I am troubled and uneaſy at my expences here, though you are ſo good and generous not to mention them in your letters. I am guilty of no extravagance; but do not know how to ſave, as ſome people do. This is the time of my life in which money will be ill ſaved, and your goodneſs is laviſh of it to me I think without offending your prudence. My dear Sir, I know no happineſs but in your kindneſs; and if ever I loſe that, I am the worſt of wretches. I remain, Sir,

Your dutiful ſon, &c.

G. L."

Curious Quarrel between a Philoſopher *and a* Wit.

THE following letters are the more curious, as they ſhew the different tempers of the Poet and the Philoſopher: the firſt only laughs at his antagoniſt; the laſt is very angry, and wants to rid the world of a joker.

M. de *Voltaire to* Monſ. *Koenig.*

"Potſdam, Nov. 17, 1752.

A VOLUME of letters, which Maupertuis has printed, was brought me a month ago. I can only pity him; he has nothing more to be angry at. He is a man who pretends, that, in order to be more acquainted with the nature of the ſoul, we muſt go to the ſouthern hemiſphere, to diſſect ſome brains of giants, twelve feet high, and ſome hairy men who wear monkies tails.

He would have us intoxicate people with opium, in order to obſerve, in their dreams, the ſprings of the human underſtanding.

He propoſes the digging a large hole, to penetrate to the centre of the earth.

He would have the ſick beſmeared with reſin, and their fleſh pierced with long needles, well contrived; ſo that the phyſician ſhall not be paid, if the patient be not cured.

He pretends, that men might ſtill live eight or nine hundred years, if they were preſerved by the ſame method that prevents eggs from being hatched. The maturity of man, he ſays, is not the age of manhood: it is death. This point of maturity needs only be retarded.

Laſtly, he aſſures us, that it is as eaſy to ſee the future as the paſt; that predictions are of the ſame nature as memory; that every one may propheſy; that this depends only on a greater degree of activity in the mind, and that we have nothing to do but to exalt our ſouls.

All his book is filled, from one end to the other, with ideas of this ſtamp. Be no more, therefore, ſurpriſed at any thing. He was at work on his book when he perſecuted you; and I can tell you, Sir, when he tormented me too, in another manner, the ſame ſpirit inſpired his work and his conduct.

All this is unknown to thoſe, who, charged with great affairs, occupied,

occupied with the government of ſtates, and the duty of rendering men happy, cannot look down on quarrels and on works like theſe. But as for me, who am only a man of letters,—me, who have always preferred this title to all,—me, whoſe employment it has been, for more than forty years, to love truth, and to ſpeak it boldly,——I will not diſguiſe what I think. It is ſaid, that your adverſary is at preſent very ill; I am not leſs ſo; and if he carries to his grave his injuſtice and his book, I ſhall carry to mine the juſtice which I think your due.

I am, with as much truth as I have put into my letter, &c. &c."

[As an anſwer to the Diatribe of Dr. Akahia, M. de Maupertuis wrote the following letter, to which M. de Voltaire gave the reply annexed.]

"M. de *Maupertuis* to M. de *Voltaire.*

I declare to you, that my health is good enough to find you out wherever you are, in order to be moſt completely revenged of you. Be thankful for the reſpect and obedience which have hitherto withheld my arm. Tremble.

MAUPERTUIS."

"M. de *Voltaire's* Anſwer.

I have received the letter with which you honour me. You inform me that you are well, that your ſtrength is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed, and you threaten to come and aſſaſſinate me, if I publiſh the letter of Beaumelle. This proceeding is neither like a preſident of an academy, nor like a good chriſtian, ſuch as you are. I congratulate you on your good health, but I am not ſo ſtrong as you: I have kept my bed for a fortnight, and I beg you to defer the little experiment in natural philoſophy that you wiſh to make. You want, perhaps, to diſſect me; but conſider I am not a Patagonian, and my brain is ſo ſmall that the diſcovery of its fibres will give you no new idea of the ſoul. Beſides, if you kill me, be ſo good as to remember, that M. de la Beaumelle has promiſed to purſue me even to hell: he will not fail to go thither in queſt of me. Though the hole which is to be dug by your order, to the center of the earth, and which is to lead directly to hell, be not yet begun, there are other ways of going to it, and he will find that I ſhall be as ill treated in the other world, as you have perſecuted me in this. Would you, Sir, carry your animoſity ſo far? Again, be ſo good as to attend a little. Little as you are pleaſed to exalt your ſoul to ſee diſtinctly into futurity, you will ſee, that, if you come to aſſaſſinate me at Leipſic, where you are not more beloved than any where elſe, and where your letter is depoſited, you run ſome riſk of being hanged; which will too much forward the moment of your maturity, and would be very unſuitable to the preſident of an academy. I adviſe you firſt to have the letter of Beaumelle declared forged, and derogatory to your glory, in one of your aſſemblies; after which you will, perhaps, be more at liberty to kill me as a diſturber of your ſelf-love. To conclude, I am ſtill very weak: you will find me in bed, and I can only throw at your head my ſquirt and my chamber-pot. But as ſoon as I have recovered a little ſtrength, I will charge

my piſtols *cum pulvere Pyrio*, and, multiplying the quantity by the ſquare of the velocity, till the action and I are reduced to a cypher, I will lodge the lead in your brain, it ſeems in need of it.

It will be a ſad thing for you, that the Germans, whom you have ſo much deſpiſed, ſhould have invented powder, as you ought to lament their having invented printing. Adieu, my dear Preſident.

Extract of a Letter from M. Voltaire *to the* King *of* Pruſſia.

"Ferney, 1ſt Feb. 1773.

SIRE,

I THANK you for your porcelain. The king my maſter has no finer. But I thank you much more for what you have taken from me than for what you have given me. In your laſt letter you have cut off nine whole years from my age. Never did our Controller General of the Finances make a more extraordinary alteration. Your Majeſty has the goodneſs to compliment me on my attaining the age of ſeventy. You ſee how kings are always deceived. I am ſeventy-nine, if you pleaſe, and upon the ſtroke of eighty. Thus ſhall I never ſee, what I have ſo paſſionately wiſhed for, the deſtruction of thoſe rogues, the Turks, who ſhut up the women, and do not cultivate the fine arts."

Extract of a Letter from the preſent Empreſs *of* Ruſſia, *to* M. de Voltaire.

"SIR,

THE brightneſs of the Northern ſtar is a mere Aurora Borealis. It is nothing more than giving of one's ſuperfluity ſomething to one's neighbour; but to be the advocate of human kind, the defender of oppreſſed innocence, that is, indeed, the way to immortalize you. The two cauſes of Calas and Sirven, have given you the veneration due to ſuch miracles. You have combated the united enemies of mankind, ſuperſtition, fanaticiſm, ignorance, chicane, bad judges, and the power repoſed in them all together. To ſurmount ſuch obſtacles, required both talents and virtue. You have ſhewn the world that you poſſeſſed both. You have carried your point. You deſire, Sir, ſome relief for the Sirven family. Can I poſſibly refuſe it? Or ſhould you praiſe me for the action, would there be the leaſt room for it? I own to you that I ſhould be much better pleaſed if my bill of exchange could paſs unknown. Nevertheleſs, if you think that my name, unharmonious as it is, may be of any uſe to thoſe victims of the ſpirit of perſecution, I leave it to your diſcretion, and you may announce me, provided it be no way prejudicial to the parties."

Letters, between thoſe celebrated Epiſtolary Writers, the Count de Buſſy, *and Madame* de Sevigny; *tranſlated from the* French.

Madame *de Sevigny* to Count *de Buſſy*.

"Paris, June 19, 1672.

I CANNOT comprehend how one could expoſe one's ſelf a thouſand times, as you have done, and not be killed a thouſand times alſo. I am much occupied to-day with

with this reflection. The death of M. de Longueville, de Guitry, de Nogent, and of ſeveral others; the wounds of the Prince Royal, Marcillac, Vivonne, Monrevel, Thevel, Count de Saux, Termes, and of a thouſand unknown perſons, have given me a frightful idea of war.

I cannot underſtand the paſſage of the Rhine by ſwimming. To throw themſelves in on horſeback, like dogs after a ſtag, and neither be drowned nor killed in landing, ſurpaſſes my imagination ſo far, that the very thought of it is like to turn my brain. God has hitherto preſerved my ſon; but how uncertain is the life of a ſoldier!—— Adieu, my dear couſin; dinner waits me."

Count *de Buſſy* to Madame *de Sevigny*.

"Chaſeu, June 26, 1672.

HOW many think like you, Madam, that military men only are mortal! The truth however is, that war only haſtens the death of ſome who might perhaps have lived a little longer. For my own part, I have been preſent on ſeveral pretty perilous occaſions, without having received a ſingle wound. My misfortunes proceed from another ſource; and, to ſpeak freely, I am better pleaſed to live leſs happy, than not to live at all. Many men have been killed in their firſt encounter, and as many in their ſecond:

Coſi l' hà voluto il fato.

"Such was the will of fate."

But I ſee you all in alarm: let me therefore aſſure you, Madam, that one often makes ſeveral campaigns without drawing a ſword, and one is often in a battle without ſeeing an enemy. For example, when one is in the ſecond line, or in the rear guard, and the firſt line decides the conteſt, as it happened in the battle of Dunes, in 1658. In a field engagement, the officers of the horſe run the greateſt hazard; and, in a ſiege, the officers of foot are a thouſand times more expoſed. But, to divert your fears on this head, I ſhall relate a ſaying of Maurice Prince of Orange, told me by Marſhal Turenne: 'Young girls think a lover is always ready, (*en état*) and churchmen that a ſoldier's ſword is always in his hand.

The concern you have in the army has produced the melancholy reflections you ſent me. If your ſon had not been there you would have conſidered the paſſage of the Rhine without emotion; it would have appeared leſs a raſh than a bold action; and, like a thouſand others, would ſoon have been forgot. Believe me, my dear couſin, things in general are neither great nor little but as the mind makes them ſo. The ſwimming over the Rhine is a gallant action, but by no means ſo wonderful as you ſuppoſe. Two thouſand horſe paſs over to attack four or five hundred: the two thouſand are ſupported by a large army, and the king in perſon; while the four or five hundred are troops intimidated by the vigorous manner in which we began the campaign. Had the Dutch been braver, they might indeed have killed a few more men in that rencounter; but that would have been all: they muſt at laſt have been overpowered by numbers. Had the Prince of Orange been on the other ſide of the

the Rhine with his army, I am apt to think we ſhould not have attempted to ſwim over in oppoſition to him: if we had, the ſucceſs would have been more doubtful. That, however, would have been no more than what Alexander did in paſſing the Granicus. He made good his paſſage with forty thouſand men, in ſpite of a hundred thouſand that oppoſed him. Had he failed, it is true, the attempt would have been branded with folly; and its ſucceſs only has made it be conſidered as the moſt gallant action in war."

Madame *de Sevigny* to Count *de Buſſy*.

"Monjou, July 22, 1672.

ALL your reaſonings are juſt, my dear Count. Nothing is more true, than that the event of war conſtitutes a madman or a hero. If the Count de Guiche had been repulſed in paſſing the Rhine, he would have ſuffered univerſal diſgrace, as he was only deſired to examine if the river was fordable. He wrote that it was, although it really was not ſo; and it is only becauſe the paſſage ſucceeded that he is covered with glory.

The ſaying of the Prince of Orange pleaſes me much. I believe in faith it is true: and that the greater part of girls flatter themſelves—I ſay not how far, on the point in queſtion. As to the churchmen, my opinion was not entirely the ſame with theirs, but it was very little different. You did well to undeceive me. I begin to breathe again."

Count *de Buſſy* to Madame *de Sevigny*.

"Chaſeu, Auguſt 16, 1674.

I heard you were very ill, my dear couſin; and, being in pain, for the event, I conſulted an able phyſician in this neighbourhood on your caſe. He tells me that women of a full habit, like you, who continue really widows, and conſequently undergo ſome degree of ſelf-denial, are ſubject to the vapours. This diſpelled my apprehenſions of a more dangerous malady; for, in ſhort, the remedy being in your own hands, I flatter myſelf you neither hate life ſo much as not to uſe it, nor will make any heſitation in chuſing between a gallant and an emetic.

You ought, my dear couſin, to follow my preſcription; and ſo much the more ſo as you cannot ſuſpect me of any intereſted views: for though you ſhould agree to put the remedy in practice, a hundred leagues diſtance will ſurely free me from the imputation of ſelfiſhneſs."

Madame *de Sevigny* to Count *de Buſſy*.

"Paris, Sept. 5, 1674.

YOUR phyſician, who ſays that my diſorder is the vapours, and you, who propoſe the method of cure, are not the firſt who have adviſed me to a certain remedy: but the ſame reaſon that hindered me from preventing theſe vapours by ſuch means, hinders me from curing them.

That diſintereſtedneſs which you would have me admire, in the counſel you give me, is not ſo meritorious as it would have been when we were twenty years younger: then, indeed, one might have valued it; but a hundred leagues, perhaps, would not ſo completely

have aſcertained its reality. Be that as it may, however, I am reſolved to ſuffer; and ſhould I fall a martyr to this malady, my death at leaſt will be glorious, and you ſhall be entruſted with the care of my epitaph.

Madame *de Sevigny* to Count *de Buſſy*.

" Rochers, Oct. 9, 1675.

SO the marriage of Mademoiſelle de Buſſy is ſettled. Believe me, I am very happy at it. I have received a handſome compliment on the occaſion from M. de Colligny. You have not failed, I perceive, to tell him that I am your relation, and that my approbation is a thing which at leaſt will do him no hurt.

A propos of that, I will relate an anecdote which I heard the other day. A boy being accuſed before a juſtice of having got a girl with child, defended himſelf by ſaying, 'May it pleaſe your worſhip, I own I have been there; but the child is not mine: for I am ſenſible I did not *hurt* her.'

Pardon me, couſin, for this impertinence; I was pleaſed with the ſimplicity of the lad's anſwer: and if you have got a little anecdote to contraſt it, be not under any reſtraint. But to return to M. de Colligny, it is certain that my approbation will do him no hurt. His letter appears to me very good ſenſe; and the man who has occaſion to pay a compliment of that kind, ſo ſimple and ſo juſt, ought to have both wit and underſtanding. I wiſh him to have theſe, and more, for the ſake of my niece, whom I love."

Count *de Buſſy* to Madame *de Sevigny*.

" Chaſeu, Oct. 19, 1675.

I received your letter yeſterday, Madam, which gives me the pleaſure that your letters are wont to give me. Your niece is on the point of paſſing the threſhold; ſhe will ſoon find what ſhe ſeeks.

A propos of ſeeking; this brings to my mind the poor Chevalier de Rohan, who meeting ſomewhat late one evening, at Fountainbleau, Madame de **** alone, whom he paſſed in one of the galleries, he aſked her what ſhe *ſought*. 'Nothing,' ſaid ſhe. 'By G—d, Madam!' replied he, 'I ſhould not wiſh to have loſt what you ſeek.'

This, Madam, is my little anecdote. You deſired me to be under no conſtraint, and I have taken the liberty you gave me. I found your's truly laughable. This I may ſay with frankneſs, and without being ſuſpected of compliment, unleſs to myſelf; for it requires wit to diſcern its delicate pleaſantry."

He thus deſcribes his reception at court, after his long exile, which ſhews how much the ſentiments of men are influenced by circumſtances: " When the king permitted me to return to court, he ſaid to me, in a moſt gracious manner, 'I am glad to ſee you; it is long ſince we have ſeen each other.'—'It is not leſs than ſeventeen years, Sire; but I am overjoyed that from my return, and your condeſcending affability to me, I may conclude that all my miſdemeanors are forgotten.'——'Yes, Buſſy, all: I have been diſpleaſed with you, but that has been over for ſome time.'—— 'It would never have been ſo, Sire, if you could have ſeen the inward ardour and reſpect of my heart for your Majeſty.' The king with a ſmile ſqueezed my ſhoulder, and

went

went into his cloſet. Immediately after I thought I ſhould have been ſtifled by the careſſes of the courtiers: friends, enemies, and indifferent perſons, all ſtrove to out-do each other; every one aped the ſovereign."

A Letter written by the late Reverend Mr. Sterne.

"THE firſt time I have dipped my pen in the ink-horn for this week paſt is to write to you, and to thank you moſt ſincerely for your kind epiſtle. Will this be a ſufficient apology for my letting it be ten days upon my table without anſwering it? I truſt it will: I am ſure my own feelings tell me ſo; becauſe I felt it impoſſible for me to do any thing that is ungracious towards you. It is not every hour, or day, or week of a man's life, that is a fit ſeaſon for the duties of friendſhip. Sentiment is not always at hand; pride and folly, and what is called buſineſs, oftentimes keep it at a diſtance; and, without ſentiment, what is friendſhip—a name! a ſhadow!—But to prevent a miſapplication of all this (though why ſhould I fear it from ſo kind and gentle a ſpirit as yours) you muſt know, that by careleſſneſs of my curate, or his wife, or his maid, or ſome one within his gates, the parſonage houſe at —— was about a fortnight ago burnt to the ground, with the furniture which belonged to me, and a pretty good collection of books. The loſs about three hundred and fifty pounds. The poor man, with his wife, took the wings of the next morning and fled away. This has given me real vexation; for ſo much was my pity and eſteem for him, that, as ſoon as I heard of his diſaſter, I ſent to deſire he would come and take up his abode with me, till another habitation was ready to receive him; but he was gone, and, as I am told, through fear of my perſecution. Heavens! how little did he know me, to ſuppoſe I was among the number of thoſe wretches that heap misfortune upon misfortune! and when the load is almoſt inſupportable, ſtill add to the weight. God, who reads my heart, knows it to be true, that I wiſh rather to ſhare, than to increaſe the burden of the miſerable; to dry up inſtead of adding a ſingle drop to the ſtream of ſorrow. As for the dirty traſh of this world, I regard it not! the loſs of it does not coſt me a ſigh; for, after all, I may ſay with the Spaniſh captain, that I am as good a gentleman as the king, only not quite ſo rich—But to the point.

Shall I expect you here this ſummer? I much wiſh that you may make it convenient to gratify me in a viſit for a few weeks: I will give you a roaſt fowl for your dinner, and a clean table-cloth every day, and tell you a ſtory by way of deſert. In the heat of the day, we will ſit in the ſhade, and in the evening the faireſt of all the milk-maids, who paſs by my gate, ſhall weave a garland for you. If I ſhould not be ſo fortunate as to ſee you here, do contrive to meet me here the beginning of October. I ſhall ſtay there about a fortnight, and then ſeek a kindlier climate. This plaguy cough of mine ſeems to gain ground, and will bring me at laſt to my grave, in ſpite of all I can do; but while I have ſtrength to run away from it, I will—I have been wreſtling with it for theſe

twenty years paſt; and, what with laughter and good ſpirits, have prevented it giving me a fall; but my antagoniſt preſſes cloſer than ever upon me, and I have nothing left on my ſide but another abroad. A propos,—are you for a ſcheme of that ſort? If not, perhaps you will be ſo good as to accompany me as far as Dover, that we may laugh together on the beach, to put Neptune in a good humour before I embark. God bleſs you.

Adieu.

L. STERNE."

Petition of the late Lord Cheſterfield.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of PHILIP, Earl of CHESTERFIELD, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter:

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner being rendered, by deafneſs, as uſeleſs and inſignificant as moſt of his equals and cotemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with them, to ſhare Your Majeſty's royal favour and bounty; whereby he may be enabled either to ſave or ſpend, as he ſhall think proper, more than he can do at preſent.

That your petitioner having had the honour of ſerving your majeſty in ſeveral very lucrative employments, ſeems thereby entitled to a lucrative retreat from buſineſs, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leiſure and a large penſion.

Your petitioner humbly preſumes, that he has, at leaſt, a common claim to ſuch a penſion: he has a vote in the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world; he has an eſtate that puts him above wanting it; but he has, at the ſame time, (though he ſays it) an elevation of ſentiment, that makes him not only deſire, but (pardon, dread Sir, an expreſſion you are uſed to) *inſiſt* upon it.

That your petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to ſpeak advantageouſly of himſelf; but as, after all, ſome juſtice is due to one's ſelf, as well as to others, he begs leave to repreſent, That his loyalty to your majeſty has always been unſhaken, even in the worſt of times; that, particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the pretender advanced as far as Derby, at the head of at leaſt three thouſand undiſciplined men, the flower of the Scottiſh nobility and gentry, your petitioner did not join him, as unqueſtionably he might have done, had he been ſo inclined; but, on the contrary, raiſed ſixteen companies, of one hundred men each, at the public expence, in ſupport of your majeſty's undoubted right to the imperial crown of theſe realms; which diſtinguiſhed proof of his loyalty is, to this hour, unrewarded.

Your majeſty's petitioner is well aware, that your Civil Liſt muſt, neceſſarily, be in a very low and languid ſtate, after the various, frequent, and profuſe evacuations, which it has of late years undergone; but, at the ſame time, he preſumes to hope, that this argument, which ſeems not to have been made uſe of againſt any other perſon whatſoever, ſhall not, in his ſingle caſe, be urged againſt him; and the leſs ſo, as he has good

reaſons

reaſons to believe, that the deficiencies of the penſion-fund are, by no means, the laſt that will be made good by parliament.

Your petitioner begs leave to obſerve, That a ſmall penſion is diſgraceful and opprobrious, as it intimates a ſhameful neceſſity on one part, and a degrading ſort of charity on the other; but that a great one implies dignity and affluence on one ſide, on the other regard and eſteem; which, doubtleſs, your majeſty muſt entertain, in the higheſt degree, for thoſe great perſonages, whoſe reſpectable names ſtand upon your eleemoſynary liſt. Your petitioner, therefore, humbly perſuades himſelf, upon this principle, that leſs than three thouſand pounds a year will not be propoſed to him: if made up gold, the more agreeable; if for life, the more marketable.

Your petitioner perſuades himſelf, that your majeſty will not ſuſpect this his humble application to proceed from any mean, intereſted motive, of which he has always had the utmoſt abhorrence. No, Sir, he confeſſes his own weakneſs; honour alone is his object; honour is his paſſion; honour is dearer to him than life. To honour he has always ſacrificed all other conſiderations; and upon this generous principle, ſingly, he now ſolicits that honour, which, in the moſt ſhining times, diſtinguiſhed the greateſt men of Greece, who were fed at the expence of the public.

Upon this honour, ſo ſacred to him as a peer, ſo tender to him as a man, he moſt ſolemnly aſſures your majeſty, that, in caſe you ſhall be pleaſed to grant him this his humble requeſt, he will gratefully and honourably ſupport, and promote with zeal and vigour, the worſt meaſure that the worſt miniſter can ever ſuggeſt to your majeſty; but, on the other hand, ſhould he be ſingled out, marked, and branded by a refuſal, he thinks himſelf obliged in honour to declare, that he will, to the utmoſt of his power, oppoſe the beſt and wiſeſt meaſures that your majeſty yourſelf can ever dictate.

And your majeſty's petitioner ſhall ever pray.

Eſſay *on* Friendſhip, *written by the late Dr.* Oliver Goldſmith.

(Never publiſhed in his works.)

THERE are few ſubjects which have been more written upon, and leſs underſtood, than that of friendſhip; to follow the dictates of ſome, this virtue, inſtead of being the aſſuager of pain, becomes the ſource of every inconvenience. Such ſpeculatiſts, by expecting too much from friendſhip, diſſolve the connection, and by drawing the bands too cloſely, at length break them. Almoſt all our romance and novel writers are of this kind; they perſuade us to friendſhips, which we find impoſſible to ſuſtain to the laſt; ſo that this ſweetner of life, under proper regulations, is, by their means, rendered inacceſſible or uneaſy. It is certain, the beſt method to cultivate this virtue is by letting it, in ſome meaſure, make itſelf; a ſimilitude of minds or ſtudies, and even ſometimes a diverſity of purſuits, will produce all the pleaſures that ariſe from it. The current of tenderneſs widens, as it proceeds; and two men imperceptibly find their hearts warm with

good-nature for each other, when they were at firſt only in purſuit of mirth or relaxation.

Friendſhip is like a debt of honour; the moment it is talked of, it loſes its real name, and aſſumes the more ungrateful form of obligation. From hence we find, that thoſe who regularly undertake to cultivate friendſhip find ingratitude generally repays their endeavours. That circle of beings, which dependence gathers round us, is almoſt ever unfriendly; they ſecretly wiſh the term of their connexions more nearly equal; and, where they even have the moſt virtue, are prepared to reſerve all their affections for their patron, only in the hour of his decline. Increaſing the obligations which are laid upon ſuch minds only increaſes their burthen; they feel themſelves unable to repay the immenſity of their debt, and their bankrupt hearts are taught a latent reſentment at the hand that is ſtretched out with offers of ſervice and relief.

Plautinus was a man who thought that every good was to be bought from riches; and as he was poſſeſſed of great wealth, and had a mind naturally formed for virtue, he reſolved to gather a circle of the beſt men round him. Among the number of his dependants was Muſidorus, with a mind juſt as fond of virtue, yet not leſs proud than his patron. His circumſtances, however, were ſuch as forced him to ſtoop to the good offices of his ſuperior, and he ſaw himſelf daily among a number of others loaded with benefits and proteſtations of friendſhip. Theſe, in the uſual courſe of the world, he thought it prudent to accept; but, while he gave his eſteem, he could not give his heart. A want of affection breaks out in the moſt trifling inſtances, and Plautinus had ſkill enough to obſerve the minuteſt actions of the man he wiſhed to make his friend. In theſe he ever found his aim diſappointed; for Muſidorus claimed an exchange of hearts, which Plautinus, ſolicited by a variety of claims, could never think of beſtowing.

It may be eaſily ſuppoſed, that the reſerve of our poor proud man was ſoon conſtrued into ingratitude; and ſuch indeed in the common acceptation of the world it was. Wherever Muſidorus appeared, he was remarked as the ungrateful man; he had accepted favours, it was ſaid, and ſtill had the inſolence to pretend to independence. The event, however, juſtified his conduct. Plautinus, by miſplaced liberality, at length became poor, and it was then that Muſidorus firſt thought of making a friend of him. He flew to the man of fallen fortune, with an offer of all he had; wrought under his direction with aſſiduity; and by uniting their talents, both were at length placed in that ſtate of life from which one of them had formerly fallen.

'To this ſtory, taken from modern life, I ſhall add one more, taken from a Greek writer of antiquity;—'Two Jewiſh ſoldiers, in the time of Veſpaſian, had made many campaigns together, and a participation of dangers, at length bred an union of hearts. They were remarked throughout the whole army, as the two friendly brothers; they felt and fought for each other. Their friendſhip might have continued, without interruption, till death, had not the good fortune of the one alarmed the pride of the other,

other, which was in his promotion to be a Centurion under the famous John, who headed a particular party of the Jewiſh malecontents.

From this moment their former love was converted into the moſt inveterate enmity. They attached themſelves to oppoſite factions, and ſought each others lives in the conflict of adverſe party. In this manner they continued for more than two years, vowing mutual revenge, and animated with an unconquerable ſpirit of averſion. At length, however, that party of the Jews, to which the mean ſoldier belonged, joining with the Romans, it became victorious, and drove John, with all his adherents, into the Temple. Hiſtory has given us more than one picture of the dreadful conflagration of that ſuperb edifice. The Roman ſoldiers were gathered round it: the whole temple was in flames, and thouſands were ſeen amidſt them, within its ſacred circuit. It was in this ſituation of things, that the now-ſucceſsful ſoldier ſaw his former friend, upon the battlements of the higheſt tower, looking round with horror, and juſt ready to be conſumed with flames. All his former tenderneſs now returned; he ſaw the man of his boſom juſt going to periſh; and, unable to withſtand the impulſe, he ran ſpreading his arms, and crying out to his friend, to leap down from the top, and find ſafety with him. The Centurion from above heard and obeyed, and, caſting himſelf from the top of the tower into his fellow ſoldier's arms, both fell a ſacrifice on the ſpot; one being cruſhed to death by the weight of his companion, and the other daſhed to pieces by the greatneſs of his fall.

Curious Epitaphs, *obſerved by Mr.* Pennant, *in his late Tour in Scotland, and Voyage to the Hebrides.*

AT Craſthwaite church in the vale of Keſwick, Cumberland, is a monument of Sir John Ratcliffe, and Dame Alice his wife, with their effigies on ſmall braſs plates. The inſcription is in the ſtyle of the times—

Of your charity pray for the ſoule of Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, and for the ſoule of Dame Alice, his wife, which Sir John died the 2d day of February, A. D. 1527, *on whoſe ſoule the Lord have mercy.*

N. B. Not very long ſince, the miniſter's ſtipend of that church, which hath five chapels belonging to it, was five pounds per annum, a *gooſe-graſs*, or the right of commoning his gooſe; a *whittle gait*, or the valuable privilege of uſing his knife for a week at a time at any table in the pariſh; and laſtly, a *hardened ſark*, or a ſhirt of coarſe linen: whereas the rectory of Winwick, a ſmall village in Lancaſhire, is the richeſt living in England. The rector is lord of the manor, and has a glebe of 1300*l.* annual rent; the whole living is worth 2300*l.* per annum.

In Ruthwell church-yard, Scotland, is an inſcription in memory of Mr. Gawin Young, ordained miniſter there in 1617, and Jean Stewart, his ſpouſe, and his family.

Far from our own, amids our own we ly;
Of our dear bairns thirty and one us by.

Anagram.

Gavinus junius

Unius

Unius agni uſui
Jean Steuart
a true ſaint
a true ſaint I live it, ſo I die it,
tho men ſaw no, my God did ſee it.

This Gawin Young maintained his poſt, and lived a tranquil life through all the changes, from 1638 to 1660, and died in peace after enjoying his cure fifty-four years.

In the church-yard of St. Michael, Dumfries, are ſeveral monuments in form of pyramids, very ornamental; and on ſome grave-ſtones are inſcriptions in memory of the martyrs of the country, or the poor victims to the violence of the apoſtate archbiſhop Sharp, or the bigotry of James II. before and after his acceſſion. Powers were given to an inhuman ſet of miſcreants to deſtroy on ſuſpicion of diſaffection, or even for declining to give anſwers declarative of their political principles. Many poor peaſants were ſhot inſtantly to death on moors, on the ſhores, or wherefoever their enemies met with them. Perhaps enthuſiaſm might poſſeſs the ſufferers, but an infernal ſpirit had poſſeſſion of their perſecutors. The memory of theſe flagitious deeds is preſerved on many of the wild moors, by inſcribed grave-ſtones, much to the ſame effect as the following in St. Michael's church-yard.

On John Grierſon, who ſuffered Jan. 2, 1667.

Underneath this ſtone doth lie
Duſt ſacrificed to tyranny:
Yet precious in Immanuel's ſight,
Since martyr'd for his kingly right;
When he condemns theſe helliſh drudges
By ſuffrage, ſaints ſhall be their judges.

Another, on James Kirke, ſhot on the ſands of Dumfries.

By bloody Bruce and wretched Wright
I loſt my life in great deſpight.
Shot dead without due time to try
And fit me for eternity.
A witneſs of prelatic rage,
As ever was in any age.

In the high church-yard of Glaſgow is an epitaph on a jolly phyſician, whoſe practice ſhould be recommended to all ſuch harbingers of death, who by their terrific faces ſcare the poor patients prematurely into the regions of eternity,

Stay, paſſenger, and view this ſtone,
For under it lies ſuch a one,
Who cured many while he liv'd;
So gracious he no man grieved:
Yea when his phiſick's force oft failed,
His pleaſant purpoſe then prevailed;
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth, and die in peace:
Heaven has his ſoul, his corps this ſtone;
Sigh, paſſenger, and then be gone.
Doctor Peter Law, 1612.

Though there is ſcarcely a veſtige remaining of the monaſtery founded at Paiſley in 1160, yet there is an inſcription ſtill extant on the N. W. corner of the garden wall, which is of cut ſtone, and appears to have been built by George Shaw, the Abbot, anno 1484.

They call it the abbot George of Shaw,
About my abby gart make this waw
An hundred four hundredth zear
Eighty four the date but weir.
Pray for his ſalvation
That laid this noble foundation.

In the church-yard at Falkirk, on a plain ſtone, is the following epitaph on John de Graham, ſtiled the right hand of the gallant Wallace, killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298.

Here

Here lies Sir John the Grame both wight and wiſe,
One of the chief reſkewit Scotland thriſe.
One better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of trueth, and of hardiment.
Mente manuque potens, & Vallæ ſidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus *bello interfectus ab* Anglis.
22 Julii. 1298.

In Aberdeen church-yard lies Andrew Cant, Miniſter of Aberdeen in Charles the Firſt's time, from whom the Spectator derives the word to *cant*; but, probably, Andrew canted no more than the reſt of his brethren. The word ſeems to be derived rather from *canto*, from ſome miniſters finging, or whining out their diſcourſes. The inſcription on Andrew Cant's monument ſpeaks of him in very high terms—as

Vir ſuo ſeculo ſummus, qui orbi huic & urbi eccleſiaſtes, voce & vita inclinatam religionem ſuſtinuit, degeneres munai moras refinxit, ardens & amans Boanerges & Barnabas, Magnes & Adamus. &c. &c.

In the ſame church-yard is the following epitaph, which, though ſhort, hath a moſt elegant turn.

Si fides, ſi humanitas, multaque gratus lepore candor;
Si ſuorum amor, amicorum charitas, omniumque benevolentia ſpiritum reducere poſſent.
Haud heic ſitus eſſet Johannes Burnet *a* Elrick. 1747.

The college at Aberdeen is a large old building, founded by George Earl of Marechal 1593. On one ſide is this ſtrange inſcription:

They have ſaid,
Quhat ſay thay?
Let yame ſay.

Probably alluding to ſome ſcoffers at that time.

Monſieur de Pinto, *to Monſieur* Diderot, *on Card-playing.*

Tranſlated from the French.

Hague, May 19.

IS there any reaſon to think that a general toleration will at length be eſtabliſhed in Europe? That manners will become more ſocially gentle, and men leſs wicked, and leſs unhappy? Sometimes I flatter myſelf they will; ſometimes again I deſpair.

And yet, upon the whole, it appears to me that human kind (I mean that ſmall part of it which occupies our Europe) is rather altered for the better. But what may, at the firſt ſound of the propoſition ſurprize you, is, that among many cauſes to which my reflection leads me to attribute this revolution in manners, I look on the univerſal taſte for card-playing as one of the moſt active ſprings that has, as one may ſay, recaſt and remodelled the human kind in Europe. But, pray, do not miſtake me, or imagine that I do not perceive all the ill which the rage of play has done in both the one and the other ſex: but there have reſulted advantages from it which might ballance the miſchief, and even preponderate on the totality. Thus I argue: before the epoch of cards, there

there was leſs union between the ſexes; I mean, they were leſs together, leſs in ſociety or company; the men were more ſo: the meetings in clubs and taverns were more in vogue; convivial drinking formed more connections, more friendſhip; the heavineſs of time on hand, which is one of the moſt powerful cauſes of the unfolding of human perfectibility, excited men to cultivate their talents, to employ themſelves, to ſtudy, to labour at the arts, to cabal, to project conſpiracies: politics were the ſubject of the converſations which leiſure, and a kind of neceſſity for paſſing away the time produced; they cenſured the government; they complained of it, conſpired againſt it; and there were on ſuch occaſions friends to be found, who might be truſted: the great virtues and the great vices were more common.

Again, the men in thoſe days not having, by means of the taliſman of the cards, the opportunity of ſatiating their eyes with the charms of women in full counterview to them, over the green carpet, friendſhip and love were paſſions; but at preſent, thanks to thoſe ſame cards, there is little more left than gallantry: there may be found plenty of acquaintances, and not a ſingle friend; a number of miſtreſſes, and not one beloved. A Mahometan that ſhould behold, with Aſiatic eyes, our great aſſemblies, would be unlucky enough to imagine that our European baſhaws kept their ſeraglio in common. You will then find that play, which confounds, packs, and ſhuffles together men and women in ſociety more than even it does the cards, muſt neceſſarily relax and weaken the energy of love and friendſhip. Add, that the efforts of a more eſſential kind, to get rid of the burthen of tedious time, muſt be ſlackened by this trifling diverſion. From the letting down theſe three great ſprings, love, friendſhip, buſineſs, combine the effects, and calculate the produce. The ſedentary life to which this external amuſement reduces the two ſexes, enervates the body; whence both in the natural and moral ſtate of man, there reſults a new ſyſtem of manners, temper, and conſtitution.

The magic of card-playing forms the common point of concourſe of almoſt all the paſſions in miniature. They all, as one may ſay, find in it their nouriſhment. Every thing indeed is microſcopical, and more illuſive than the common illuſion. A confuſed idea of good and bad luck preſents itſelf; vanity itſelf finds its account in it: play ſeems to eſtabliſh a falſe ſhow of equality among the players: it is the call that aſſembles in ſociety the moſt diſcordant, the moſt incongruous individuals; avarice and ambition are its movements; the univerſal taſte for pleaſure flatters itſelf with procuring its ſatisfaction by this amuſement; the ladies being of the party, that love, of which gallantry takes the name in vain, muſt be of it too: the ſphere of our paſſions becomes contracted, concentered and confined to a petty orbit; all the paſſions put themſelves, as one may ſay, into chains, or evaporate and exhauſt themſelves far from their ſpring-head, and wide of their mark. Time, heavy on hand, leiſure, lazineſs, avarice, ambition and idleneſs, devour together in common a light unſubſtantial food, which enervates their force

force and activity: and as it is from the fermentation of the great paſſions that there commonly reſults more of evil than of good, humankind has gained more than it has loſt. There are no longer great virtues, but then we do not ſee ſo many great crimes as formerly: aſſaſſinations, poiſon, and all the horrors of a civil war, are incompatible with the ſtate of a nation, in which the men and women loſe ſo great a part of their time at cards.

It is a general complaint, and not without reaſon, that we no longer ſee any of thoſe great and powerful original geniuſes, nor yet any of thoſe heroic individuals, whoſe patriotiſm, whoſe virtues ennobled the human ſpecies. But then how rare have not theſe preſents from Heaven at all times been! Whereas that complication of crimes and horrors which diſhonour human nature, was formerly ſo common, that they hardly created any ſurprize. "A wicked man, an enemy," ſays Zoroaſter, "ſhall a hundred times a day find occaſion of doing miſchief; and a virtuous perſon ſhall not ſometimes find an opportunity, once in a whole year, to do a good office to a friend." The mob of mankind think themſelves diſpenſed from imitating or following great models, of which they ſee themſelves incapable; but they have only too much propenſity to the ſuffering themſelves to be carried away with the torrent of bad examples.

As remote however, as, on the firſt ſuperficial view, theſe principles appear from my theſis, you can hardly, Sir, not feel how applicable they are to the ſupport of my ſyſtem. The infatuation of a frivolous amuſement, which deceives and eludes the effects of the paſſions, weakens the enthuſiaſm of the head and heart: by which means the virtues are often lopped of their growth; but then the vices, and eſpecially the crimes which are in greater number, are ſtill more ſo. So that I do not in the leaſt contradict what I learnt from thoſe I am proud to call my maſters in thinking. I have ſtill by heart a fine ſtroke of Monſieur Diderot on the paſſions. Theſe are his own words:

"Men are for ever declaiming againſt the paſſions; they impute to them all the pains incident to mankind; not remembring that they are alſo the ſource of all its pleaſures. There is nothing but the paſſions, and the very great paſſions too, that can elevate the ſoul to great things: without them there is no ſublime, either in manners or in works. The polite arts relapſe into infancy, and virtue herſelf becomes trifling. The cool ſober paſſions form only common men. Friendſhip does not riſe beyond circumſpection, if the dangers of a friend leave my eyes open to my own. The paſſions damped or deadened degrade extraordinary men; and conſtraint deſtroys the greatneſs and energy of nature."

Now, while I admit and adopt theſe ſublime ideas, I think I may venture at the ſame time to aſſert, that card-playing has nevertheleſs prepared the human head and heart for receiving the impreſſions, which the progreſs of knowledge, and of the new lights thrown upon things, might operate on the government, and on manners. Not impoſſibly, in proceſs of time, we may come to do without this ſcaffolding; and then

virtue

virtue and reaſon may take a nobler flight. This paradox may not, perhaps, be unworthy of your reflections: I could almoſt wiſh there was a programma made of it, in your academy, viz. "Whether or no the invention of card-playing, the progreſs of this amuſement, and its univerſality, have contributed to change the manners in Europe?"

There would be ample matter for a learned, profound pen to deſcant on the games or diverſions of the ancients, their nature, their effects and their eſſential differences from the kinds of play, which prevail in the preſent ſtate of ſociety: then, on coming to the epoch of Charles the Sixth, when card-playing paſſes for having been invented, to follow its progreſs, and to obſerve the inſenſible degrees of alteration in the manners, which have, as one may ſay, attended that progreſs.

May I beg you, Sir, to let me know your opinion on this, and to remain perſuaded, that I am conſtantly your admirer, as well as

Your moſt humble, and
moſt obedient ſervant,
I. P.

An Allegorical Letter on the Egyptian Darkneſs.

AMONG the learned in Egyptian antiquity, there are variety of opinions concerning the *darkneſs which overſpread the land of Egypt*. One author has advanced an extraordinary interpretation of this event in his manuſcript found at Grand Cairo 600 years ago.—He ſaith thus:

"The darkneſs *which overſpread the land of Egypt* was not a deprivation of the light of the great luminary bodies, nor was the *light in the dwellings of the children of Iſrael* a greater emanation of luſtre than what was natural. This is not to be underſtood in a literal, but allegorical ſenſe—that the Iſraelites had wiſdom and underſtanding, while the Egyptians were loſt in ſtupidity and ignorance."

From this manuſcript of profound antiquity I ſhall make a curious extract: it was written, according to the beſt tradition, by an Egyptian prieſt, ſecretary when Amenophis reigned in Egypt, who is ſuppoſed to be the very Pharaoh that was afterwards drowned in the Red Sea.

"In our own times (ſays the philoſophic hiſtorian) there fell a terrible darkneſs upon the land of Egypt. As I was educated in all the myſteries of human knowledge and philoſophy, my ſoul was inſpired, from its love of wiſdom, to enquire into the cauſe of ſo ſurprizing a phænomenon. I travelled through the diviſions of light and darkneſs, and marked out the land of Goſhen, in which there was perfect light. I made a ſcheme of this unaccountable eclipſe, and of the places which it ſhadow'd, and ſhadow'd not; for ſo admirable was it to behold, that many places were totally dark, when the very next adjoining were totally light. To perform this, was only in the power of philoſophy. I had long before compoſed for my private ſpeculation two mirrors, which ſhould give me light in the deepeſt darkneſs, and repreſent a true ſcene of every thing that paſſed. The ſages, who found out and uſed theſe mirrors, called them the *eyes of wiſdom*.

By

By, the aſſiſtance of theſe eyes I ventured boldly into the royal palace of Amenophis the King, altho' every way to approach it was utter darkneſs. After I had entered into the inner court, I ſaw ſome apartments irradiated with a bright ſplendor, and others hid in myſterious obſcurity. How ſurprized was I, ye gods! to find the apartments of moſt of the chief miniſters enjoying a perfect light, while their unhappy maſter the King was buried in an inconceivable obſcurity. How, O ye powers, who rule over kings, did my heart beat, my knees tremble, my hair ſtand erect, to ſee your vicegerent Amenophis the King ſit quietly concealed at the corner of a cloſet! What did I! Witneſs, O ye powers. I did the duty of a good and faithful ſubject —I informed his majeſty, that his miniſters and ſervants kept him in the dark, while they enjoyed all the happineſs of light. But, ah! unhappy, credulous prince! he anſwered, they have told me all the people have no more light than I; nay, even that I enjoy more than they. Whom ſhould I believe but my ſervants? am not I lord over them? dare they play the mock with royalty? Begone—ſpeak not againſt my ſervants. To accuſe them is accuſing my judgment, who made choice of them.

"I then repaired to the apartment of the chief * butler, and demanded audience on affairs of the utmoſt importance to the nation. I was admitted into a ſplendid room, where I found the chief butler, accompanied by many chiefs and rulers of the land, at a more than royal banquet. All was light, all was joy, all was triumph; they carouſed healths, and ſang ſongs of merriment on the darkneſs which prevailed in ſo many places in the land. After ſome time, the chief butler conducted me into another apartment, to enquire the buſineſs I came about.

"Moſt honourable, by the king's favour I come to requeſt a boon, which I think it is my duty to aſk, and your duty to grant; I come as a petitioner for your royal maſter, and as an interceſſor from the people; I come to deſire, in this time of calamity, either to bring the king into this apartment of light, or elſe in compaſſion let ſome glimpſe of light be conveyed to his all darkſome cloſet." "A very pretty requeſt truly, cried the chief butler. Ha! ha! ha! you are a wiſe man, verſed in the arcana of nature and philoſophy; but were you in the leaſt acquainted with the myſteries of ſtate, you would not mention ſo ridiculous a thing. You ſeem ſurpriſed; but know, Sir, the moment that I ſhould let the king be in the light, I ſhould be hanged. You ſee we have great care upon us, great fatigue; and you ſee he is at eaſe. In ſhort, he may eat, drink, and confirm our decrees equally in the dark as in the light." The chief butler, having thus anſwered me, retired to his companions. I was aſtoniſhed at the ingratitude and wickedneſs of the man: but, thought I, all whom the king delighteth to honour are not like unto the chief butler. I went to the chief baker; I found him ſurrounded by prieſts and

* Chief butler and baker in Egypt were the chief miniſters of ſtate, as we find by the ſtory of Joſeph.

and high-prieſts, legiſlators, commanders of armies, and princes of the land: I deſired a private audience; it was granted; I urged my ſuit as before to the chief butler. After ſome pauſe—"You know not, ſaid he, what you aſk. I will be ſhort and free—by ſome light let into the cranny of one of our former prince's ſkulls, an anceſtor of mine was hanged, not an hundred years ago. You are a very honeſt man, but, alas! no politician."

"Good God, cried I, on this repulſe, what myſteries, what incredible ſcenes are in the court of princes! If all the monarchs in the world ſhare this prince's fate, how unhappy are their conditions! As for this poor prince, how do I compaſſionate him, who has ſo many ſervants, and ſo little help. I will return to him, and let him have my heavenly mirrors of ſight to aſſiſt him." Accordingly I haſtened to the monarch; I repreſented to him the ſtate of things, the light which his miniſters enjoyed, and their reaſons for keeping him in the dark. Laſtly, I offered him my ſpectacles, and told the effect of them. But, oh! ye immortal powers who rule over kings, whence, oh whence, could come this monarch's infatuation!—"No," ſays he "I want them not; I will not have them; if I am in a little diſtreſs, I muſt have a little patience, and my butler and my baker will help me out." The event ſhewed the truth: they helped poor Amenophis into the Red Sea."

Thus ends this curious oriental fragment. "It is a profitable leſ-" "ſon for the kings of the earth." It is a juſt picture of all the chief butlers and bakers upon the face of the globe. But, ſurely, we have no ſuch Egyptian darkneſs in our land; we, without doubt, dwell in the land of Goſhen.

CLERICUS.

MOMUS: *or, The* LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER, *Number XXII. From the Weſtminſter Magazine.*

On Saturday, *and* abſurd Cleanlineſs.

My wife's of manners gentle, pure, and kind,
An honeſt heart—a moſt ingenuous mind:
Beauteous and gay, domeſtic without vice;
And but one fault—indeed ſhe's over nice.
Mops, pails, and bruſhes, duſters, matts, and ſoap,
Are ſcepters of controul — her joy, her hope.
Each day we ſcrub and ſcour houſe, yard, and limb,
And on a SATURDAY, ye Gods, we ſwim.

THO' Xantippe broke the head of Socrates with a piſs-pot, and he had temper to bear it with this eaſy remark, "That after thunder rain generally follows:—yet, if we had the old fellow amongſt us now, I believe we ſhould try his philoſophical patience on a Saturday. The rage of ſcouring and cleanſing is not peculiar to our houſe, for I find all my friends complain of the univerſal deluge on the Saturday. In ſhort, it is the vice of our ladies; and what they call being only clean, is a general inconvenience to buſineſs and health.

If I was to give the journal of one of our Saturdays, I believe it might ſuit half the houſes in town. The day of cleaning begins, like the Sabbath of the Jews, on the Friday night, when we are ordered haſtily and early to bed—that the dining-room may be ſcrubbed out;—

out;—or elſe we are all crammed into a little parlour, and ſmothered, by the way of being cleanly. To accompliſh this, the ſtairs being juſt ſcoured down, we are all commanded to go up bare-footed, tho' at the riſk of a tertian ague, or a ſore throat. Early in the morning the ſervants are rung up, and for the operation of the morning dreſſed accordingly;—and tho' ſmart enough on other occaſions, yet to ſee them in their Saturday's garb, for the mop and broom rencounter, you would ſwear they were Sybils, or Norwood Fortune-tellers. One of our girls, who is little and handſome, to accommodate herſelf to the taſk, is obliged to lower her head-dreſs half a foot, and put on a cloſe flat mob; as well as to deſcend from her ſtilts, which are uſually worn inſtead of ſhoes:—but when out of them, ſhe looks like Titania, who had been miſled by that merry wag and night-wanderer, maſter Puck.

To get at the breakfaſt-room, I am under the neceſſity of wading over the ſhoes; and if I am not very accurate in my ſteerage, I am ſure to tumble over a pail, or break my ſhins acroſs the mop. The weather hath nothing to do with this aquatic operation: froſt or ſnow, dry or wet, the houſe muſt be cleaned on that day; and while we are at breakfaſt, every door and window is opened to give a quick current to the air, that the rooms may be dried ſoon. By this means, unleſs clothed in furr, I am periſhed to death, and ſure to take cold. Arguments avail nothing. Miſtreſſes and ſervants are combined in the watry plot, and ſwim or drown is the only deſpotic alternative.

Sometimes I have pleaded for a room that has not been uſed in the week;—but in vain:——the word *waſh* is general, and all muſt float, from the garret to the cellar. I once or twice in my life ventured to take a peep at the Cook and the Kitchen;—but, to be ſure, no Fury could look ſo fierce;—her hair was diſhevelled about her ſhoulders—ſhe mounted on high pattens—her dreſſers covered with pots and pans, and her face all beſmeared with ſoot and brickduſt. The animals, too, upon this day of execution, ſkulk into holes and corners—the dogs retreat with their tails between their legs to the ſtable—and poor domeſtic puſs is obliged to aſcend a beer-barrel in the cellar by way of throne, where ſhe purrs away her time, longing for the return of the dove and the olive branch, as much as Noah did in the old ſurge-beaten ark.

But theſe misfortunes are not all:—My Lady wife, and all the maids, as if by intuition or agreement, or inſpiration, or deviliſh witchcraft, are all in the dumps:—they univerſally put on one face; and by the lip of Hebe I ſwear, for theſe laſt twelve years I have not ſeen a Saturday ſmile on their fair faces. I have often thought Mr. Addiſon took his hint of the firſt ſpeech in his Cato from the laſt day of the week at his houſe; for great wits are very apt to adopt ſublime paſſages from very ludicrous hints; and tho' ſome people may call it a parody, I am rather inclined to believe it an original thought.

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day;

Th' important *Saturday*,
The great, th' important, humid *Saturday*,
Big with the fate *of Bucket*—and *of Broom!*

My ſtyle, I fear, upon this dank ſubject carries with it ſome pleaſantry;—and if ſo, it is far from my intentions that it ſhould; for if one theme more than another can bring the chill of dullneſs over my ſenſes, 'tis this, whenever it ariſes humidly to my mind.

My miſeries are not to be enumerated at once; and I dare ſay, what is my misfortune is the woeful miſchance of many other worthy and unlucky gentlemen.

I am too often troubled with a bilious complaint, which is not very civil in the notice given; and conſequently coming upon a perſon ſuddenly, it puts him to a precipitate retreat: upon ſuch occaſions there is no other relief but the Temple of Cloa; whereto I, as naturally fly in ſuch a momentous caſe, as a Portugueze does to the church for protection and relief. Here, ye River Gods, attend!—Naiads of the ſtream, and Nereids of the wave—here poſſeſs your own hall!—for it is more fit for fiſhes than for men! One of your own mermaids hath been before me; and where I meant to place the dignity of my bottom, I with tears behold it wet—wet—wet! To fly is in vain—I muſt run the riſk of the chin-cough in my latter end, or an endleſs diſgrace to my ſmall-clothes.

Pity my diſtreſs; for 'tis dangerous to purſue the theme further, for fear of greater accident!—*Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen!*

This Saturday carries with it a general perſecution. It is not that we are harraſſed from room to room—floated from the cellar to the garret—waſhed out of the houſe of eaſe—and ſtarved to death with thorough airs (than which there is nothing worſe), but our ſtomachs, our craving bellies, pinch for it too.

Nothing is to be ſouled—all is to be reſerved for Sunday.—The dinner muſt be made of ſmall ſcraps—the pantry muſt be cleared, tho' the offals are muſty, and the bread is mouldy. If a friend, quite regardleſs of his own felicity, attempts to ſwim, like the adventurous Leander, through files and foreſts of implements of cleanlineſs, and gains the fire-ſide, a thouſand apologies are made for the Saturday's dinner—with, "I "know him; ſuch a one knows "what's what——and Saturday's "Saturday every where." I feel confuſed for ſuch excuſe; but the laws of Media and Perſia will ſooner give way, than the adopted tyranny ſupported once a week in every manſion. I very often, to keep off the ague, draw a cork extraordinary, for there is poſitively nothing elſe left for it;—and if by misfortune a drop of wine ſullies the bright bath lackered table, my Lady riſes with the dignity of a pontiff, and with a rubber labours for twenty minutes againſt the ſpot:—for our tables, you muſt know, ever ſince we got the receipt at Speenhamland for cleaning mahogany, would ſerve the purpoſe of looking-glaſſes;—and this is the brighteſt jewel in our diadem. Now, tho' my Lady-wife poſſeſſeth the virtues of Dian—yet, the plagues of Egypt never came

came on the natives once a week, to which we are bound to ſubmit,—in ſpite of every argument ſalutary and feſtive.

I know but one wedded fair one who is a happy contradiction to this weekly rule of conduct—which is Bellaflora; who never is diſturbed by the waſhing; who always hath the ſame table covered, and the ſame temper to grace it; who never conſiders cleanlineſs further than as conducive to decency and health; and then embraces ſuch opportunities, that the very cat of the family ſhall not be under the diſtreſs of wetting her feet. The morning, early, is uſed to adjuſt theſe matters—the night, late—or abſent hours, which fall to the portion of every family. I would not wiſh the Scotch days of Cromwell to return amongſt us, when houſes in the city of Glaſgow were only cleanſed on family deaths and chriſtenings; which filth Oliver in ſome reſpects removed, by command to ſhovel out the dirt daily. But tho' cleanlineſs may be carried to a fault, yet I would rather have it, with all its inconveniencies, than Scotch filth.

N.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR,

IN my boyiſh days I remember reading in Buſby's Engliſh Grammar of the Latin Tongue, that "K was out of faſhion." That poor, unfortunate letter is now almoſt equally unfaſhionable in our own language; and unleſs you or ſome other popular writer as univerſally read will interpoſe in its favour, this old member of the alphabet will perhaps ſoon be entirely cut off. Your good offices, however, are not much to be expected; for tho' we formerly heard of ſuch a reſpectable ſubſtantive as the Publick, we daily ſee you rejecting this old ſervant, and giving us a Paper entitled *The Public Advertiſer*.

To reconcile orthography to ſtrict pronunciation is fantaſtical, ridiculous, and illiterate. It originally reliſhed of etymology, and in *written ſpeech* ſome etymological traces ever ſhould remain. Honeſt K has long ſtood in our language as a memorial of its origin; and as the Greek χ is repreſented in Engliſh by the letters *ch*, ſo the final *que* of the French was formerly ſignified by the Engliſh *k*. But faſhion, fearful of pedantry, gives no quarter to etymology. The *Public* are invited, by your advertiſements, to performances *Tragic* and *Comic*, and concerts of *Muſic*; and, to our utter aſtoniſhment, a modern dramatic poet has announced *The Choleric Man*, under the auſpices of Mr. Gar*ric*, whoſe Gal*lick* geneal*o*gy and Gal*lick* Patron*ymick* are univerſally known, and who has himſelf ſo largely contributed to render immortal the name *Garricque*.

Tamely to follow faſhions is poor and ſervile; to run before them argues a great and lively genius. Content not yourſelf therefore, Mr. Woodfall, with the preſent partial detruncation of the final *k*, but boldly lop it off from

every word wherein it now occurs, and do equal juſtice to the *Quic* and the dead. The *Tric* is eaſily played; let ambition *pric* the ſides of your intent; the multitude will *floc* after you. The Cri*tics* cannot find fault with you for following their own example, and the whole Repub*lic* of letters will *crac* of your exploits in bringing this king log to the *Bloc*.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

BLAC and all BLAC.

Ber*wic*-ſtreet.

POETRY.

POETRY.

RETALIATION: a POEM.

By Doctor GOLDSMITH.

THE title and nature of this POEM, *ſhew that it owed its birth to ſome preceding circumſtances of feſtive merriment, which, from the wit of the company and the very ingenious Author's peculiar oddities, were probably enlivened by ſome poignant ſtrokes of humour. This piece was only intended for the Doctor's private amuſement, and that of the particular friends who were its ſubject; and he unfortunately did not live to reviſe, or even finiſh it, in the manner which he intended. The public have, however, already ſhewn how much they were pleaſed with its appearance, even in its preſent form. The Notes, which we have made uſe of, are taken from the 5th edition, publiſhed by* Kearſley.

OF old, when Scarron his companions invited,
Each gueſt brought his diſh, and the feaſt was united;
If our (*a*) landlord ſupplies us with beef, and with fiſh,
Let each gueſt bring himſelf, and he brings the beſt diſh:
Our (*b*) Dean ſhall be veniſon, juſt freſh from the plains;
Our (*c*) Burke ſhall be tongue, with a garniſh of brains;
Our (*d*) Will ſhall be wild fowl, of excellent flavour,
And (*e*) Dick with his pepper, ſhall heighten their favour:

(*a*) The maſter of the St. James's coffee-houſe, where the Doctor, and the friends he has characterized in this poem, held an occaſional club.

(*b*) Doctor Barnard, Dean of Derry in Ireland, author of many ingenious pieces.

(*c*) Mr. Edmund Burke, member for Wendover, and one of the greateſt orators in this kingdom.

(*d*) Mr. William Burke, late Secretary to General Conway, and member for Bedwin.

(*e*) Mr. Richard Burke, Collector of Granada, no leſs remarkable in the walks of wit and humour than his brother Edmund Burke is juſtly diſtinguiſhed in all the branches of uſeful and polite literature.

Our (*f*) Cumberland's ſweet-bread its place ſhall obtain,
And (*g*) Douglas is pudding, ſubſtantial and plain:
Our (*b*) Garrick's a ſallad, for in him we ſee
Oil, vinegar, ſugar, and ſaltneſs agree:
To make out the dinner, full certain I am,
That (*i*) Ridge is anchovy, and (*k*) Reynolds is lamb;
That (*l*) Hickey's a capon; and, by the ſame rule,
Magnanimous Goldſmith, a gooſberry fool:
At a dinner ſo various, at ſuch a repaſt,
Who'd not be a glutton, and ſtick to the laſt:
Here, waiter, more wine, let me ſit while I'm able,
'Till all my companions ſink under the table;
Then with chaos and blunders encircling my head,
Let me ponder, and tell what I think of the dead.

Here lies the good Dean, re-united to earth,
Who mixt reaſon with pleaſure, and wiſdom with mirth:
If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt,
At leaſt, in ſix weeks, I could not find 'em out;
Yet ſome have declar'd, and it can't be denied 'em,
That ſly-boots was curſedly cunning to hide 'em.

Here lies our good Edmund, whoſe genius was ſuch,
We ſcarcely can praiſe it, or blame it too much;
Who, born for the Univerſe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up, what was meant for mankind.
Tho' fraught with all learning, yet ſtraining his throat,
To perſuade (*m*) Tommy Townſend to lend him a vote;
Who, too deep for his hearers, ſtill went on refining,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining;
Tho' equal to all things, for all things unfit,
Too nice for a ſtateſman, too proud for a wit:
For a patriot too cool; for a drudge, diſobedient,
And too fond of the *right* to purſue the *expedient*.
In ſhort, 'twas his fate, unemploy'd, or in place, Sir,
To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a razor.

(*f*) Author of the Weſt-Indian, Faſhionable Lover, the Brothers, and other dramatic pieces.

(*g*) Doctor Douglas, Canon of Windſor, an ingenious Scotch gentleman, who has no leſs diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a Citizen of the World, than a ſound Critic, in detecting ſeveral literary miſtakes, or rather forgeries, of his countrymen; particularly Lauder on Milton, and Bower's Hiſtory of the Popes.

(*b*) David Garrick, Eſq; joint Patentee and acting Manager of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.

(*i*) Counſellor John Ridge, a gentleman belonging to the Iriſh bar, the reliſh of whoſe agreeable and pointed converſation is admitted, by all his acquaintance, to be very properly compared to the above ſauce.

(*k*) Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Preſident of the Royal Academy.

(*l*) An eminent Attorney.

(*m*) Mr. T. Townſend, Member for Whitchurch.

Here

Here lies honeſt William, whoſe heart was a mint,
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
The pupil of impulſe, it forc'd him along,
His conduct ſtill right, with his argument wrong;
Still aiming at honour, yet fearing to roam,
The coachman was tipſy, the chariot drove home;
Would you aſk for his merits, alas! he had none,
What was good was ſpontaneous, his faults were his own.
Here lies honeſt Richard, whoſe fate I muſt ſigh at,
Alas, that ſuch frolic, ſhould now be ſo quiet!
What ſpirits were his, what wit and what whim,
(*n*) Now breaking a jeſt, and now breaking a limb;
Now wrangling and grumbling to keep up the ball,
Now teazing and vexing, yet laughing at all?
In ſhort, ſo provoking a Devil was Dick,
That we wiſh'd him full ten times a day at Old Nick:
But miſſing his mirth and agreeable vein,
As often we wiſh'd to have Dick back again.
Here Cumberland lies, having acted his parts,
The Terence of England, the mender of hearts;
A flattering painter, who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are:
His gallants are all faultleſs, his women divine,
And comedy wonders at being ſo fine;
Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out,
Or rather like tragedy giving a rout.
His fools have their follies ſo loſt in a crowd
Of virtues and feelings, that folly grows proud,
And coxcombs alike in their failings alone,
Adopting his portraits are pleas'd with their own.
Say, where has our poet this malady caught,
Or wherefore his characters thus without fault?
Say was it that vainly directing his view,
To find out mens virtues and finding them few,
Quite ſick of purſuing each troubleſome elf,
He grew lazy at laſt and drew from himſelf?
Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax,
The ſcourge of impoſtors, the terror of quacks;
Come all ye quack bards, and ye quacking divines,
Come and dance on the ſpot where your tyrant reclines.
When Satire and Cenſure encircled his throne,
I fear'd for your ſafety, I fear'd for my own;

(*n*) Mr. Richard Burke; vide p. 197. This gentleman having ſlightly fractured one of his arms and legs, at different times, the Doctor has rallied him on thoſe accidents, as a kind of retributive juſtice for breaking his jeſts upon other people.

But now he is gone, and we want a detector,
Our Dodds ſhall be pious, our Kenricks ſhall lecture;
Macpherſon write bombaſt, and call it a ſtyle;
Our Townſhend make ſpeeches, and I ſhall compile;
New Lauders and Bowers the Tweed ſhall croſs over,
No countryman living their tricks to diſcover;
Detection her taper ſhall quench to a ſpark,
And Scotchman meet Scotchman and cheat in the dark.

Here lies David Garrick, deſcribe me who can,
An abridgment of all that was pleaſant in man;
As an actor, confeſt without rival to ſhine,
As a wit, if not firſt, in the very firſt line;
Yet with talents like theſe, and an excellent heart,
The man had his failings, a dupe to his art;
Like an ill-judging beauty, his colours he ſpread,
And beplaiſter'd, with rouge, his own natural red.
On the ſtage he was natural, ſimple, affecting,
'Twas only that, when he was off, he was acting:
With no reaſon on earth to go out of his way,
He turn'd and he varied full ten times a-day;
Tho' ſecure of our hearts, yet confoundedly ſick,
If they were not his own by fineſſing and trick;
He caſt off his friends, as a huntſman his pack,
For he knew when he pleas'd he could whiſtle them back.
Of praiſe a mere glutton, he ſwallow'd what came,
And the puff of a dunce, he miſtook it for fame;
'Till his reliſh grown callous, almoſt to diſeaſe,
Who pepper'd the higheſt, was ſureſt to pleaſe.
But let us be candid, and ſpeak out our mind,
If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind.
Ye Kenricks, ye Kellys, and Woodfalls ſo grave,
What a commerce was yours, while you got and you gave?
How did Grub-ſtreet re-echo the ſhouts that you rais'd,
While he was beroſcius'd, and you were beprais'd?
But peace to his ſpirit, wherever it flies,
To act as an angel, and mix with the ſkies:
Thoſe poets, who owe their beſt fame to his ſkill,
Shall ſtill be his flatterers, go where he will.
Old Shakeſpeare, receive him, with praiſe and with love,
And Beaumonts and Bens be his Kellys above.

Here Hickey reclines, a moſt blunt, pleaſant creature,
And ſlander itſelf muſt allow him good-nature:
He cheriſh'd his friend, and he reliſh'd a bumper;
Yet one fault he had, and that one was a thumper:
Perhaps you may aſk if the man was a miſer;
I anſwer, no, no, for he always was wiſer;
Too courteous, perhaps, or obligingly flat;
His very worſt foe can't accuſe him of that.

Perhaps he confided in men as they go,
And ſo was too fooliſhly honeſt; ah no!
Then what was his failing? come tell it, and burn ye,
He was, could he help it? a ſpecial attorney.
Here Reynolds is laid, and, to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiſer or better behind;
His pencil was ſtriking, reſiſtleſs and grand,
His manners were gentle, complying and bland;
Still born to improve us in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart:
To coxcombs averſe, yet moſt civilly ſteering,
When they judg'd without ſkill he was ſtill hard of hearing:
When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios, and ſtuff,
He ſhifted his (o) trumpet, and only took ſnuff.

Extract from a MONODY, *on the Death of Dr.* OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

DARK as the night, which now in dunneſt robe
Aſcends her zenith, o'er the ſilent globe;
Sad melancholy wakes, awhile to tread,
With ſolemn ſtep, the manſions of the dead:
Led by her hand, o'er this yet recent ſhrine
I ſorrowing bend; and here eſſay to twine
The tributary wreath of laureate bloom,
With artleſs hands to deck a poet's tomb;
The tomb where Goldſmith ſleeps. Fond hopes, adieu!
No more your airy dreams ſhall mock my view:
Here will I learn ambition to controul,
And each aſpiring paſſion of the ſoul:
E'en now, methinks, his well known voice I hear,
When late he meditated flight from care,
When as imagination fondly hied
To ſcenes of ſweet retirement, thus he cried.
"Ye ſplendid fabricks, palaces, and towers,
"Where diſſipation leads the giddy hours,
"Where pomp, diſeaſe, and knavery reſide,
"And folly bends the knee to wealthy pride;
"Where luxury's purveyors learn to riſe,
"And worth, to want a prey, unfriended dies;
"Where warbling Eunuchs glitter in brocade,
"And hapleſs Poets toil for ſcanty bread:
"Farewell! to other ſcenes I turn my eyes,
"Emboſom'd in the vale where Auburn lies,
"Deſerted Auburn, thoſe now ruin'd glades,
"Forlorn, yet ever dear and honour'd ſhades.

(o) Sir Joſhua Reynolds is ſo remarkably deaf as to be under the neceſſity of uſing an ear trumpet in company.

"There

" There tho' the Hamlet boaſts no ſmiling train,
" Nor ſportful paſtime circling on the plain;
" No needy villains proul around for prey,
" No ſlanderers, no ſycophants betray;
" No gaudy foplings ſcornfully deride
" The ſwain whoſe humble pipe is all his pride.
" There will I fly to ſeek that ſoft repoſe,
" Which ſolitude contemplative beſtows:
" Yet, oh fond hope! perchance there ſtill remains
" One lingering friend behind, to bleſs the plains;
" Some Hermit of the dale, inſhrined in eaſe,
" Long loſt companion of my youthful days;
" With whoſe ſweet converſe in his ſocial bower,
" I oft may chide away ſome vacant hour;
" To whoſe pure ſympathy, I may impart
" Each latent grief, that labours at my heart,
" Whate'er I felt, and what I ſaw, relate,
" The ſhoals of luxury, the wrecks of ſtate;
" Thoſe buſy ſcenes, where ſcience wakes in vain,
" In which I ſhar'd, ah! ne'er to ſhare again.
" But whence that pang? does nature now rebel?
" Ye friends! who long have witneſs'd to my toil,
" And ſeen me ploughing in a thankleſs ſoil,
" Whoſe partial tenderneſs hush'd every pain,
" Whoſe approbation made my boſom vain:
" 'Tis you, to whom my ſoul divided hies
" With fond regret, and half unwilling flies;
" Sighs forth her parting wiſhes to the wind,
" And lingering leaves her better half behind.
" Can I forget the intercourſe I ſhar'd,
" What friendſhip cheriſh'd, and what zeal endear'd?
" Alas! remembrance ſtill muſt turn to you,
" And to my lateſt hour, protract the long *adieu*.
" Amid the woodlands, whereſoe'er I rove,
" The plain, or ſecret covert of the grove,
" Imagination ſhall ſupply her ſtore
" Of painful bliſs, and what ſhe can reſtore;
" Shall ſtrew each lonely path with flowrets gay,
" And wide as is her boundleſs empire ſtray,
" On eagle pinions traverſe earth, and ſkies,
" And bid the loſt and diſtant objects riſe.
" Here, where encircled o'er the ſloping land
" Woods riſe on woods, ſhall Ariſtotle ſtand;
" Lyceum round the godlike man rejoice,
" And bow with reverence to wiſdom's voice.
" There, ſpreading oaks ſhall arch the vaulted dome,
" The Champion, there, of liberty, and Rome.

" In

" In attick eloquence ſhall thunder laws,
" And uncorrupted ſenates ſhout applauſe.
" Not more extatic viſions wrapt the ſoul
" Of Numa, when to midnight grots he ſtole,——
" And learnt his lore, from virtue's mouth refin'd,
" To fetter vice, and harmonize mankind.
" Now ſtretch'd at eaſe beſide ſome fav'rite ſtream,
" Of beauty, and enchantment will I dream;
" Elyſium, feats of art, and laurels won,
" The Graces three, and * Japhet's fabled ſon;
" Whilſt Angelo ſhall wave the myſtic rod,
" And ſee a new creation wait his nod;
" Preſcribe his bounds to Time's remorſeleſs power,
" And, to my arms, my abſent friends reſtore,
" Place me amidſt the groupe, each well-known face,
" The ſons of ſcience, lords of human race;
" And as oblivion ſinks at his command,
" Nature ſhall riſe more finiſh'd from his hand.
" Thus ſome Magician, fraught with potent ſkill,
" Transforms and moulds each varied maſs at will;
" Calls animated forms of wonderous birth,
" Cadmean offspring, from the teeming earth,
" Uncears the ponderous tombs, the realms of night,
" And calls their cold inhabitants to light;
" Or, as he traverſes a dreary ſcene,
" Bids every ſweet of nature there convene,
" Huge mountains ſkirted round with wavy woods,
" The ſhrub-deckt lawns, and ſilver-ſprinkled floods,
" Whilſt flowrets ſpring around the ſmiling land,
" And follow on the traces of his wand.
" Such proſpects, lovely Auburn! then, be thine;
" And what thou canſt of bliſs impart be mine;
" Amid thy humble ſhades, in tranquil eaſe,
" Grant me to paſs the remnant of my days.
" Unfetter'd from the toil of wretched gain,
" My raptur'd muſe ſhall pour her nobleſt ſtrain,
" Within her native bowers the notes prolong,
" And, grateful, meditate her lateſt ſong.
" Thus, as adown the ſlope of life I bend,
" And move, reſign'd, to meet my latter end,
" Each worldly wiſh, each worldly care repreſt,
" A ſelf-approving heart alone poſſeſt,
" Content, to bounteous heaven I'll leave the reſt."

Thus ſpoke the Bard: but not one friendly power,
With nod aſſentive crown'd the parting hour;
No eaſtern meteor glar'd beneath the ſky,
No dextral omen; Nature heav'd a ſigh

* Prometheus.

Prophetic

Prophetic of the dire impending blow,
The preſage of her loſs, and Britain's woe.
Already portion'd, unrelenting Fate
Had made a pauſe upon the number'd date;
Behind, ſtood Death, too horrible for ſight,
In darkneſs clad, expectant, prun'd for flight;
Pleas'd at the word, the ſhapeleſs monſter ſped,
On eager meſſage to the humble ſhed,
Where wrapt by ſoft poetic viſions round,
Sweet ſlumbering, Fancy's darling ſon he found.
At his approach the ſilken pinion'd train
Affrighted, mount aloft, and quit the brain;
Which late they fann'd: now other ſcenes than dales
Of woody pride, ſucceed, or flow'ry vales:
As when a ſudden tempeſt veils the ſky,
Before ſerene, and ſtreamy lightnings fly;
The proſpect ſhifts, and pitchy volumes roll,
Along the drear expanſe, from pole to pole;
Terrific horrors all the void inveſt,
Whilſt the Archſpectre iſſues forth confeſt.
The Bard beholds him beckon to the tomb
Of yawning night, eternity's dread womb;
In vain attempts to fly, th' impaſſive air
Retards his ſteps, and yields him to deſpair;
He feels a gripe that thrills thro' ev'ry vein,
And panting ſtruggles in the fatal chain.
Here paus'd the fell Deſtroyer to ſurvey
The pride, the boaſt of man, his deſtin'd prey:
Prepar'd to ſtrike, he pois'd aloft the dart,
And plung'd the ſteel in Virtue's bleeding heart;
Abhorrent, back the ſprings of life rebound,
And leave on nature's face a griſly wound,
A wound enroll'd among Britannia's woes,
That ages yet to follow, cannot cloſe.
  Oh Goldſmith! how ſhall ſorrow now eſſay
To murmur out her ſlow incondite lay?
In what ſad accents mourn the luckleſs hour,
That yielded thee to unrelenting power;
Thee, the proud boaſt, of all the tuneful train
That ſweep the lyre, or ſwell the poliſh'd ſtrain?
Much honour'd Bard! if my untutor'd verſe
Could pay a tribute, worthy of thy hearſe,
With fearleſs hands I'd build the fane of praiſe,
And boldly ſtrew the never fading bays.
But, ah! with thee my guardian Genius fled,
And pillow'd in thy tomb his ſilent head:
Pain'd Memory alone behind remains,
And penſive ſtalks the ſolitary plains,

Rich

Rich in her ſorrows, honours without art,
She pays in tears, redundant from the heart.
And ſay, what boots it o'er thy hallow'd duſt
To heap the graven pile, or laurel'd buſt;
Since by thy hands already rais'd on high,
We ſee a fabrick tow'ring to the ſky;
Where hand in hand with time, the ſacred lore
Shall travel on, till nature is no more?

Extract from the FEMALE ADVOCATE; *a Poem. By Miſs* SCOTT.

SAY, MONTAGU, *can this unartful verſe
Thy Genius, Learning, or thy Worth rehearſe?
To paint thy talents juſtly ſhould conſpire
Thy taſte, thy judgment, and thy SHAKESPEARE's fire.
Well hath thy Pen with nice diſcernment trac'd
What various pow'rs the Matchleſs Poet grac'd;
Well hath thy Pen his various beauties ſhown,
And prov'd thy ſoul congenial to his own.
Charm'd with thoſe ſplendid honours of thy Name,
Fain would the Muſe relate thy nobler Fame;
Dear to Religion, as to Learning dear,
Candid, obliging, modeſt, mild, ſincere;
Still prone to ſoften at another's woe,
Still fond to bleſs, ſtill ready to beſtow.
O, ſweet Philanthropy! thou gueſt divine!
What permanent, what heart-felt joys are thine!
Supremely bleſt the maid, whoſe generous ſoul
Bends all-obedient to thy ſoft controul:
Nature's vaſt theatre her eye ſurveys,
Studious to trace Eternal Wiſdom's ways;
Marks what dependencies, what different ties,
Throughout the ſpacious ſcale of beings riſe;
Sees Providence's oft-myſterious plan,
Form'd to promote the general good of man.
With noble warmth thence her expanded mind
Feels for the welfare of all human-kind:
Thence flows each lenient art that ſooths diſtreſs,
And thence the unremitting wiſh to bleſs!
Th' aſpiring Muſe now droops her trembling wings,
Whilſt, INDOLENCE, † thy tranquil pow'r ſhe ſings;
"Nor ſordid ſloth," the low-born mind's diſeaſe,
But calm retirement, and poetic eaſe.

* Mrs. Montagu, author of the "Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of "Shakeſpeare, compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets."

† See Indolence, a Poem, by the author of Almida, a Tragedy. (Mrs. Celeſia, daughter of the late Mr. Mallett.)

Ah!

Ah! let me ever live with THEE immur'd,
From Folly's laugh, from Envy's rage ſecur'd,
In ev'ry ſcene of changeful life the ſame,
Not fondly courting, nor deſpiſing Fame.
TALBOT, * did e'er mortality enſhrine,
A mind more gen'rous, meek, or kind, than thine?
Delightful moraliſt! thy well-wrote page
Shall pleaſe, correct, and mend the riſing age;
Point out the road the thoughtleſs many miſs,
That leads through virtue to the realms of bliſs.
Fain would my ſoul thy ſentiments imbibe,
And fain thy manners in my own tranſcribe:
Genius and Wit were but thy ſecond praiſe,
Thou knew'ſt to win by ſtill ſublimer ways;
Thy Angel-goodneſs, all who knew approv'd,
Honour'd, admir'd, applauded too, and lov'd!
Fair ſhall thy fame to lateſt ages bloom,
And ev'ry Muſe with tears bedew thy tomb.

Extracts from the COUNTRY JUSTICE, *a Poem; by one of his Majeſty's* JUSTICES *of the* PEACE *for the County of* SOMERSET.

The Appointment, and its Purpoſes.

THE ſocial Laws from inſult to protect,
To cheriſh peace, to cultivate reſpect;
The rich from wanton cruelty reſtrain,
To ſmooth the bed of penury and pain:
The hapleſs vagrant to his reſt reſtore,
The maze of fraud, the haunts of theft explore;
The thoughtleſs maiden, when ſubdu'd by art,
To aid, and bring her rover to her heart;
Wild riot's voice with dignity to quell,
Forbid unpeaceful paſſions to rebel,
Wreſt from revenge the meditated harm,
For this fair JUSTICE rais'd her ſacred arm;
For this the rural Magiſtrate, of yore,
Thy honours, Edward, to his manſion bore.

* Mrs. Catharine Talbot, only daughter of the Reverend Edward Talbot, Archdeacon of Berks, and Preacher at the Rolls; (younger ſon of Dr. Talbot, Biſhop of Durham). This truly excellent Lady was bleſt with the happieſt natural talents: her underſtanding was vigorous, her imagination lively, and her taſte refined. Her virtues were equal to her genius, and rendered her at once the object of univerſal love and admiration. She was the author of "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week;" and of "Eſſays on various Subjects," 2 volumes. Her writings breathe the nobleſt ſpirit of Chriſtian benevolence; and diſcover a more than common acquaintance with human nature.

Antient

Antient Juſtice's Hall.

Oft, where old AIR in conſcious glory ſails,
On ſilver waves that flow thro' ſmiling vales,
In Harewood's groves, where long my youth was laid,
Unſeen beneath their ancient world of ſhade,
With many a group of antique columns crown'd,
In Gothic guiſe ſuch manſion have I found.
Nor lightly deem, ye apes of modern race,
Ye cits, that ſore bedizen nature's face,
Of the more manly ſtructures here ye view;
They roſe from greatneſs that ye never knew!
Ye reptile cits, that oft have mov'd my ſpleen
With VENUS, and the GRACES on your green!
Let PLUTUS, growling o'er his ill-got wealth,
Let MERCURY, the thriving God of ſtealth,
The ſhopman, JANUS, with his double looks,
Riſe on your mounts, and perch upon your books!
But, ſpare my Venus, ſpare each ſiſter grace,
Ye cits, that ſore bedizen nature's face!
Ye royal architects, whoſe antic taſte,
Would lay the realms of ſenſe and nature waſte;
Forgot, whenever from her ſteps ye ſtray,
That folly only points each other way;
Here, tho' your eye no *courtly* creature ſees,
Snakes on the ground, or *Monkies* in the trees;
Yet let not too ſevere a cenſure fall,
On the plain precincts of the ancient hall.
For tho' no ſight your childiſh fancy meets,
Of Thibets' dogs, or China's perroquets;
Tho' apes, aſps, lizards, things without a tail,
And all the tribes of foreign monſters fail;
Here ſhall ye ſigh to ſee, with ruſt o'ergrown,
The iron griffin and the ſphinx of ſtone;
And mourn, neglected in their waſte abodes,
Fire-breathing drakes, and water-ſpouting gods.
Long have theſe mighty monſters known diſgrace,
Yet ſtill ſome trophies hold their ancient place;
Where, round the hall, the oak's high ſurbaſe rears
The field-day triumphs of two hundred years.
Th' enormous antlers here recall the day
That ſaw the Foreſt Monarch *fore'd away*:
Who, many a flood, and many a mountain paſt,
Nor finding thoſe, nor deeming theſe the laſt,
O'er floods, o'er mountains yet prepar'd to fly,
Long ere the death-drop fill'd his failing eye!

Here,

Here, fam'd for cunning, and in crimes grown old,
Hangs his grey bruſh, the felon of the fold.
Oft, as the rent feaſt ſwells the midnight cheer,
The maudlin farmer kens him o'er his beer,
And tells his old, traditionary tale,
Tho' known to ev'ry tenant of the vale.
Here, where, of old, the feſtal ox has fed,
Mark'd with his weight, the mighty horns are ſpread;
Some ox, O MARSHALL, for a board like thine,
Where the vaſt maſter with the vaſt ſir-loin
Vied in round magnitude——Reſpect I bear
To thee, tho' oft the ruin of the chair.
Theſe, and ſuch antique tokens, that record
The manly ſpirit, and the bounteous board,
Me more delight than all the gew-gaw train,
The whims and zigzags of a modern brain,
More than all Aſia's marmoſets to view
Grin, friſk, and water in the walks of Kew.

Character of a Country Juſtice.

Thro' theſe fair vallies, ſtranger, haſt thou ſtray'd,
By any chance, to viſit HAREWOOD's ſhade,
And ſeen with honeſt, antiquated air,
In the plain hall the magiſtratial chair?
There HERBERT ſate——The love of human kind,
Pure light of truth, and temperance of mind;
In the free eye the featur'd ſoul diſplay'd,
HONOUR's ſtrong beam, and MERCY's melting ſhade;
JUSTICE, that, in the rigid paths of law,
Would ſtill ſome drops from PITY's fountain draw,
Bend o'er her urn with many a gen'rous fear,
Ere his firm ſeal ſhould force one orphan's tear:
Fair EQUITY, and REASON ſcorning art,
And all the ſober virtues of the heart;—
Theſe ſate with HERBERT, theſe ſhall beſt avail,
Where Statutes order; or where Statutes fail.

General Motives for Lenity.

Be this, ye rural magiſtrates, your plan:
Firm be your Juſtice, but be friends to man.
He whom the mighty maſter of this ball,
We fondly deem, or farcically call,
To own the patriarch's truth however loth,
Holds but a manſion *cruſh'd before the Moth.*
Frail in his genius, in his heart, too, frail,
Born but to err, and erring to bewail,

Shalt thou his faults with eye ſevere explore,
And give to life one human weakneſs more.
Still mark if vice or nature prompts the deed;
Still mark the ſtrong temptation and the need:
On preſſing want, on famine's powerful call,
At leaſt more lenient let thy juſtice fall.

Apology for Vagrants.

For him, who, loſt to ev'ry hope of life,
Has long with fortune held unequal ſtrife,
Known to no human love, no human care,
The friendleſs, homeleſs object of deſpair;
For the poor vagrant, feel, while he complains,
Nor from ſad freedom ſend to ſadder chains.
Alike, if folly or misfortune brought
Thoſe laſt of woes his evil days have wrought;
Believe with ſocial mercy and with me,
Folly's misfortune in the firſt degree.
Perhaps on ſome inhoſpitable ſhore
The houſeleſs wretch a widow'd parent bore;
Who, then, no more by golden proſpects led,
Of the poor Indian begg'd a leafy bed.
Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,
Perhaps that parent mourn'd her ſoldier ſlain;
Bent o'er her babe, her eye diſſolv'd in dew,
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the ſad preſage of his future years,
The child of miſery, baptiz'd in tears!

Extracts from SAINT THOMAS's MOUNT; *a Poem. Written by a Gentleman in* INDIA.

OH! while the ſun unclouded holds his way
Thro' glowing ſkies, and darts his vertic ray,
Oft' let me wander thro' the Mango ſhade,
Whoſe boughs the doubtful light can ſcarce pervade;
While from the ſcorching plain the ardent breeze
Blows cool and temp'rate thro' th' embow'ring trees.
No froſts, or killing blights, by Boreas ſent,
The r p'ning Mango from its growth prevent.
Ambroſial fruit! to ſing thy lively hues,
And matchleſs flavour, would tranſcend the Muſe:
Thy very look, tho' once forewarn'd in vain,
Had tempted thoughtleſs EVE to ſin again!
Where to the clouds the lofty *Palm aſpires,
The wearied traveller at noon retires;

* From the Palm a refreſhing liquor is extracted, by boring a hole towards the top of the tree.

Bleſſes the tree which ſuch a tribute pays,
While draughts, unbought, his ſinking ſpirits raiſe.
In heathen ages, ere the vineyard's uſe,
Had PAN but taſted this refreſhing juice,
For Indian climes he had left th' Arcadian fields,
To court the Dryad who this Nectar yields.
What form ſtupendous hither moves along?
Some fancied monſter of the Poet's ſong!
Or is it he, the terror of the day,
Who ſtrnck LÆVINUS' bands with dire diſmay?
When PYRRHUS firſt, to Rome's aſtoniſh'd fight,
Produc'd th' enormous Elephant in fight,
The ſtartled courſers, heedleſs of the rein,
Fly wild and various o'er the hoſtile plain:
The vet'ran legions next, appall'd with fear,
Diſſolve their ranks, and preſs upon the rear:
Confuſion reigns! the warlike King purſues,
And death the field with mangled warriors ſtrews.
Sad chance for Rome! but ſoon ſhe learns to know,
To ſtem th' impetuous fury of the foe:
Their charge the Elephant but faintly dares,
And, gall'd with wounds, controul no longer bears;
Back on his friends he turns the dread array,
Their ſquadrons ſcatter, and their ranks give way:
Rome and her Eagles follow where they yield,
And greatly triumph o'er th' enſanguin'd field.
Thus where the mighty Elephant appears
'Tis tumult all! and death! and flight! and fears!
But when the ravage of the war is done,
Sweet Peace ne'er ſmil'd upon a gentler ſon.
As lofty woods their ſtature proudly ſhow,
Yet bend obedient to the winds that blow,
His bulk and ſtrength their purpos'd ends fulfil,
And bow ſubmiſſive to the maſter's will.
Emblem of government, where reaſon ſways,
And paſſive force contentedly obeys.
This way and that, directed by the goad,
He moves, or humble kneels to bear his load;
But ſhould the little tyrants in command
Increaſe his burden with oppreſſive hand,
Pride and reſentment in his breaſt awake,
Like Britain's ſons, when Liberty's at ſtake;
He riſes uncontroulable, and round
Scatters his various load upon the ground.
But when by happier chance it proves his care,
Some AMMON in triumphal pomp to bear,
How ſwells his ſtature, as he moves along
The awful wonder of the gazing throng!

Around his portly limbs the maſſy chains
Of poliſh'd ſilver ſweeps the duſty plains.
Spread o'er his back and ample ſides, behold
The tiſſued veſtment of enfigur'd gold!
Where proudly plac'd the regal Houdah ſtands,
Whoſe tow'ring height a proſpect wide commands:
The burniſh'd canopy reflects a blaze,
And far tranſmits the ſun's refulgent rays:
While he precedence with his Lord may claim,
Firſt of his kind in majeſty and fame.

— — — — — — — — — — —

But ſports more pleaſing aſk our morning care,
To chaſe the wily Fox or doubling Hare:
Theſe, as in Britain, try the hunter's pains,
O'er deeper coverts, and o'er wider plains.
But mark the beauteous Antelope!—he ſprings—
He bounds—he flies—nor needs the aid of wings.
Not the fleet greyhound, Perſia's boaſted breed,
Nor, from Arabia's coaſts, the rapid ſteed,
In ſwiftneſs can compare——he ſtrips the wind,
And leaves them lagging, panting, far behind.
Now, freed from dread, he ſports upon the plain,
Until their cries ſalute his ears again;
Again the fugitive his flight renews;
In vain the ſtretching eye his winged courſe purſues.
Then ſay what ſwiftneſs ſhall this prize obtain,
Which dogs and horſes follow but in vain?
Behold the Chetah! of the leopard-kind,
Watchful as night, and active as the wind.
Bred to the ſport, he ſteals towards the prey,
As the herds browze, or innattentive play;
One he ſelects, and meaſ'ring with his eyes
The diſtance, darts like light'ning to the prize:
(So, when the fowler takes his certain aim,
A ſwift deſtruction ſtrikes the flutt'ring game.)
The helpleſs prey his uſeleſs ſpeed bemoans,
Drops the big tear of grief, and dies in groans,
But ſhould or chance or accident betray
Th' approaching ſavage on his murd'rous way,
Inſtant the Antelope betakes to flight——
Inſtant the Chetah, furious at the ſight,
Springs to arreſt his ſpeed——but ſprings in vain!
Reſcu'd, he now exults and bounds along the plain:
But lo! the diſappointed Chetah turns,
While tenfold fury in his boſom burns:——
Beware, ye hunters! leſt, his ire to ſate,
Heedleſs you feel ACTEON's wretched fate!

All but his keeper, whoſe familiar hand
Supplies his wants, and practiſes command;
Sooth'd by his voice, reluctantly he ſtays,
Growls ſurly diſcontent, and ſlow obeys.

Extracts from FARINGDON HILL; *a Poem.*

BLUSH! bluſh, ye ſons of power! who proudly ſtand
Rich in the ruins of your native land:
Who every virtue, every right have ſold,
For royal ſmiles, or miniſterial gold;
Proud on your breaſts a glittering badge to bear,
True honour hates, and freedom ſcorns to wear,
If worth, or ſhewn in peace, or proved in war,
Shed not a livelier luſtre than the ſtar.
Bluſh, ye fell race! who croſs'd the briny flood,
Foes to mankind! and prodigal of blood!
With wanton rage to waſt pale famine o'er
From ALBION's cliffs, to ſad BENGALA's ſhore:
Who lured by gold, and deaf to nature's cries,
View'd ſtarving myriads with unpitying eyes,
Whoſe dying breath, not pour'd to heaven in vain,
With curſes loaded BRITAIN's ſavage train;
Till BRITAIN's ſenate, fired with patriot flame,
Reſolved to vindicate their country's fame,
Bade ENGLAND's laws to GANGES' banks extend,
And equal rule the INDIAN's life defend.
Though GRÆCIA's orders grace your marble dome,
Though blooms the faireſt landſcape where ye roam,
Yet ſacred Juſtice ſhall your ſeats pervade,
And conſcience haunt you through the deepeſt ſhade:
Whilſt him, whoſe peaceful barks with ſwelling ſails
Court, fraught with every good, the proſperous gales;
Whoſe wealth the uſeful arts of commerce raiſe,
Mankind ſhall honour, and the MUSE ſhall praiſe.
But if like thine, O CHARLES! * his generous heart
The ſmiles of fortune to his friends impart:
If heaven that gave him affluence, gave him too
A ſoul to every ſocial duty true:
Virtue with joy ſhall chant his favour'd name,
And give a wreath beyond the power of fame;
While all who know his worth, exulting find
That fortune bleſſing him, has bleſt mankind.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Ye envious trees! why does your leafy pride
Stretch'd o'er the bending valley WANTAGE hide?—

* Charles Pye, Eſq;

Sure

Sure every MUSE, and every GRACE, will join
With votive hands the faireſt wreath to twine;
Cull with aſſiduous hand the choiceſt flowers,
And hang the brighteſt garland on her towers:
While grateful liberty ſhall love the ſhade,
Her guardian chief, where foſtering virtue laid;
And BRITAIN's Genius bleſs the hallow'd earth
Which gave her patriot king, her ALFRED, birth.
That equal laws theſe happy regions ſhare
Springs, glorious prince! from thy paternal care.
Through the dark miſts that error o'er mankind
Tenfold had ſpread, and wrap'd the human mind;
At thy command fair Science ſhot her light,
And chaced the horrid gloom of GOTHIC night;
To ISIS brink the wandering MUSES led,
And taught each drooping art to rear her head:
Hence verdant while around thy victor brow,
The warrior laurel ever loves to grow,
MINERVA 'midſt its branches interweaves
With grateful hand her olive's peaceful leaves.
Thine is the gift that here no alien crew,
To venal intereſt more than juſtice true,
Judge with unpitying brow misfortune's cauſe,
With cruel power, enforcing cruel laws,
But watchful THEMIS o'er each freeman rears
That ſacred ſhield, THE JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS,
By which protected, BRITAIN's dauntleſs train
See factions rage, and tyrants frown in vain.
O dear-bought freedom! if thy holy flame
Burns in our ſouls, nor reſts an empty name!
If for thy ſake the kindling warmth we feel,
Unwarp'd by ſelfiſh views, or party zeal,
May we with wakeful, nay with jealous eye,
Regard this hallow'd ſource of Liberty;
This once attack'd on which her rights depend,
May every breaſt the guardian power defend,
Each patriot tongue aſſert our injur'd laws,
And pour reſiſtleſs ſounds in freedom's cauſe:
Each patriot arm, ſhould eloquence be vain,
Lift the dread falchion on the embattled plain;
May we with more than ancient zeal purſue
Rights, ROME and boaſted SPARTA never knew:
Guard this PALLADIUM with our lateſt breath,
Or periſh with it in a glorious death!

An ODE *to a* YOUNG GENTLEMAN *of* MERIT; *but a* VOTARY *of* PLEASURE.

By the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM JESSOP, *of* Lifmore, *in* Ireland.

STREPHON, indulge thy gen'rous flight,
And rove, with ſpirit unconfin'd,
The primroſe-paths of blithe delight,
And give dull ſcruples to the wind;
Through ev'ry night and ev'ry day,
Let feſtive pleaſure guide thy way,
And o'er thy ev'ry thought maintain unrival'd ſway.

Where Comus holds his jovial court
With ſparkling nectar fill the bowl,
While the free ſons of gladneſs ſport,
And wit darts ſunbeams on the ſoul:
While loud the chearing carol rings,
Or harp reſounds with ſprightly ſtrings,
'Till mirth in triumph ſoar with full expanded wings,

Hie thee anon to Celia's bow'r,
Claſp the dear charmer to thy breaſt,
And, rapt by love's extatic pow'r,
Confeſs thy ſoul ſupremely bleſt;
Should Celia's luſcious beauties cloy,
Let freſher charms thy heart employ,
And plunge a-new in gulphs of highly-ſeaſon'd joy.

Thus folly chants her ſiren lay:
Yet, Strephon, pauſe to fix thy choice,
'Till with attention thou ſhalt weigh
The ſober ſtrains of Wiſdom's voice.
She not a flatt'rer, but a friend,
Will point the perils, that attend,
And prove theſe brief delights in laſting woes muſt end.

Deluded rover, think in time,
Ere Pleaſure's bane thy vitals ſeize,
To jocund youth, ſweet hour of prime,
Succeeds a train of vulgar days.
Ere long thy lifeblood's fervid tide
In languid rounds will feebly glide,
And with it all thy glee and revelry ſubſide.

Ah! truſt not Youth; for Reaſon's eye,
Beneath his maſque of luring ſmiles,
Can well diſcern the traitor ſly,
And in his fondneſs mark his wiles.

He

He ſoothes thee only to betray:
Claſp'd by the hand, in winning way,
He leads thee ſtep by ſtep to weakneſs and decay.

The river thus, that murmurs by,
Feeds a fair tree's luxuriant pride,
And bids its branches tow'r on high,
And ſpread their verdure o'er the tide;
While all the time th' inſidious foe
Unnotic'd aims the certain blow,
And gradual ſaps its root, and lays its beauties low.

The hours, that now ſo gaily dance
With feather'd feet, will ſoon be paſt;
Soon will the heavy days advance,
With doubts and bodings overcaſt:
A low'ring gloom thy ſoul ſhall ſhroud,
While Conſcience, ſeated in the cloud,
Shall lance her livid flaſh, and roll her thunders loud.

The fears of ſomething paſt the grave,
Which youth's quick pulſes now controul,
Anon ſhall ev'ry fence outbrave,
And burſt, like torrents, on the ſoul.
Alas! 'tis then th' excluded thought
Shall ruſh with tenfold terror fraught,
And keeneſt anguiſh prove thy joys are dearly bought.

Thus if a hoſt has long aſſail'd
The walls of ſome devoted town,
When at the laſt its works have fail'd,
And all its tow'rs are batter'd down,
The more delay the ſiegers found
The harder toil to win the ground,
More fierce they mount the breach, and pour wild havock round.

What ſcenes thy thoughtleſs youth prepares
For the dull days of drooping age,
When tott'ring limbs, and hoary hairs,
The king of terrors near preſage.
This world no ſolace ſhall ſupply;
The next ſhall ſcowl with threat'ning eye;
And wearied out with life thy ſoul ſhall dread to die.

So from a cliff's aerial brow
If ſlips perchance ſome heedleſs ſwain,
And midway meets a thorny bough,
He gripes it with an eager ſtrain;
Hopeleſs and horrid is his ſtate;
His anguiſh, while he clings, is great;
And ſhould he part his graſp, perdition is his fate.

An ODE,

Written by WALTER DE MAPES, *Archdeacon of* OXFORD, *the* ANACREON *of the Eleventh Century.*

I.

MIHI eſt propoſitum in Tabernâ mori:
Vinum ſit appoſitum morientis ori,
Ut dicant cùm venerint Angelorum Chori,
"Deus ſit propitius huic Potatori!"

II.

Poculis accenditur animi Lucerna,
Cor imbutum Nectare volat ad ſuperna;
Mihi ſapit dulcius Vinum in Tabernâ
Quàm quod Aquâ miſcuit Præſulis Pincerna.

III.

Suum cuique proprium dat Natura Munus,
Ego nunquàm potui ſcribere jejunus;
Me jejunum vincere poſſet Puer unus;
Sitim et jujunium odi tanquàm Funus.

IV.

Tales verſus facio quale Vinum bibo,
Non poſſum ſcribere niſi ſumpto Cibo;
Nihil valet penitùs quod jejunus ſcribo,
Naſonem poſt calices facilè præibo.

V.

Mihi nunquàm Spiritus Prophetiæ datur
Niſi cùm fuerit Venter benè ſatur;
Cùm in Arce Cerebri Bacchus dominatur,
In me Phœbus irruit, ac miranda fatur.

THE SAME, *attempted in Engliſh.*

By Mr. DERBY, *of* FORDINGBRIDGE, HANTS.

I.

I'M reſolv'd in a Tavern with Honour to die:
At my Mouth place a full flowing Bowl,
That Angels, while round me they hover, may cry,
"Peace, O God, Peace to this jolly ſoul!"

II.

By toping the Mind with freſh Vigour is fraught,
The Heart too ſoars up to the Skies;
Give me Wine that's unmix'd—not that watery Draught,
Which the Preſident's Butler ſupplies.

III.

To each Man his Gift Nature gives to enjoy;
To pretend to write well is a Jeſt
When I'm hungry; I yield, overcome by a Boy;
And a Faſt like the Grave I deteſt.

IV.

My Verſes all taſte of the Wine that I flow;
While I'm empty my Muſe is unkind;
But with Bumpers enliven'd how ſweet does ſhe flow!
Fam'd Ovid I leave far behind.

V.

Till my Belly's well fill'd Truths I ne'er can divine;
But when Bacchus preſides in my Pate,
The ſtrong Impulſe I feel of the great God of Rhime,
And wonderful Things I relate.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR.

January 1, 1774.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

"PASS but a few ſhort fleeting years,"
Imperial Xerxes ſigh'd, and ſaid,
Whilſt his fond eyes, ſuffus'd with tears,
His numerous hoſts ſurvey'd;
"Paſs but a few ſhort fleeting years,
And all that pomp which now appears
A glorious, living ſcene,
Shall breathe its laſt: Shall fall, ſhall die,
And low in earth yon myriads lie,
As they had never been!"
True, tyrant: Wherefore then does pride,
And vain ambition urge thy mind,
To ſpread thy needleſs conqueſts wide,
And deſolate mankind?
Say, why do millions bleed at thy command?
If life, alas, is ſhort, why ſhake the haſty ſand?

Not

Not ſo do Britain's Kings behold
Their floating bulwarks of the main
Their undulating ſails unfold,
And gather all the wind's aerial reign.
Myriads they ſee, prepar'd to brave
The loudeſt ſtorm, the wildeſt wave,
To hurl juſt thunders on inſulting foes;
To guard, and not invade, the world's repoſe.
Myriads they ſee, their country's dear delight,
Their country's dear defence, and glory in the fight!
Nor do they idly drop a tear
On fated Nature's future bier;
For not the grave can damp Britannia's fires;
Tho' chang'd the men, the worth is ſtill the ſame;
The ſons will emulate the ſires,
And the ſons ſons will catch the glorious flame!

The BUCHANSHIRE TRAGEDY; *or, Sir* JAMES *the* ROSS.

An Hiſtorical SCOTS BALLAD.

[*Tune*,—Gill Morice.]

OF all the Scottiſh Northern chiefs,
Of high and warlike name,
The braveſt was Sir James the Roſs,
A knight of meikle fame.

His growth was as the tufted firr,
That crowns the mountain's brow;
And waving o'er his ſhoulders broad,
His locks of yellow flew.

The chieftain of that brave clan, Roſs,
A firm undaunted band;
Five hundred warriors drew the ſword,
Beneath his high command:

In bloody fight thrice has he ſtood,
Againſt the Engliſh keen,
Ere two-and-twenty opening ſprings
This blooming youth had ſeen.

The fair Matilda, dear he loved,
A maid of beauty rare;
Even Margaret on the Scottiſh throne,
Was never half ſo fair.

Lang had he woo'd, lang ſhe refus'd,
With ſeeming ſcorn and pride,
Yet aſt her eyes confeſs'd the love
Her fearful words deny'd.

At laſt, ſhe bleſs'd his well-try'd faith,
Allow'd his tender claim;
She vow'd to him her virgin heart,
And own'd an equal flame;

Her father, Buchan's cruel Lord,
Their paſſion diſapprov'd,
And bid her wed Sir John the Græme,
And leave the youth ſhe lov'd.

At night they met, as they were wont,
Deep in a ſhady wood;
Where on a bank beſide the burn,
A blooming ſaugh-tree ſtood.

Conceal'd among the under-wood,
The crafty Donald lay,
The brother of Sir John the Græme,
To hear what they might ſay.

When thus the maid began; My ſire
Your paſſion diſapproves;
And bids me wed Sir John the Græme,
So here muſt end our loves;

My father's will muſt be obey'd,
Nought boots me to withſtand,
Some fairer maid in beauty's bloom,
Shall bleſs thee with her hand.

Matilda ſoon ſhall be forgot,
And from thy mind defac'd,
But may that happineſs be thine,
Which I can never taſte.

What do I hear? Is this thy vow?
Sir James the Roſs reply'd:
And will Matilda wed the Græme,
Though ſworn to be my bride?

His ſword ſhall ſooner pierce my heart,
Than reave me of thy charms,
Then claſp'd her to his beating breaſt,
Faſt lock'd into his arms.

I ſpeak to try thy love, ſhe ſaid;
I'll ne'er wed man but thee;
My grave ſhall be my bridal-bed,
Ere Græme my huſband be.

Take then, dear youth, this faithful kiſs,
In witneſs of my troth,
And every pledge become my lot,
That day I break my oath.

They parted thus, the Sun was ſet,
Up haſty Donald flies;
Come, turn thee, turn thee, beardleſs youth,
He, loud inſulting, cries.

Soon turn'd about the fearleſs chief,
And ſoon his ſword he drew,
For Donald's blade before his breaſt,
Had pierc'd his tartans through:

This for my brother's ſlighted love,
His wrongs ſit on my arm;
Three paces back the youth retir'd,
And ſav'd himſelf from harm.

Returning ſwift his hand he rear'd,
From Donald's head above,
And through the brain and craſhing bones,
His ſharp-edg'd weapon drove.

He ſtagg'ring reel'd, then tumbled down,
A lump of breathleſs clay;
So fall my foes, quoth valiant Roſs,
And ſtately ſtrode away.

Through the green wood he quickly hy'd,
Unto Lord Buchan's hall,
And at Matilda's window ſtood,
And thus began to call:

Art thou aſleep, Matilda dear?
Awake, my love, awake;
Thy luckleſs lover calls on thee,
A long farewell to take;

For I have ſlain fierce Donald Græme,
His blood is on my ſword,
And diſtant are my faithful men,
That ſhould aſſiſt their Lord.

To Sky I'll now direct my way,
Where my brave brothers bide,
And raiſe the valiant of the Iſles,
To combat on my ſide.

O do not ſo, the maid replies;
With me till morning ſtay,
For dark and dreary is the night,
And dangerous the way.

All night I'll watch thee in the park,
My faithful page I'll ſend,
To run and raiſe the Roſs's clan,
Their maſter to defend.

Beneath

Beneath a buſh he laid him down,
And wrapt him in his plaid,
While trembling for her lover's fate,
At diſtance ſtood the maid.

Swift ran the page o'er hill and dale,
Till in a lonely glen
He met the furious Sir John Græme,
With twenty of his men.

Where goeſt thou, little page, he ſaid,
So late, who did thee ſend?
I go to raiſe the Roſs's clan,
Their maſter to defend.

For he hath ſlain fierce Donald Græme,
His blood is on his ſword,
And far, far diſtant are his men
That ſhould aſſiſt their Lord.

And has he ſlain my brother dear?
The furious Græme replies;
Diſhonour blaſt my name! but he
By me ere morning dies.

Tell me where is Sir James the Roſs;
I will thee well reward:
He ſleeps into Lord Buchan's park,
Matilda is his guard.

They ſpurr'd their ſteeds in furious mood,
And ſcour'd along the lee;
They reach'd Lord Buchan's lofty towers
By dawning of the day.

Matilda ſtood without the gate,
To whom thus Græme did ſay,
Saw ye Sir James the Roſs laſt night,
Or did he paſs this way?

Laſt day at noon, Matilda ſaid,
Sir James the Roſs paſs'd by;
He, furious, prick'd his ſweaty ſteed,
And onward faſt did hy;

By this he is at Edinburgh town,
If horſe and man hold good.
Your page then lied, who ſaid he was
Now ſleeping in the wood.

She wrung her hands and tore her hair;
Brave Roſs thou art betray'd,
And ruin'd by thoſe means, ſhe cried,
From whence I hop'd thine aid.

By this the valiant knight awak'd,
The virgin's cry he heard;
And up he roſe and drew his ſword,
When the fierce band appear'd.

Your ſword laſt night my brother ſlew,
His blood yet dims its ſhine;
And ere the riſing of the ſun,
Your blood ſhall reek on mine.

You word it well, the chief return'd,
But deeds approve the man;
Set by your men, and hand to hand,
We'll try what valour can:

Oft boaſting hides a coward's heart,
My weighty ſword you fear,
Which ſhone in front, in *Floddon-field*,
When you kept in the rear.

With dauntleſs ſtep he forward ſtrode,
And dar'd him to the fight;
Then Græme gave back and fear'd his arm,
For well he knew its might.

Four of his men, the braveſt four,
Sunk down beneath his ſword;
But ſtill he ſcorn'd the poor revenge,
And ſought their haughty Lord.

Behind him baſely came the Græme,
And wounded him in the ſide.
Out ſpouting came the purple gore,
And all his tartans dy'd.

But yet his ſword quitted not the gripe,
Nor dropt he to the ground;
Till through his enemy's heart his ſteel
Had forc'd a mortal wound.

Græme like a tree with wind o'erthrown,
Fell breathleſs on the clay;
And down beſide him ſunk the Roſs,
And fainting, dying lay.

The ſad Matilda ſaw him fall;
O ſpare his life, ſhe cry'd,
Lord Buchán's daughter begs his life,
Let her not be deny'd.

Her well-known voice the hero heard,
He rais'd his death-clos'd eyes,
And fix'd them on the weeping maid,
And weakly thus replies;

In vain Matilda begs the life,
By Death's arreſt deny'd;
My race is run.—Adieu, my love,
Then clos'd his eyes and dy'd.

The ſword yet warm from his left ſide,
With frantic hand ſhe drew;
I come, Sir James the Roſs, ſhe cry'd,
I come to follow you.

She lean'd the hilt againſt the ground,
And bared her ſnowy breaſt,
Then fell upon her lover's ſword,
And ſunk to endleſs reſt.

Then by this fatal Tragedy,
Let parents warning take;
And ne'er entice their children dear,
Their ſecret vows to break.

The POET's PRAYER; *by the late Dr.* DUNKIN.

IF e'er in thy ſight I found favour, Apollo,
Defend me from all the diſaſters, which follow:
From the knaves, and the fools, and the fops of the time,
From the drudges in proſe, and the triflers in rhyme;
From the patch-work, and toils of the royal ſack-bibber,
Thoſe dead birth-day odes, and the farces of Cibber;
From ſervile attendance on men in high places,
Their worſhips, and honours, and lordſhips, and graces;
From long dedications to patrons unworthy,
Who hear, and receive, but will do nothing for thee;
From being careſs'd, to be left in the lurch,
The tool of a party, in ſtate, or in church;
From dull thinking blockheads, as ſober as Turks,
And petulant bards, who repeat their own works;
From all the gay things of a drawing-room ſhow,
The ſight of a belle, and the ſmell of a beau;
From buſy back-biters, and tatlers, and carpers,
And ſcurvy acquaintance with fidlers and ſharpers;

From

From old politicians, and coffee-houſe lectures,
The dreams of a chymiſt, and ſchemes of projectors;
From the fears of a jail, and the hopes of a penſion,
The tricks of a gameſter, and oaths of an enſign;
From ſhallow free-thinkers, in taverns diſputing,
Nor ever confuted, nor ever confuting;
From the conſtant good fare of another man's board,
My lady's broad hints, and the jeſts of my lord;
From hearing old chymiſts prelecting *de oleo*,
And reading of Dutch commentators in folio;
From waiting, like Gay, whole years at Whitehall;
From the pride of great wits, and the envy of ſmall;
From very fine ladies with very fine incomes,
Which they finely lay out on fine toys, and fine trincums;
From the pranks of ridottoes, and court-maſquerades,
The ſnares of young gilts, and the ſpite of old maids;
From a ſaucy dull ſtage, and ſubmitting to ſhare
In an empty third night with a beggarly play'r;
From Curl, and ſuch printers, as would have me curſt
To write ſecond parts, let who will write the firſt;
From all pious patriots, who would, to their beſt,
Put on a new tax, and take off an old teſt;
From the faith of informers, the fangs of the law,
And the great rogues, who keep all the leſſer in awe;
From a poor country-cure, that living interment,
With a wife, and no proſpect of any preferment;
From ſcribbling for hire, when my credit is ſunk,
To buy a new coat, and to line an old trunk;
From 'ſquires, who divert us with jokes at their tables,
Of hounds in their kennels, and nags in their ſtables;
From the nobles and commons, who bound in ſtrict league are
To ſubſcribe for no book, yet ſubſcribe to Heidegger;
From the cant of fanatics, the jargon of ſchools,
The cenſures of wiſe men, and praiſes of fools;
From critics, who never read Latin, or Greek,
And pedants, who boaſt they read both all the week;
From borrowing wit, to repay it like Budgel,
Or lending, like Pope, to be paid by a cudgel:
If ever thou didſt, or wilt ever befriend me,
From theſe, and ſuch evils, Apollo, defend me;
And let me be rather but honeſt with no-wit,
Than a noiſy, nonſenſical, half-witted poet.

EPISTLE

EPISTLE *to a* YOUNG GENTLEMAN, *on his leaving* Eton-School; *from a Volume of* POEMS, *lately published by Dr.* ROBERTS.

'SINCE now a nobler ſcene awakes thy care,
Since manhood dawning, to fair Granta's towers,
Where once in life's gay ſpring I loved to roam,
Invites thy willing ſteps; accept, dear youth,
This parting ſtrain; accept the fervent prayer
Of him, who loves thee with a paſſion pure
As ever friendſhip drop'd in human heart,
The prayer, that he who guides the hand of youth
Thro' all the puzzled and perplexed round
Of life's meandring path, upon thy head
May ſhower down every bleſſing, every joy,
Which health, which virtue, and which fame can give.

'Yet think not, I will deign to flatter thee;
Shall he, the guardian of thy faith and truth,
The guide, the pilot of thy tender years,
Teach thy young heart to feel a ſpurious glow
At undeſerved praiſe? Periſh the ſlave
Whoſe venal breath in youth's unpractis'd ear,
Pours poiſon'd flattery, and corrupts the ſoul
With vain conceit; whoſe baſe ungenerous art
Fawns on the vice, which ſome with honeſt hand
Have torn for ever from the bleeding breaſt.

'Say, gentle youth, remember'ſt thou the day
When o'er thy tender ſhoulders firſt I hung
The golden lyre, and taught thy trembling hand
To touch the accordant ſtrings? From that bleſt hour
I've ſeen thee panting up the hill of fame;
Thy little heart beat high with honeſt praiſe,
Thy cheek was flush'd, and oft thy ſparkling eye
Shot flames of young ambition. Never quench
That generous ardour in thy virtuous breaſt.
Sweet is the concord of harmonious ſounds,
When the ſoft lute, or pealing organ ſtrikes
The well attemper'd ear; ſweet is the breath
Of honeſt love, when nymph and gentle ſwain
Waft ſighs alternate to each others heart:
But nor the concord of hramonious ſounds,
When the ſoft lute, or pealing organ ſtrikes
The well attemper'd ear: nor the ſweet breath
Of honeſt love, when nymph and gentle ſwain
Waft ſighs alternate to each others heart,
So charm with raviſhment the raptured ſenſe,

As does the voice of well-deſerved report
Strike with ſweet melody the conſcious ſoul.
'On every object thro' the giddy world
Which faſhion to the dazzled eye preſents,
Freſh is the gloſs of newneſs; look, dear youth,
Oh look, but not admire: O let not theſe
Raſe from thy noble heart the fair records
Which youth and education planted there:
Let not affection's full impetuous tide,
Which riots in thy generous breaſt, be check'd
By ſelfiſh cares; nor let the idle jeers
Of laughing fools make thee forget thyſelf.
When didſt thou hear a tender tale of woe,
And feel thy heart at reſt? Have I not ſeen
In thy ſwoln eye the tear of ſympathy,
The milk of human kindneſs? When didſt thou
With envy rankling, hear a rival prais'd?
When didſt thou ſlight the wretched? When deſpiſe
The modeſt humble ſuit of poverty?
Theſe virtues ſtill be thine; nor ever learn
To look with cold eye on the charities
Of brother, or of parents; think on thoſe
Whoſe anxious care thro' childhood's ſlippery path
Suſtain'd thy feeble ſteps; whoſe every wiſh
Is wafted ſtill to thee; remember thoſe,
Even in thy heart while memory holds her ſeat.
And oft as to thy mind thou ſhalt recall
The ſweet companions of thy earlieſt years,
Mates of thy ſport, and rivals in the ſtrife
Of every generous art, remember me.'

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S *Birth-day, June* 4, 1774.

By WM. WHITEHEAD, *Eſq; Poet-Laureat.*

I.

HARK!—or does the Muſe's ear
Form the ſounds ſhe longs to hear?—
Hark! from yonder weſtern main
O'er the white wave echoing far,
Vows of duty ſwell the ſtrain,
And drown the notes of war.
The prodigal again returns,
And on his parent's neck reclines:
With honeſt ſhame his boſom burns;
And in his eye affection ſhines,

Shines thro' tears, at once that prove,
Grief, and joy, and filial love.

II.

Diſcord! ſtop that raven voice,
Leſt the nations round rejoice.
Tell it not on Gallia's plain,
Tell it not on Ebro's ſtream,
Tho' but tranſient be the pain,
Like ſome deluſive dream:
For ſoon ſhall Reaſon, calm and ſage,
Detect each vile ſeducer's wiles,
Shall ſoothe to peace miſtaken rage,
And all be harmony and ſmiles;
Smiles repentant, ſuch as prove
Grief and joy, and filial love.

III.

O prophetic be the Muſe!
May her monitory flame,
Wake the ſoul to noble views,
And point the path to genuine fame!
Juſt ſubjection, mild commands,
Mutual intereſt, mutual love,
Form indiſſoluble bands,
Like the golden chain of Jove.
Cloſely may they all unite!
—And ſee, a gleam of luſtre breaks
From the ſhades of envious night—
—And hark, 'tis more than Fancy ſpeaks—
They bow, they yield, they join the choral lay,
And hail, with us, our Monarch's natal day.

ODE, *from* RICHARDSON's *Specimen of* PERSIAN POETRY.

HITHER, O Sophiſt, hither fly,
Behold this joy-inſpiring bowl!
Bright as a ruby to the eye;
How muſt the taſte rejoice the ſoul!
Love's ſacred myſt'ries would you know,
Learn them amidſt the young, the gay;
Where mirth and wine profuſely flow,
And mind not what the grave one's ſay.
He waſtes his time in idle play,
Who for the griffin ſpreads his ſnare:
'Tis vain—no more your nets diſplay,
You only catch the fleeting air.

Since Fortune veers with every wind,
  Enjoy the preſent happy hours:
Lo! the great Father of mankind
  Was baniſh'd Eden's bliſsful bowers.
Drink then, nor dread the approach of age,
  Nor let ſad cares your mirth deſtroy;
For on this tranſitory ſtage
  Think not to taſte perpetual joy.
The ſpring of youth now diſappears,
  Why pluck you not Life's only roſe?
With virtue mark your future years,
  This earthly ſcene with honour cloſe.
With generous wine then fill the bowl,
  Swift, ſwift to Jami, Zephyr, fly,
Tell him that friendſhip's flow of ſoul
  Whilſt Hafez lives, ſhall never die.

On his WIFE's BOSOM.

By the late Dr. DODDRIDGE.

OPEN, open, lovely Breaſt,
  Lull my weary head to reſt:
Soft and warm, and ſweet and fair,
Balmy antidote of care;
Fragrant ſource of ſure delight,
Downy couch of welcome night,
Ornament of riſing day,
Always conſtant, always gay!

In this gentle, calm retreat,
All the train of Graces meet;
Truth, and Innocence, and Love,
From this temple ne'er remove.
Sacred Virtue's worthieſt ſhrine,
Art thou here, and art thou mine?
Wonder, Gratitude, and Joy,
Bleſt viciſſitude! employ
Every moment, every thought:
Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beauteous Breaſt,
Angels here might ſeek their reſt.

Cæſar, fill thy ſhining throne,
A nobler ſeat I call my own.
Here I reign with boundleſs ſway,
Here I triumph night and day:

Spacious

Spacious empire! glorious power!
Mine of inexhauſted ſtore!

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.

Open, open, balmy Breaſt,
Into raptures waken reſt.

On GOOD HUMOUR.

By the late Lord LYTTELTON.

TELL me, ye ſons of Phœbus, what is this
Which all admire, but few, too few poſſeſs?
A virtue 'tis to ancient maids unknown,
And prudes, who ſpy all faults except their own:
Lov'd and defended by the brave and wiſe,
Tho' knaves abuſe it, and like fools deſpiſe.
Say, Wyndham, if 'tis poſſible to tell
What is the thing in which you moſt excel?
Hard is the queſtion—for in all you pleaſe;
Yet ſure good-nature is your nobleſt praiſe.
Secur'd by this, your parts no envy move;
For none can envy him whom all muſt love.
This magic pow'r can make e'en folly pleaſe:
This to Pitt's genius adds a brighter grace,
And ſweetens ev'ry charm in Cælia's face.

VERSES *copied from the* WINDOW *of an obſcure* LODGING-HOUSE *in the Neighbourhood of* LONDON.

STRANGER, whate'er thou art, whoſe reſtleſs mind,
Like me, within theſe walls is cribb'd, confin'd,*
Learn, how each want, that heaves our mutual ſigh,
A woman's ſoft ſollicitudes ſupply!
From her white breaſt retreat all rude alarms,
Or fly the circle of her magic arms;
While ſouls exchang'd alternate grace acquire,
And paſſions catch from paſſions glorious fire.
What tho' to deck this roof no arts combine,
Such forms as rival ev'ry fair but mine;
No nodding plumes, our humble couch above,
Proclaim each triumph of unbounded love;
No ſilver lamp, with ſculptur'd Cupids gay,
O'er yielding Beauty pours its midnight ray;

* Macbeth.

Yet Fanny's charms could Time's ſlow flight beguile,
Soothe every care, and make this dungeon ſmile;
In her, what Kings, what ſaints have wiſh'd, is given;
Her heart is Empire, and her love is Heaven!

EPITAPH *on Dr.* GOLDSMITH.

By W. WOTY.

ADIEU, ſweet Bard! to each fine feeling true,
Thy virtues many, and thy foibles few;
Thoſe form'd to charm e'en vicious minds—and Theſe
With harmleſs mirth the ſocial ſoul to pleaſe.
At other's woe thy heart could always melt,
None gave more free—for none more deeply felt.
Sweet Bard, adieu! thy own harmonious lays
Have ſculptur'd out thy monument of praiſe;
Yes—Theſe ſurvive to Time's remoteſt day,
While drops the buſt, and boaſtful tombs decay,
Reader! if number'd in the Muſes' train,
Go tune the Lyre, and imitate his ſtrain;
But if no Poet thou, reverſe the plan,
Depart in peace, and imitate the Man.

LINES *written by Mr.* GARRICK *on the Back of his own Picture, which was ſent lately to a* Gentleman *of the* Univerſity *of* Oxford.

THE mimic form on t'other ſide,
That you accepted, is my pride;
Reſembles one ſo prompt to change,
Through every mortal whim to range:
You'd ſwear the lute ſo like the caſe,
The mind as various as the face:
Yet to his friends be this his fame,
His heart's eternally the ſame.

An EPIGRAM *on* MODERN MARRIAGES.

WHEN Phœbus was am'rous, and long'd to be rude,
Miſs Daphne cry'd, Piſh! and ran ſwift to the wood;
And, rather than do ſuch a naughty affair,
She became a fine laurel to deck the god's hair.
The nymph was, no doubt, of a cold conſtitution;
For, ſure, to turn tree was an odd reſolution!
Yet in this ſhe behav'd like a *Coterie* ſpouſe,
As ſhe fled from his arms to *diſtinguiſh his brows.*

On

On VIEWING *the* CONCLUSION *of the ancient* RHINE, *at* CATWYK, *near* LEYDEN.

Viſendus ater flumine languido. HORACE.

INSTRUCTIVE Rhine! from whoſe mean exit ſprings
A lively type of ſublunary things.
What, tho' renown'd in *Cæſar*'s claſſic page,
Thro' many a paſt, and many a future age,
Thy copious urn is pour'd from Alpine hills;
What, tho' with all its tributary rills,
Thy winding ſtream the laughing Naiads lead
Thro' many a blooming dale, and fertile mead,
Where golden harveſts on thy margin ſhine,
And ripen'd vineyards burſt in floods of wine;
What, tho' thy waters in one ſtately train,
Once flow'd majeſtic to the weſtern main!
Here ceaſe thine honours—here thy ſtream, no more
A ſilver current, cleaves the *Belgic* ſhore;
But dark and ſtagnant as the ſilent *Styx*,
With Ocean's wave all impotent to mix,
Sleeps indolent, unreach'd its ancient ſtrand,
And ſinks ingulph'd in ſedge obſcene, and ſand.
The patriot philoſophic mind obtains
A moral hence, that pleaſes while it pains.
'Tis this—thoſe kings, whom heroes we miſcall;
Who think heav'n form'd them lawleſs lords of all;
Whom venal prieſts, array'd in cloak or gown,
Extol as prodigies of fair renown;
Who, wretched vot'ries at ambition's ſhrine,
To rule as dæmons claim a right divine;
When long, to charms of public virtue blind,
They've robb'd, enſlav'd, and ruin'd half mankind,
Like thee, O Rhine! (tho' like in this alone),
By time their pompous honours all o'erthrown,
They ſink at laſt, without a friend to ſave,
And cloſe their courſe in an ignoble grave:
There, once for all, the haraſs'd world befriend,
Where, in a *ſix feet ſpace*, their triumphs end.

Rotterdam, July 12, 1774. B. S.

Account of Books for 1774.

A new Syſtem, or, an Analyſis of Ancient Mythology: wherein an Attempt is made to diveſt Tradition of Fable, and to reduce the Truth to its original Purity. By Jacob Bryant, *formerly of King's College, Cambridge, and Secretary to his Grace the late Duke of Marlborough, during his Command of the Britiſh Forces abroad, and Secretary to him as Maſter General of his Majeſty's Ordnance. Two vols. 4to.*

IT is not without great diffidence that we venture to give any judgment upon this very elaborate and extremely ingenious performance. The extent and depth of erudition that is diſplayed throughout, would have placed Mr. Bryant's name in the firſt rank of learned men, in the moſt learned ages; and the accuracy and exactneſs of his judgment muſt entitle him to ſtand among the moſt reſpected names of critics, and antiquaries.

It is no wonder, that the Grecian, and ſtill more the Ægyptian Mythology, ſhould be involved in the darkeſt obſcurity; and, if a thouſand circumſtances contributed to perplex and confound the firſt enquirers, the difficulties muſt increaſe tenfold upon thoſe who followed them, who, at the very time they make thoſe firſt writers the authority for their own opinions, are obliged to detect their errors, and in a manner invalidate the very authority they themſelves muſt ſtand upon; and yet this courſe they muſt follow, or they only copy antiquated and inveterate abſurdities. But this inveſtigation, this diſcrimination of truth from falſehood, confounded in the ſame maſs, requires the cleareſt head, and the ſoundeſt judgment, and is a work only fit for ſuch a writer as Mr. Bryant.

It is from his Preface that we make our extract, to let the reader ſee what it is he propoſes to do; and as it is a matter of conjecture, we will not preſume to ſay, whether he has or not abſolutely proved his hypotheſis; but we will recommend it to our reader, as a work undoubtedly full of learning, and replete with ingenuity; inſomuch, that thoſe, who may not agree with the author in his theory, will at leaſt be at a loſs how to anſwer his arguments. The reader will be ſtartled to find that he is no longer to give credit to the conqueſts of Oſiris, Dionuſus, and Seſoſtris, and will, we think, a little grieve, that the hiſtories of Hercules and Perſeus are void of truth. But we will leave our author himſelf to ſpeak the hardineſs of his undertaking.

"What

"What I have to exhibit, is in great meaſure new: and I ſhall be obliged to run counter to many received opinions which length of time, and general aſſent, have in a manner rendered ſacred. What is truly alarming, I ſhall be found to differ not only from ſome few hiſtorians, as is the caſe in common controverſy; but in ſome degree from all: and this in reſpect to many of the moſt eſſential points, upon which hiſtorical preciſion has been thought to depend. My meaning is, that I muſt ſet aſide many ſuppoſed facts, which have never been controverted: and diſpute many events, which have not only been admitted as true; but have been looked up to as certain æras, from whence other events were to be determined. All our knowledge of Gentile hiſtory muſt either come through the hands of the Grecians; or of the Romans, who copied from them. I ſhall therefore give a full account of the Helladian Greeks, as well as of the Iönim, or Iönians, in Aſia: alſo of the Dorians, Leleges, and Pelaſgi. What may appear very preſumptuous, I ſhall deduce from their own hiſtories many truths, with which they were totally unacquainted; and give to them an original, which they certainly did not know. They have bequeathed to us noble materials, of which it is time to make a ſerious uſe. It was their misfortune not to know the value of the data, which they tranſmitted, nor the purport of their own intelligence.

It will be one part of my labour to treat of the Phenicians, whoſe hiſtory has been much miſtaken; alſo of the Scythians, whoſe original has been hitherto a ſecret. From ſuch an elucidation many good conſequences will, I hope, enſue: as the Phenicians, and Scythians, have hitherto afforded the uſual place of retreat for ignorance to ſhelter itſelf. It will therefore be my endeavour to ſpecify and diſtinguiſh the various people under theſe denominations; of whom writers have ſo generally, and indiſcriminately ſpoken. I ſhall ſay a great deal about the Ethiopians, as their hiſtory has never been compleatly given: alſo of the Indi, and Indo-Scythæ, who ſeem to have been little regarded. There will be an account exhibited of the Cimmerian, Hyperborean, and Amazonian nations, as well as of the people of Colchis; in which the religion, rites, and original of thoſe nations will be pointed out. I know of no writer, who has written at large of the Cyclopians. Yet their hiſtory is of great antiquity, and abounds with matter of conſequence. I ſhall therefore treat of them very fully, and at the ſame time of the great works which they performed; and ſubjoin an account of the Leſtrygons, Lamii, Sirens, as there is a cloſe correſpondence between them.

As it will be my buſineſs to abridge hiſtory of every thing ſuperfluous, and foreign; I ſhall be obliged to ſet aſide many ancient lawgivers, and princes, who were ſuppoſed to have formed republics, and to have founded kingdoms. I cannot acquieſce in the ſtale legends of Deucalion of Theſſaly, of Inachus of Argos, and Ægialeus of Sicyon: nor in the long line of princes, who are derived from them. The ſuppoſed heroes of the firſt ages in every country are equally fabulous. No ſuch conqueſts were ever atchieved, as are aſcribed to Oſiris, Dionuſus, and Seſoſtris.

Seſoſtris. The hiſtories of Hercules, and Perſeus, are equally void of truth. I am convinced, and hope I ſhall ſatisfactorily prove, that Cadmus never brought letters to Greece: and that no ſuch perſon exiſted as the Grecians have deſcribed. What I have ſaid about Seſoſtris and Oſiris, will be repeated about Ninus, and Semiramis, two perſonages, as ideal as the former. There never were ſuch expeditions undertaken, nor conqueſts made, as are attributed to theſe princes: nor were any ſuch empires conſtituted, as are ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed by them. I make as little account of the hiſtories of Saturn, Janus, Pelops, Atlas, Dardanus, Minos of Crete, and Zoroaſter of Bactria. Yet ſomething myſterious, and of moment, is concealed under theſe various characters: and the inveſtigation of this latent truth will be the principal part of my inquiry. In reſpect to Greece, I can afford credence to very few events, which were antecedent to the Olympiads. I cannot give the leaſt aſſent to the ſtory of Phryxus, and the golden fleece. It ſeems to me plain beyond doubt, that there were no ſuch perſons as the Grecian Argonauts: and that the expedition of Jaſon to Colchis was a fable.

After having cleared my way, I ſhall proceed to the ſources, from whence the Grecians drew. I ſhall give an account of the Titans, and Titanic war, with the hiſtory of the Cuthites and ancient Babylonians. This will be accompanied with the Gentile hiſtory of the Deluge, the migration of mankind from Shinar, and the diſperſion from Babel. The whole will be crowned with an account of ancient Egypt; wherein many circumſtances of high conſequence in chronology will be ſtated. In the execution of the whole there will be brought many ſurpriſing proofs in confirmation of the Moſaic account: and it will be found from repeated evidence, that every thing, which the divine hiſtorian has tranſmitted, is moſt aſſuredly true. And though the nations, who preſerved memorials of the Deluge, have not perhaps ſtated accurately the time of that event; yet it will be found the grand epocha, to which they referred; the higheſt point, to which they could aſcend. This was eſteemed the renewal of the world; the new birth of mankind; and the ultimate of Gentile hiſtory. Some traces may perhaps be diſcernible in their rites and myſteries of the antediluvian ſyſtem: but thoſe very few, and hardly perceptible. It has been thought that the Chaldaic, and Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world: and Scaliger has accordingly carried the chronology of the latter beyond the term of his artificial * period. But upon enquiry we ſhall find the chronology of this people very different from the repreſentations, which have been given. This will be ſhewn by a plain and preciſe account, exhibited by the Egyptians themſelves: yet overlooked and contradicted by the perſons, through whoſe hands we receive it. Something of the ſame nature will be attempted in

* He makes it exceed the æra of the Moſaic creation 1336 years. See Marſham's Canon Chron. P. 1.

reſpect

reſpect to Beroſus; as well as to Abydenus, Polyhiſtor, and Apollodorus, who borrowed from him. Their hiſtories contained matter of great moment: and will afford ſome wonderful diſcoveries. From their evidence, and from that, which has preceded, we ſhall find, that the Deluge was the grand epocha of every ancient kingdom. It is to be obſerved, that when colonies made any where a ſettlement, they ingrafted their antecedent hiſtory upon the ſubſequent events of the place. And as in thoſe days they could carry up the genealogy of their princes to the very ſource of all; it will be found, under whatever title he may come, that the firſt king in every country was Noah. For as he was mentioned firſt in the genealogy of their princes, he was in after-times looked upon as a real monarch; and repreſented as a great traveller, a mighty conqueror, and ſovereign of the whole earth. This circumſtance will appear even in the annals of the Egyptians: and though their chronology has been ſuppoſed to have reached beyond that of any nation, yet it coincides very happily with the accounts given by Moſes.

In the proſecution of my ſyſtem I ſhall not amuſe the reader with doubtful and ſolitary extracts; but collect all, that can be obtained upon the ſubject, and ſhew the univerſal ſcope of writers. I ſhall endeavour particularly to compare ſacred hiſtory with profane, and prove the general aſſent of mankind to the wonderful events recorded. My purpoſe is not to lay ſcience in ruins; but inſtead of deſolating to build up, and to rectify what time has impaired: to diveſt mythology of every foreign and unmeaning ornament; and to diſplay the truth in its native ſimplicity: to ſhew, that all the rites and myſteries of the Gentiles were only ſo many memorials of their principal anceſtors; and of the great occurrences, to which they had been witneſſes. Among theſe memorials the chief were the ruin of mankind by a flood; and the renewal of the world in one family. They had ſymbolical repreſentations, by which theſe occurrences were commemorated: and the ancient hymns in their temples were to the ſame purpoſe. They all related to the hiſtory of the firſt ages; and to the ſame events, which are recorded by Moſes.

Before I can arrive at this eſſential part of my enquiries, I muſt give an account of the rites and cuſtoms of ancient Hellas; and of thoſe people, which I term Amonians. This I muſt do in order to ſhew, from whence they came: and from what quarter their evidence is derived. A great deal will be ſaid of their religion and rites: alſo of their towers, temples, and Puratheia, where their worſhip was performed. The miſtakes likewiſe of the Greeks in reſpect to ancient terms, which they ſtrangely perverted, will be exhibited in many inſtances: and much true hiſtory will be aſcertained from a detection of this peculiar miſapplication. It is a circumſtance of great conſequence, to which little attention has been paid. Great light however will accrue from examining this abuſe, and obſerving the particular mode of error: and the only way of obtaining an inſight muſt be by an etymological proceſs, and by recurring to the primi-

primitive language of the people, concerning whom we are treating. As the Amonians betook themſelves to regions widely ſeparated; we ſhall find in every place, where they ſettled, the ſame worſhip and ceremonies, and the ſame hiſtory of their anceſtors. There will alſo appear a great ſimilitude in the names of their cities and temples: ſo that we may be aſſured, that the whole was the operation of one and the ſame people. The learned Bochart ſaw this; and taking for granted, that the people were Phenicians, he attempted to interpret theſe names by the Hebrew language; of which he ſuppoſed the Phenician to have been a dialect. His deſign was certainly very ingenious; and carried on with a wonderful diſplay of learning. He failed however: and of the nature of his failure I ſhall be obliged to take notice. It appears to me, as far as my reading can afford me light, that moſt ancient names, not only of places, but of perſons, have a manifeſt analogy. There is likewiſe a great correſpondence to be obſerved in terms of ſcience; and in the titles, which were of old beſtowed upon magiſtrates and rulers. The ſame obſervation may be extended even to plants, and minerals, as well as to animals; eſpecially to thoſe, which were eſteemed at all ſacred. Their names ſeem to be compoſed of the ſame, or ſimilar, elements; and bear a manifeſt relation to the religion in uſe among the Amonians, and to the Deity, which they adored. This Deity was the Sun: and moſt of the ancient names will be found to be an aſſemblage of titles, beſtowed upon that luminary. Hence there will appear a manifeſt correſpondence between them: which circumſtance is quite foreign to the ſyſtem of Bochart. His etymologies are deſtitute of this collateral evidence: and have not the leaſt analogy to ſupport them.

In conſequence of this I have ventured to give a liſt of ſome Amonian terms, which occur in the mythology of Greece; and in the hiſtories of other nations. Moſt ancient names ſeem to have been compoſed out of theſe elements: and into the ſame principles they may be again reſolved by an eaſy, and fair evolution. I ſubjoin to theſe a ſhort interpretation: and at the ſame time produce different examples of names, and titles, which are thus compounded. From hence the reader will ſee plainly my method of analyſis; and the baſis of my etymological enquiries.

As my reſearches are upon ſubjects very remote, and the hiſtories, to which I appeal, various; and as the truth is in great meaſure to be obtained by deduction, I have been obliged to bring my authorities immediately under the eye of the reader. He may from thence be a witneſs of the propriety of my appeal; and ſee that my inferences are true. This however will render my quotations very numerous, and may afford ſome matter of diſcouragement, as they are principally from the Greek authors. I have however in moſt places of conſequence endeavoured to remedy this inconvenience, either by exhibiting previouſly the ſubſtance of what is quoted; or giving a ſubſequent tranſlation. Better days may perhaps come; when the Greek language will be in greater repute, and its beauties more admired. As I am principally indebted to the Grecians for intelligence, I have in ſome reſpects adhered to their

their orthography, and have rendered ancient terms, as they were expreſſed by them. Indeed I do not ſee, why we ſhould not render all names of Grecian original, as they were exhibited by that people, inſtead of taking our mode of pronunciation from the Romans. I ſcarce know any thing, which has been of greater detriment to ancient hiſtory, than the capriciouſneſs of writers in never expreſſing foreign terms, as they were rendered by the natives. I ſhall be found however to have not acted up uniformly to my principles; as I have only in ſome inſtances copied the Grecian orthography. I have ventured to abide by it merely in ſome particular terms, where I judged, that etymology would be concerned. For I was afraid, however juſt this method might appear, and warrantable, that it would ſeem too novel to be univerſally put in practice.

My purpoſe has been throughout to give a new turn to ancient hiſtory; and to place it upon a ſurer foundation. The mythology of Greece is a vaſt aſſemblage of obſcure traditions, which have been tranſmitted from the earlieſt times. They were deſcribed in hieroglyphics, and have been veiled in allegory: and the ſame hiſtory is often renewed under a different ſyſtem, and arrangement. A great part of this intelligence has been derived to us from the poets; by which means it has been rendered ſtill more extravagant, and ſtrange. We find the whole, like a groteſque picture, blazoned high, and glaring with colours, and filled with groups of fantaſtic imagery, ſuch as we ſee upon an Indian ſcreen: where the eye is painfully amuſed; but whence little can be obtained, which is ſatisfactory, and of ſervice. We muſt however make this diſtinction, that in the allegorical repreſentations of Greece there was always a covert meaning, though it may have eſcaped our diſcernment. In ſhort, we muſt look upon ancient mythology as being yet in a chaotic ſtate: where the mind of man has been wearied with roaming over the crude conſiſtence without ever finding out one ſpot, where it could repoſe in ſafety. Hence has ariſen the demand, πᾶ στῶ, which has been repeated for ages. It is my hope, and my preſumption, that ſuch a place of appulſe may be found: where we may take our ſtand; and from whence we may have a full view of the mighty expanſe before us: from whence alſo we may deſcry the original deſign, and order, of all thoſe objects, which by length of time, and their own remoteneſs, have been rendered ſo confuſed and uncertain."

Letters written by the late Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of* Cheſterfield, *to his Son* Philip Stanhope, *Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dreſden: together with ſeveral other Pieces on various Subjects. Publiſhed by Mrs.* Eugenia Stanhope, *from the Originals, now in her Poſſeſſion. Two volumes 4to.*

NO modern work has perhaps been received with ſuch avidity by the public as Lord Cheſterfield's Letters. The ſubject, the education of a man of the world; and the author, the moſt accompliſhed gentleman of his time, naturally engaged the public attention;

tion; and the elegance of compoſition has, we may ſay, juſtified the great expectations that were raiſed: we have not here ſimply the ſpeculative opinions of a theoriſt in his cloſet, but the conduct and practice of a great maſter carrying his work into execution.

Lord Cheſterfield was himſelf undoubtedly the beſt bred man of his time: without enjoying the higheſt power, he filled the higheſt ſtations with credit, and indeed with ſplendour: he ſtood, almoſt unrivalled, the firſt in wit and ſpirit of the age, and if not in the firſt, yet firſt in the ſecond claſs of eloquence: his own ſon was the object of his attention, in the moſt important work of education. There ſeemed nothing wanting to this noble author, of inducement to exert his abilities, or of abilities to perform this happy taſk, that his affections had impoſed upon him.

It has indeed been objected to this work, that his lordſhip has confined himſelf too much to the exterior qualification; and in anſwer to this objection it has been ſaid, that poſſibly the young gentleman's own inattention to thoſe outward accompliſhments, may have led the author almoſt neceſſarily to dwell more upon them, than he otherwiſe would have done: and conſidering theſe letters as of public utility, we muſt beg leave to avail ourſelves of the ſame plea, in recommending them to the attention of the younger part of our readers. We hope that we may without groſs flattery aſſume, that a young Engliſhman has at leaſt as much ſenſe, virtue, and learning, as falls to the lot of young people of any other country; but we cannot deny that he is apt to think too little of all thoſe exterior advantages which ingratiate him with mankind, and as it were captivate the good-will of your company. It is impoſſible to excel in any art that we deſpiſe, and the contempt our young countrymen are apt to entertain for the graces, make them too often ungracious indeed. It is not neceſſary that they ſhould ſacrifice one ſolid quality to the elegant accompliſhments: there is no need of exchange; they are in the higheſt degree conſiſtent; and the one is in no ſort an obſtruction to the other. Lord Cheſterfield's wit was not hurt by his good breeding: his good breeding did not obſtruct him in the government of Ireland, or impede his ſucceſs in foreign negociation; and if his very manner, helped him to outſhine Lord Macclesfield, in that Lord's own ſphere of knowledge, it only proves that Lord Macclesfield ſuffered for want of exterior; not that the poſſeſſion of the graces obſtructed that knowledge. However, notwithſtanding the high opinion we entertain of Lord Cheſterfield's Letters and plan of education, in which we are juſtified by the public voice, we muſt confeſs that throughout there is ſome appearance of a ſelfiſh principle, even in his morality. There is little or nothing of dignity of ſentiment, good-nature, or generoſity: a man finiſhed on his plan, however perfectly, will be but too much a man of the world, in which his own intereſt will always be the predominant part. This is the principal fault, and it is no ſmall one in the ſyſtem: in every other part the work deſerves the higheſt commendation. We muſt alſo do Lord Cheſterfield the juſtice to remind

mind our readers, that where he is carried a little out of the ſubject to ſpeak of the characters of diſtinguiſhed men, he ſhews that he was himſelf a very conſiderable perſon, and deſerved the eſtimation he ſtood in; and it is from one of theſe pieces that we will make our extract for the ſatisfaction of the reader.

London, Dec. 12. O. S. 1749.

"DEAR BOY,

Lord Clarendon, in his hiſtory, ſays of Mr. John Hampden, *that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to perſuade, and a hand to execute any miſchief.* I ſhall not now enter into the juſtneſs of this character of Mr. Hampden, to whoſe brave ſtand againſt the illegal demand of ſhip-money, we owe our preſent liberties; but I mention it to you as the character, which, with the alteration of one ſingle word, *Good*, inſtead of *Miſchief*, I would have you aſpire to, and uſe your utmoſt endeavours to deſerve. The head to contrive, God muſt to a certain degree have given you; but it is in your own power greatly to improve it, by ſtudy, obſervation, and reflection. As for the *tongue to perſuade*, it wholly depends upon yourſelf; and without it the beſt head will contrive to very little purpoſe. The hand to execute, depends likewiſe, in my opinion, in a great meaſure upon yourſelf. Serious reflection will always give courage in a good cauſe; and the courage ariſing from reflection is of a much ſuperior nature to the animal and conſtitutional courage of a foot ſoldier. The former is ſteady and unſhaken, where the *nodus* is *dignis vindice*; the latter is oftener improperly than properly exerted, but always brutally.

The ſecond member of my text (to ſpeak eccleſiaſtically) ſhall be the ſubject of my following diſcourſe; *the tongue to perſuade*—— as judicious preachers recommend thoſe virtues, which they think their ſeveral audiencies want the moſt: ſuch as truth and continence, at court; diſintereſtedneſs, in the city; and ſobriety, in the country.

You muſt certainly, in the courſe of your little experience, have felt the different effects of elegant and inelegant ſpeaking. Do you not ſuffer, when people accoſt you in a ſtammering or heſitating manner; in an untuneful voice, with falſe accents and cadences; puzzling and blundering through ſoleciſms, barbariſms, and vulgariſms; miſplacing even their bad words, and inverting all method? Does not this prejudice you againſt their matter, be it what it will; nay even againſt their perſons? I am ſure it does me. On the other hand, Do you not feel yourſelf inclined, prepoſſeſſed, nay even engaged in favour of thoſe who addreſs you in the direct contrary manner? The effects of a correct and adorned ſtyle, of method and perſpicuity, are incredible towards perſuaſion; they often ſupply the want of reaſon and argument; but, when uſed in the ſupport of reaſon and argument, they are irreſiſtible. The French attend very much to the purity and elegance of their ſtyle, even in common converſation; inſomuch that it is a character, to ſay of a man, *qu'il narre bien*. Their converſations frequently turn upon the delicacies of their language, and an

academy

academy is employed in fixing it. The *Cruſca*, in Italy, has the ſame object; and I have met with very few Italians, who did not ſpeak their own language correctly and elegantly. How much more neceſſary is it for an Engliſhman to do ſo, who is to ſpeak it in a public aſſembly, where the laws and liberties of his country are the ſubjects of his deliberation? The tongue that would perſuade, there, muſt not content itſelf with mere articulation. You know what pains Demoſthenes took to correct his naturally bad elocution; you know that he declaimed by the ſea-ſide in ſtorms, to prepare himſelf for the noiſe of the tumultuous aſſemblies he was to ſpeak to; and you can now judge of the correctneſs and elegancy of his ſtyle. He thought all theſe things of conſequence, and he thought right; pray do you think ſo too. It is of the utmoſt conſequence to you to be of that opinion. If you have the leaſt defect in your elocution, take the utmoſt care and pains to correct it. Do not neglect your ſtyle, whatever language you ſpeak in, or whomever you ſpeak to, were it your footman. Seek always for the beſt words and the happieſt expreſſions you can find. Do not content yourſelf with being barely underſtood; but adorn your thoughts, and dreſs them as you would your perſon; which, however well proportioned it might be, it would be very improper and indecent to exhibit naked, or even worſe dreſſed than people of your ſort are.

I have ſent you, in a packet which your Leipſig acquaintance, Duval, ſends to his correſpondent at Rome, Lord Bolingbroke's book*, which he publiſhed about a year ago. I deſire that you will read it over and over again, with particular attention to the ſtyle, and to all thoſe beauties of Oratory with which it is adorned. Till I read that book, I confeſs I did not know all the extent and powers of the Engliſh language. Lord Bolingbroke has both a tongue and a pen to perſuade; his manner of ſpeaking in private converſation, is full as elegant as his writings; whatever ſubject he either ſpeaks or writes upon, he adorns it with the moſt ſplendid eloquence: not a ſtudied or laboured eloquence, but ſuch a flowing happineſs of diction, which, (from care perhaps at firſt) is become ſo habitual to him, that even his moſt familiar converſations, if taken down in writing, would bear the preſs, without the leaſt correction either as to method or ſtyle. If his conduct, in the former part of his life, had been equal to all his natural and acquired talents, he would moſt juſtly have merited the epithet of all-accompliſhed. He is himſelf ſenſible of his paſt errors: thoſe violent paſſions, which ſeduced him in his youth, have now ſubſided by age; and, take him as he is now, the character of all-accompliſhed is more his due, than any man's I ever knew in my life.

But he has been a moſt mortifying inſtance of the violence of human paſſions, and of the weakneſs of the moſt exalted human reaſon. His virtues and his vices, his reaſon and his paſſions, did not blend themſelves by a gradation of tints, but formed a ſhining and ſudden contraſt. Here the darkeſt, there

* Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, on the Idea of a Patriot King.

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the moſt ſplendid colours; and both rendered more ſhining from their proximity. Impetuoſity, exceſs, and almoſt extravagancy, characteriſed not only his paſſions, but even his ſenſes. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by all the tumult and ſtorm of pleaſures, in which he moſt licentiouſly triumphed, diſdaining all decorum. His fine imagination has often been heated and exhauſted with his body, in celebrating and deifying the proſtitute of the night; and his convivial joys were puſhed to all the extravagancy of frantic Bacchanals. Thoſe paſſions were interrupted but by a ſtronger, Ambition. The former impaired both his conſtitution and his character, but the latter deſtroyed both his fortune and his reputation.

He has noble and generous ſentiments, rather than fixed reflected principles of good-nature and friendſhip; but they are more violent than laſting, and ſuddenly and often varied to their oppoſite extremes, with regard even to the ſame perſons. He receives the common attentions of civility as obligations, which he returns with intereſt; and reſents with paſſion the little inadvertencies of human nature, which he repays with intereſt too. Even a difference of opinion upon a philoſophical ſubject, would provoke, and prove him no practical philoſopher, at leaſt.

Notwithſtanding the diſſipation of his youth, and the tumultuous agitation of his middle age, he has an infinite fund of various and almoſt univerſal knowledge; which, from the cleareſt and quickeſt conception and happieſt memory, that ever man was bleſſed with, he always carries about him. It is his pocket-money, and he never has occaſion to draw upon a book for any ſum. He excels more particularly in hiſtory, as his hiſtorical works plainly prove. The relative political and commercial intereſts of every country in Europe, particularly of his own, are better known to him than perhaps to any man in it; but how ſteadily he has purſued the latter, in his public conduct, his enemies, of all parties and denominations, tell with joy.

He engaged young, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in buſineſs; and his penetration was almoſt intuition. I am old enough to have heard him ſpeak in parliament. And I remember, that, though prejudiced againſt him by party, I felt all the force and charms of his eloquence. Like Belial in Milton, "he made the worſe appear the better cauſe." All the internal and external advantages and talents of an orator are undoubtedly his. Figure, voice, elocution, knowledge; and, above all, the pureſt and moſt florid diction, with the juſteſt metaphors, and happieſt images, had raiſed him to the poſt of ſecretary at war, at four-and-twenty years old; an age at which others are hardly thought fit for the ſmalleſt employments.

During his long exile in France, he applied himſelf to ſtudy with his characteriſtical ardour; and there he formed, and chiefly executed the plan of a great philoſophical work. The common bounds of human knowledge are too narrow for his warm and aſpiring imagination. He muſt go *extra flammantia mœnia Mundi*, and explore the unknown and unknowable regions of metaphyſics; which open

an unbounded field for the excurſions of an ardent imagination: where endleſs conjectures ſupply the defect of unattainable knowledge, and too often uſurp both its name and influence.

He has had a very handſome perſon, with a very engaging addreſs in his air and manners; he has all the dignity and good-breeding which a man of quality ſhould or can have, and which ſo few, in this country at leaſt, really have.

He profeſſes himſelf a Deiſt; believing in a general providence, but doubting of, though by no means rejecting (as is commonly ſuppoſed) the immortality of the ſoul, and a future ſtate.

Upon the whole, of this extraordinary man, what can we ſay, but alas, poor human nature!

In your deſtination, you will have frequent occaſions to ſpeak in public; to princes and ſtates, abroad; to the Houſe of Commons, at home: judge then, whether eloquence is neceſſary for you or not; not only common eloquence, which is rather free from faults, than adorned by beauties; but the higheſt, the moſt ſhining degree of eloquence. For God's ſake, have this object always in your view, and in your thoughts. Tune your tongue early to perſuaſion; and let no jarring, diſſonant accents ever fall from it. Contract an habit of ſpeaking well, upon every occaſion, and neglect yourſelf in no one. Eloquence and good-breeding, alone, with an exceeding ſmall degree of parts and knowledge, will carry a man a great way; with your parts and knowledge, then, how far will they not carry you? Adieu.

An Hiſtory of the Earth, and animated Nature; by Oliver Goldſmith. Eight Volumes 8vo.

THIS laſt work of the very ingenious Dr. Goldſmith, will, even as being the laſt of ſo very juſtly favoured an author, be received with partiality and indulgence.

The doctor ſeems to have conſidered attentively the works of the ſeveral authors who have wrote on this ſubject.

If there ſhould not be a great deal of diſcovery or new matter, yet a judicious ſelection from abundant materials, is no ſmall praiſe; and if the experiments and diſcoveries of other writers are laid open in an agreeable dreſs, ſo pleaſing as to allure the young reader into a purſuit of this ſort of knowledge, we have no ſmall obligations to this very engaging writer.

Our author profeſſes to have had a taſte rather claſſical than ſcientific: and it was in the ſtudy of the claſſics, that he firſt caught the deſire of attaining a knowledge of nature. Pliny firſt inſpired him; and he *reſolved to tranſlate that agreeable writer, and by the help of* a commentary to make his tranſlation acceptable to the public. It is not to be queſtioned that Dr. Goldſmith, had he followed that plan, would have marked out thoſe inaccuracies and extravagancies, into which an eaſy credulity, or a want of attention, or the little progreſs of ſcience in the world, in his age, had ſeduced his original author, and are the blemiſh of the extenſive knowledge of that ingenious, inquiſitive, and laborious writer.

The

The appearance of Mr. Buffon's work, however, induced the Doctor to change his plan; and inſtead of tranſlating an antient writer, he reſolved to imitate the laſt and beſt of the modern who had written on natural hiſtory.

The Doctor acknowledges to have the higheſt obligations to Buffon, as far as Buffon's labours extend; and he could not, we imagine, have choſen to himſelf a better guide.

The Doctor ſeems to profeſs, that from his firſt intention of a tranſlation, to his execution of this work, his great object was to ſend out an *agreeable* work, and without flattery, this we think he has effected.

We will not preſume to decide whether the adept will find himſelf enlightened, or his information extended; but undoubtedly the common reader will find his curioſity gratified, and that time agreeably diſpoſed of which he beſtows on this work; and this ſeems to have been the object of the writer; and an author who has effected what he has propoſed, is undoubtedly intitled to all the praiſe that the nature of the work he has undertaken can pretend to.

It is the Doctor's firſt chapter that we offer, as a ſpecimen of his abilities in repreſenting a grave matter in an agreeable manner.

"THE world may be conſidered as one vaſt manſion, where man has been admitted to enjoy, to admire, and to be grateful. The firſt deſires of ſavage nature are merely to gratify the importunities of ſenſual appetite, and to neglect the contemplation of things, barely ſatisfied with their enjoyment; the beauties of nature, and all the wonders of creation, have but little charms for a being taken up in obviating the wants of the day, and anxious for precarious ſubſiſtence.

Our philoſophers, therefore, who have teſtified ſuch ſurprize at the want of curioſity in the ignorant, ſeem not to conſider that they are uſually employed in making proviſions of a more important nature; in providing rather for the neceſſities than the amuſements of life. It is not till our more preſſing wants are ſufficiently ſupplied, that we can attend to the calls of curioſity; ſo that in every age ſcientific refinement has been the lateſt effort of human induſtry.

But human curioſity, though, at firſt, ſlowly excited, being at laſt poſſeſſed of leiſure for indulging its propenſity, becomes one of the greateſt amuſements of life, and gives higher ſatisfactions than what even the ſenſes can afford. A man of this diſpoſition turns all nature into a magnificent theatre, replete with objects of wonder and ſurprize, and fitted up chiefly for his happineſs and entertainment: he induſtriouſly examines all things, from the minuteſt inſect to the moſt finiſhed animal; and, when his limited organs can no longer make the diſquiſition, he ſends out his imagination upon new enquiries.

Nothing, therefore, can be more auguſt and ſtriking than the idea which his reaſon, aided by his imagination, furniſhes of the univerſe around him. Aſtronomers tell us that this earth which we inhabit forms but a very minute part in that great aſſemblage of bodies of which the world is compoſed. It is a million of times leſs than the ſun, by which it is enlightened. The planets alſo, which, like it,

are ſubordinate to the ſun's influence, exceed the earth one thouſand times in magnitude. Theſe, which were at firſt ſuppoſed to wander in the heavens without any fixed path, and that took their name from their apparent deviations, have long been found to perform their circuits with great exactneſs and ſtrict regularity. They have been diſcovered as forming with our earth a ſyſtem of bodies circulating round the ſun, all obedient to one law, and impelled by one common influence.

Modern philoſophy has taught us to believe, that, when the great Author of nature began the work of creation, he choſe to operate by ſecond cauſes; and that, ſuſpending the conſtant exertion of his power, he endued matter with a quality by which the univerſal œconomy of nature might be continued without his immediate aſſiſtance. This quality is called *attraction*; a ſort of approximating influence, which all bodies, whether terreſtrial or celeſtial, are found to poſſeſs; and which in all increaſes as the quantity of matter in each increaſes. The ſun, by far the greateſt body in our ſyſtem, is, of conſequence, poſſeſt of much the greateſt ſhare of this attracting power; and all the planets, of which our earth is one, are of courſe entirely ſubject to its ſuperior influence. Were this power, therefore, left uncontrolled by any other, the ſun muſt quickly have attracted all the bodies of our celeſtial ſyſtem to itſelf: but it is equally counteracted by another power of equal efficacy; namely, a progreſſive force which each planet received when it was impelled forward, by the divine architect, upon its firſt formation. The heavenly bodies of our ſyſtem being thus acted upon by two oppoſing powers; namely, by that of *attraction*, which draws them towards the ſun; and that of *impulſion*, which drives them ſtrait forward into the great void of ſpace; they purſue a track between theſe contrary directions; and each, like a ſtone whirled about in a ſling, obeying two oppoſite forces, circulates round its great centre of heat and motion.

In this manner, therefore, is the harmony of our planetary ſyſtem preſerved. The ſun, in the midſt, gives heat, and light, and circular motion to the planets which ſurround it: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, perform their conſtant circuits at different diſtances, each taking up a time to complete its revolutions, proportioned to the greatneſs of the circle which it is to deſcribe. The leſſer planets alſo, which are attendants upon ſome of the greater, are ſubject to the ſame laws; they circulate with the ſame exactneſs; and are, in the ſame manner, influenced by their reſpective centres of motion.

Beſides thoſe bodies which make a part of our peculiar ſyſtem, and which may be ſaid to reſide within its great circumference; there are others, that frequently come among us, from the moſt diſtant tracts of ſpace, and that ſeem like dangerous intruders upon the beautiful ſimplicity of nature. Theſe are comets, whoſe appearance was once ſo terrible to mankind, and the theory of which is ſo little underſtood at preſent: all we know, is, that their number is much greater than that of the planets; and that, like theſe, they roll in orbits, in

ſome meaſure obedient to Solar influence. Aſtronomers have endeavoured to calculate the returning periods of many of them; but experience has not, as yet, confirmed the veracity of their inveſtigations: indeed, who can tell, when thoſe wanderers have made their excurſions into other worlds and diſtant ſyſtems, what obſtacles may be found to oppoſe their progreſs, to accelerate their motions, or retard their return?

But what we have hitherto attempted to ſketch, is but a ſmall part of that great fabric in which the Deity has thought proper to manifeſt his wiſdom and omnipotence. There are multitudes of other bodies diſperſt over the face of the heavens that lie too remote for examination; theſe have no motion, ſuch as the planets are found to poſſeſs, and are, therefore, called fixed ſtars; and from their extreme brilliancy and their immenſe diſtance, philoſophers have been induced to ſuppoſe them to be ſuns reſembling that which enlivens our ſyſtem: as the imagination alſo, once excited, is ſeldom content to ſtop, it has furniſhed each with an attendant ſyſtem of planets belonging to itſelf, and has even induced ſome to deplore the fate of thoſe ſyſtems, whoſe imagined ſuns, which ſometimes happens, have become no longer viſible.

But conjectures of this kind, which no reaſoning can aſcertain, nor experiment reach, are rather amuſing than uſeful. Though we ſee the greatneſs and wiſdom of the Deity in all the ſeeming worlds that ſurround us, it is our chief concern to trace him in that which we inhabit. The examination of the earth, the wonders of its contrivance, the hiſtory of its advantages, or of the ſeeming defects of its formation, are the proper buſineſs of the *natural hiſtorian*. A deſcription of this earth, its *animals*, *vegetables*, and *minerals*, is the moſt delightful entertainment the mind can be furniſhed with, as it is the moſt intereſting and uſeful. I would beg leave, therefore, to conclude theſe common-place ſpeculations, with an obſervation, which, I hope, is not entirely ſo.

An uſe, hitherto not much inſiſted upon, that may reſult from the contemplation of celeſtial magnificence, is, that it will teach us to make an allowance for the apparent irregularities we find below. Whenever we can examine the works of the Deity at a proper point of diſtance, ſo as to take in the whole of his deſign, we ſee nothing but uniformity, beauty, and preciſion. The heavens preſent us with a plan, which, though inexpreſſibly magnificent, is yet regular beyond the power of invention. Whenever, therefore, we find any apparent defects in the earth, which we are about to conſider, inſtead of attempting to reaſon ourſelves into an opinion that they are beautiful, it will be wiſer to ſay, that we do not behold them at the proper point of diſtance, and that our eye is laid too cloſe to the objects to take in the regularity of their connexion. In ſhort, we may conclude, that God, who is regular in his great productions, acts with equal uniformity in the little.

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